

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1759; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 441 CTTAAGCCAGATG 453  
 DB |||||  
 4 CTTAAGCCAGATG 16  
 RESULT 846  
 ABN01770  
 ID ABN01770 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN01770;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1762.  
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS

XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1762; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 441 CTTAAGCCAGATG 453  
 DB |||||  
 1 CTTAAGCCAGATG 13  
 RESULT 847  
 ABT35698/c  
 ID ABT35698 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX

AC ABT35698;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1335.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 KW New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 PT  
 PS Disclosure; Page 189; 720pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 395 CACACACACCCCTG 407  
 |||||  
 DB 17 CACACACACCCCTG 5  
 RESULT 848  
 ABT36389  
 ID ABT36389 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT36389;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2026.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 KW New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 PT  
 PS Disclosure; Page 269; 720pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 274 TCAGAAAGTTGTT 286  
 |||||  
 DB 3 TCAGAAAGTTGTT 15  
 RESULT 849  
 ACC65924/C  
 ID ACC65924 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC65924;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3171.  
 XX  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 401; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases  
 CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 676 TCACAGATGGATC 688  
 DB 13 TCACAGATGGATC 1  
 RESULT 850  
 ADB42309/c  
 ID ADB42309 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB42309;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2632.  
 XX  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 339; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 885 GTCTGTCATGTGA 897  
 DB 15 GTCTGTCATGTGA 3  
 RESULT 851  
 ADB41033/c  
 ID ADB41033 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB41033;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1356.  
 XX  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 XX polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 190; 71pp; French.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 XX expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 826 GTGCTGAGCTGG 838  
 DB 16 GTGCTGAGCTGG 4  
 RESULT 852  
 AAQ90149  
 ID AAQ90149 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ90149;  
 XX  
 XX 21-JAN-1996 (first entry)  
 XX Human prostaglandin E3 receptor splice variant sense DNA primer.  
 XX Prostaglandin E3 receptor; hormone; therapy; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO9514090-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-1995.  
 XX  
 XX 17-NOV-1994; 94WO-US013383.  
 XX  
 XX 19-NOV-1993; 93US-00155005.  
 XX  
 XX (ALLR ) ALLERGAN INC.  
 XX (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA.  
 XX Gil DW, Regan JW;  
 XX WPI; 1995-200380/26.  
 XX

XX DNA encoding human prostaglandin EP3 receptor - for use in screening for  
 XX agonist and antagonist compound(s) for possible pharmaceutical  
 XX application.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 27; 45pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This sense primer is common to all human EP3 clones. It was used in a PCR  
 XX to clone splice variants of the EP3 receptor, in conjunction with  
 XX antisense primers specific to the unique 3'- untranslated regions of the  
 XX clones  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 173 CGCTGACAGTCAC 185  
 DB 4 CGCTGACAGTCAC 16  
 RESULT 853  
 AAV45778  
 ID AAV45778 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAV45778;  
 XX  
 XX 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
 XX Target probe 8.  
 XX  
 XX Probe; capture probe; microorganic monitoring; multiple point mutation;  
 XX genotyping; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO9829736-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUL-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 31-DEC-1997; 97WO-US024098.  
 XX  
 XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-0034627P.  
 XX  
 XX (GENO-) GENOMETRIX INC.  
 XX  
 XX Eggers MD, Balch WJ, Hogan ME, Mendoza LG;  
 XX WPI; 1998-388276/33.  
 XX  
 XX Reaction substrates for multiplexed microassay(s) between analyte and  
 XX binder - has probes attached to array of sites on surface, useful for,  
 XX e.g. diagnosis and drug screening.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 36; 100pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX Sequences AAV45771-V45786 are target probes designed and constructed to  
 XX bind to the capture probes (AAV45755-V45770). Each of the target probes  
 XX binds to only one element of the capture probe set, thus a mixture of  
 XX these can be added to a capture probe array. They can be used in the  
 XX method of the invention in the following areas: diagnosis, drug  
 XX screening, analysis of gene expression, cell sorting and microorganic  
 XX monitoring, analysis of multiple point mutations and genotyping  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 949 GTACACAGCTGG 961

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Db          3 GTCAACAGCTGGG 15
|||||
RESULT 854
AAF26667
ID AAF26667 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF26667;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Smad7 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:10.
XX
KW Human; Smad7; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; inhibition;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN US6159697-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487444.
XX
PR 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487444.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-070108/08.
XX
PT Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of human Smad7,
PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
PT formation.
XX
PS Claim 1; Col 40; 33pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of up to 30
CC nucleobases in length capable of inhibiting the expression of human
CC Smad7. (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic, and is a modulator of
CC Smad7 expression. (I) can be useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC human Smad7 in human cells or tissues, in vitro. (I) is commonly used as
CC a research reagent and in diagnostics for example, to elucidate the
CC function of particular genes. (I) is also useful for distinguishing
CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway and for
CC research use. (I) is also utilised for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis and in kits. (I) is also useful prophylactically, e.g. to
CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. AAF26667 to
CC AAF26706 represent human Smad7 antisense oligonucleotides from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 432
DB 1 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 13

RESULT 855
AAF60347
ID AAL60347 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

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XX AAL60347;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Smad-7 antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Smad7; central nervous system; CNS; autoimmune transverse myelitis;
KW multiple sclerosis; MS; neuromyelitis optica; Devic's syndrome; trauma;
KW Marburg's variant; traumatic brain injury; traumatic spinal cord injury;
KW TBI; stroke; cerebral ischaemia; acute disseminated encephalomyelitis;
KW hypoxic ischaemic brain damage; diabetes; autoimmune optic neuritis;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW Balo's concentric sclerosis; autoimmune disease; human; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003037368-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 31-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP012221.
XX
PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00126140.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOPHARMA AG.
PA (STEI/) STEINBRECHER A.
XX
PI Steinbrecher A, Giegerich G, Kleiter I, Horn M, Apfel R;
PI Kreutzer R, Limmer S, Vornlocher H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-468364/44.
XX
PT Use of a specific inhibitor of Smad7 (an inhibitor of TGF signaling)
PT expression or function, for preventing, ameliorating or treating a
PT disease of the central nervous system, e.g. multiple sclerosis or
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 78; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the use of a specific inhibitor of Smad7
CC expression or function for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the
CC prevention, amelioration or treatment of a disease of the central nervous
CC system (CNS) and/or diseases related and/or caused by the disease of CNS.
CC The diseases include autoimmune disease of the CNS, e.g. multiple
CC sclerosis (MS), relapsing-remitting MS, secondary progressive MS, primary
CC chronic progressive MS, neuromyelitis optica (Devic's syndrome) or
CC fulminant MS (Marburg's variant), trauma, e.g. traumatic brain injury
CC (TBI) or traumatic spinal cord injury, cerebral ischaemic stroke, e.g.
CC focal cerebral ischaemia, global cerebral ischaemia or hypoxic ischaemic
CC brain damage, diabetes (type 1), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis,
CC isolated autoimmune optic neuritis, isolated autoimmune transverse
CC myelitis, Balo's concentric sclerosis, or neurodegenerative disorder, is
CC e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease. The present sequence is
CC human Smad-7 antisense oligonucleotide used in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 432
DB 1 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 13

RESULT 856
AAV08220/c
ID AAV08220 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV08220;
XX

```

DT 27-JAN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer ABCR.EXON16.R for ABCR coding sequence.  
 XX  
 KW ATP binding cassette; ABC transporter; ABCR; Stargardt Disease; therapy;  
 KW Fundus Flavimaculatus; age-related macular degeneration; diagnosis;  
 XX PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9837764-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-SEP-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003895.  
 XX  
 XX 27-FEB-1997; 97US-0039388P.  
 XX  
 XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
 PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PA (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH.  
 XX  
 PI Allikmets R, Anderson KL, Dean M, Leppart M, Lewis RA, Li Y;  
 PI Lupski JR, Nathans J, Rattner A, Shroyer NF, Singh N, Smallwood PM;  
 PI Sun H;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-495375/42.  
 XX  
 XX Retina-specific ATP-binding cassette transporter and DNA - useful for,  
 PT e.g. diagnosis and treatment of macular degeneration, such as in  
 PT Stargardt Disease, Fundus Flavimaculatus and age-related degeneration.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 41; Page 28; 79pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human retina  
 CC specific ATP binding cassette transporter (ABCR) of the invention. ABCR  
 CC may be used in compositions for screening agents that alters ABCR. The  
 CC agent can inhibit Stargardt Disease, Fundus Flavimaculatus and age-  
 CC related macular degeneration (MD). Primers (such as this sequence) and  
 CC probes for the ABCR DNA can be used in a diagnostic kit for detecting MD  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 212 CCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 19 CCAGCCCTCTCCA 7  
 RESULT 857  
 AAQ68667  
 ID AAQ68667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ68667;  
 XX  
 DT 27-FEB-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Degenerate probe specific for pmGA detect Mycoplasma sp. DNA.  
 XX  
 KW pmGA; adhesin gene complex; haemagglutinin; conserved sequences; primers;  
 KW probes; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; specific; detection;  
 XX PCR; T3; C7; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS AU9350593-A.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 32; 81pp; English.

XX 10-NOV-1993; 93AU-00050593.  
 PF  
 XX 10-NOV-1992; 92AU-00005744.  
 PR  
 XX (UYME ) UNIV MELBOURNE.  
 PA  
 XX Browning GF, Markham PF, Whithear KG, Walker ID, Glew MD;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1994-209061/26.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAR64889.  
 XX  
 XX Recombinant DNA constructs for Mycoplasma gallisepticum - for diagnosis,  
 XX treatment and prophylaxis of poultry respiratory disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Fig 1; 51pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAQ68667 is a degenerate probe based on the C7 peptide fragment of pmGA  
 CC and used for the detection of a recombinant DNA library of Mycoplasma  
 CC DNA. Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection in poultry, humans and other  
 CC animals is of economic importance to many industries and it is desirable  
 CC to produce effective vaccines and probes for its detection. The sequences  
 CC and probes and vaccine vectors of the invention can be used for the  
 CC diagnosis and treatment of Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection, and for  
 CC prophylaxis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 6 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 450 GATGCTTCCTCCAGGAGAGCT 469  
 DB 1 GARGCNTTAAAGAYGAGCT 20  
 RESULT 858  
 AAT51534  
 ID AAT51534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT51534;  
 XX  
 DT 23-APR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mycobacterium gallisepticum pmGA gene probe C7.  
 XX  
 KW Adhesin; pmGA1.2; Mycoplasma gallisepticum; diagnosis; vaccine; vector;  
 KW respiratory disease; poultry; haemagglutinin; promoter; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS CA2135330-A.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAY-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 08-NOV-1994; 94CA-02135330.  
 XX  
 PR 10-NOV-1993; 93AU-00050593.  
 PR 20-APR-1994; 94US-00230312.  
 XX  
 XX (BROW/) BROWNING G F.  
 PA  
 XX Browning GF, Markham PF, Whithear KG, Walker ID, Glew MD;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1995-241027/32.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New promoter region from a Mycoplasma gallisepticum adhesin gene - useful  
 XX PT when coupled to foreign antigen gene, for prodn. of multivalent live  
 XX PT vaccines, also new probes for detecting Mycoplasma and manipulating its  
 XX PT genome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 32; 81pp; English.

XX DNA probes T3 (AAT51533) and C7 (AAT51534) are based on tryptic peptides  
CC obtd. from a pMGA adhesin of Mycobacterium gallisepticum strain S6. They  
CC were used to screen a M. gallisepticum genomic DNA library constructed in  
CC pUC18. A clone that reacted with both probes contained a 10 kb insert  
CC that included 5 putative pMGA genes (see also AAT51531, AAT51535-38)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 6 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02; Indels 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Gaps 0;

QY 450 GATGCTTCCAGGAGAGCT 469  
Db 1 GARGCNTTAAAGAYGART 20

RESULT 859  
AAT33985/c  
ID AAT33985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAT33985;  
XX AC AAT33985;  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 17-JUN-1997 (first entry)  
XX DE CF primer 2.  
XX KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; Taq; Thermus aquaticus; Pwo;  
XX KW Pyrococcus woeii; proof reading activity; enzyme mixture;  
XX KW specific detection; label; amplify; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN EP736608-A1.  
XX PD 09-OCT-1996.  
XX PF 08-APR-1995; 95EP-00105346.  
XX PR 08-APR-1995; 95EP-00105346.  
XX PA (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.  
XX PA (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.  
XX PI Frey B, Kuebler H;  
XX DR WPI; 1996-444894/45.  
XX PT Amplification of short nucleic acid fragments - using mixt. of DNA  
XX PT polymerase enzymes with and without proof reading activity.  
XX PS Example 3; Page 4; 19pp; German.

XX AAT33984-85 are primers used to amplify a 950 bp fragment of the CF gene  
XX from human genomic DNA using the amplification method of the invention.  
XX The method comprises amplification of short single or double stranded  
XX nucleic acid fragments in the presence of a primer pair, a buffer (pH 7-  
XX 9.5) and a combination of a thermophilic DNA polymerase (e.g. Pyrococcus  
XX woeii [Pwo] polymerase) with proofreading activity, and a thermophilic  
XX DNA polymerase (e.g. Thermus aquaticus [Taq] polymerase) without  
XX proofreading activity. After a denaturing step in the case of double-  
XX stranded DNA fragments, chain extension is effected at least 70deg.C for  
XX 30-240 sec. The method is useful for specific detection of nucleic acid  
XX sequences, esp. in biological fluids. The enzyme mixt. (claimed) can also  
XX be used to label DNA fragments with modified nucleotides. Fragments  
XX smaller than 3 kb can be amplified in short reaction times (ca. 1  
XX min./1.5 kb). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02; Indels 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 736 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 748  
Db 13 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 1

RESULT 860  
AAT38337/c  
ID AAT38337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAT38337;  
XX AC AAT38337;  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 17-JUN-1997 (first entry)  
XX DE CF primer 2.  
XX KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; Taq; Thermus aquaticus; Pwo;  
XX KW Pyrococcus woeii; proof reading activity; enzyme mixture;  
XX KW specific detection; label; amplify; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN EP736609-A2.  
XX PD 09-OCT-1996.  
XX PF 03-APR-1996; 96EP-00105315.  
XX PR 08-APR-1995; 95EP-00105346.  
XX PA (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.  
XX PA (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.  
XX PI Frey B, Kuebler H;  
XX DR WPI; 1996-444895/45.  
XX PT Amplification of short nucleic acid fragments - using mixt. of DNA  
XX PT polymerase enzymes with and without proof-reading activity.  
XX PS Example 3; Page 4; 29pp; German.

XX AAT38336-37 are primers used to amplify a 950 bp fragment of the CF gene  
XX from human genomic DNA using the amplification method of the invention.  
XX The method comprises amplification of short single or double stranded  
XX nucleic acid fragments in the presence of a primer pair, a buffer (pH 7-  
XX 9.5) and a combination of a thermophilic DNA polymerase (e.g. Pyrococcus  
XX woeii [Pwo] polymerase) with proofreading activity, and a thermophilic  
XX DNA polymerase (e.g. Thermus aquaticus [Taq] polymerase) without  
XX proofreading activity. After a denaturing step in the case of double-  
XX stranded DNA fragments, chain extension is effected at least 70deg.C for  
XX 30-240 sec. The method is useful for specific detection of nucleic acid  
XX sequences, esp. in biological fluids. The enzyme mixt. (claimed) can also  
XX be used to label DNA fragments with modified nucleotides. Fragments  
XX smaller than 3 kb can be amplified in short reaction times (ca. 1  
XX min./1.5 kb). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02; Indels 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 736 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 748  
Db 13 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 1

RESULT 861  
AAV01115/c

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ID  AAV01115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAV01115;
XX
DT  23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE  Pulmonary Surfactant Protein 3 PCR primer for universal mammalian STS.
XX
KW  PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STs;
KW  universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
PN  WO9731012-A1.
XX
PD  28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF  18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
PR  22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX
PA  (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA  (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
PI  Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX  WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX  New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
PT  mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
PT  cross-species comparisons.
XX
PS  Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
CC  The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC  PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
CC  (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
CC  are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
CC  from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
CC  tagged site (UM-STs) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
CC  maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
CC  and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STs allow genomic
CC  comparisons to be made between more species
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  467 GCTCCAGGAACCTT 479
Db  15 GCTCCAGGAACCTT 3

RESULT 862
AAT70471/C
ID  AAT70471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAT70471;
XX
DT  25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT  28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE  CF primer 2.
XX
XX  primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; enzyme mixture; polymerase;
KW  proof-reading activity; Taq; Pwo; Thermus aquaticus; Pyrococcus woessii;
KW  thermostable; AMV; reverse transcriptase; MolMuV; amplification;
KW  Avian myeloblastosis virus; moloney murine leukaemia virus; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX

PN  EP745687-A1.
XX
PD  04-DEC-1996.
XX
PF  09-APR-1996; 96EP-00105571.
XX
PR  08-APR-1995; 95EP-00105346.
XX
PA  (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
PA  (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX
PI  Frey B, Kuebler H;
XX  WPI; 1997-013703/02.
XX
XX  Specific amplification of short nucleic acid fragments - using two
PT  thermophilic polymerase(s) one with, the other without, proof-reading
PT  activity to improve yield and specificity.
XX
XX  Example 3; Page 5; 31pp; German.
XX
XX  A novel method for the specific amplification of short, single- or double
CC  -stranded nucleic acid fragments can be carried out in presence of at
CC  least one primer pair, pH 7-9.5 buffer, all dNTP required for DNA chain
CC  extension and an enzyme mixt. of two thermophilic polymerases, one with
CC  proofreading activity (e.g. Pwo polymerase from Pyrococcus woessii) and
CC  the other (e.g. Taq polymerase from Thermus aquaticus) without such
CC  activity. After optimal separation of double stranded molecules, the
CC  extension reaction is carried out at at least 70deg.C for 5 seconds to 8
CC  minutes. The method is used to amplify DNA fragments up to 3 kb long.
CC  esp. for detection of these fragments in samples of biological fluid. The
CC  enzyme mixt. can also be used to label DNA fragments with modified
CC  nucleotides. The process provides increased yields and specificity in
CC  amplification of short nucleic acid fragments. AAT70468-77 are primers
CC  used in an assay to show that the Pwo/Taq enzyme mixture can amplify PCR
CC  products over a range of sizes (c.f. Taq alone which only amplifies
CC  fragments upto 3 kb). AAT70470-71 were used to amplify a 950 bp fragment.
CC  (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  736 ACAGTGTAGCCCTT 748
Db  13 ACAGTGTAGCCCTT 1

RESULT 863
AAV99205
ID  AAV99205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAV99205;
XX
DT  09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE  Sense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA Metase exon 32-33.
XX
XX  DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
KW  cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
KW  beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  WO9854313-A2.
XX
XX  03-DEC-1998.
XX
XX  29-MAY-1996; 98WO-IB001107.
XX

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PR 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.  
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
 XX  
 XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;  
 PI WPI; 1999-059833/05.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to  
 PT develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic  
 PT purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the  
 CC exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA MTase) genomic sequence. Antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA MTase expression can be  
 CC derived from the genomic DNA MTase sequence. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA MTase in  
 CC cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell  
 CC cycle, or in conjugation with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to  
 CC determine the role of DNA MTase in the growth of the cell type of  
 CC interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting  
 CC tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a  
 CC missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta  
 CC thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can  
 CC also be used as analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of  
 CC transgenic plant and animal studies  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 839  
 DB 1 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 13  
 RESULT 864  
 AAV99204/C  
 ID AAV99204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAV99204;  
 AC  
 XX 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Antisense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA MTase exon 31-32.  
 DE  
 XX DNA methyltransferase; DNA MTase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;  
 KW cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;  
 KW beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9854313-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 03-DEC-1998.  
 PD  
 XX 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-IB001107.  
 PF  
 XX 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.  
 PR  
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
 PA  
 XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;  
 PI WPI; 1999-059833/05.  
 DR  
 XX

PT New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to  
 PT develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic  
 PT purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the  
 CC exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA MTase) genomic sequence. Antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA MTase expression can be  
 CC derived from the genomic DNA MTase sequence. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA MTase in  
 CC cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell  
 CC cycle, or in conjugation with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to  
 CC determine the role of DNA MTase in the growth of the cell type of  
 CC interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting  
 CC tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a  
 CC missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta  
 CC thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can  
 CC also be used as analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of  
 CC transgenic plant and animal studies  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 839  
 DB 20 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 8  
 RESULT 865  
 AAZ02042  
 ID AAZ02042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAZ02042;  
 AC  
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 DE  
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritphthalmitis;  
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
 KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX  
 XX WO9928475-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
 PF  
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 XX  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA  
 XX Griffais R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 DR  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 1492; 1755pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 CC

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 246 CTCCTGAAGGACT 258  
 DB 6 CTCCTGAAGGACT 18

RESULT 866  
 AAZ02911  
 ID AAZ02911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ02911;  
 XX  
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX  
 KW Vaccine, eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
 KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX

OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

PN WO928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1563; 1755pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 CC

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 147 GCTGCAGCTCCAT 159  
 DB 7 GCTGCAGCTCCAT 19

RESULT 867

AAZ30610/C

ID AAZ30610 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ30610;

XX DT 18-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse integrin alpha 4 gene antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #16477.

XX Human; integrin; antisense; oligonucleotide; inhibition; expression;  
 XX very late antigen; CD49d; CD29; cell surface; leucocyte; adhesion;  
 XX vascular endothelial cell; vascular endothelium; migration; inflammation;  
 XX atherosclerosis; allergy; asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; tumor; mouse;  
 XX metastasis; circulatory system; autoimmune disease; Grave's disease;  
 XX Hashimoto's thyroiditis; encephalomyelitis; multiple sclerosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Mus sp.

XX US9568826-A.

XX 19-OCT-1999.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM, Condon TP;

XX WPI; 1999-590416/50.

XX Antisense inhibition of integrin alpha4 expression useful for treating  
 XX inflammatory diseases such as atherosclerosis, allergies, asthma and  
 XX arthritis.

XX Example 13; Col 35; 40pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the generation of antisense oligonucleotides  
 XX targeted to the integrin alpha4 gene (mouse sequence AAZ30602) which are  
 XX used for inhibiting expression of the integrin alpha4 mRNA or protein.  
 XX The oligonucleotides AAZ30610-230613 are used to inhibit mouse integrin  
 XX alpha4 protein expression. Integrin alpha4 is a component of Very Late  
 XX Antigen (VLA)-4 (also called alpha4beta1 and CD49d/CD29). VLA-4 is  
 XX expressed on the cell surfaces of leucocytes and vascular endothelial  
 XX cells and mediates the adhesion of leucocytes to the vascular endothelium  
 XX prior to migration into the surrounding tissues. This migration is an  
 XX essential step in inflammation and hence VLA-4 (and consequently integrin  
 XX alpha4) is a potential therapeutic target for treating inflammatory  
 XX diseases and the damaging effects of excessive inflammation. These  
 XX disorders include atherosclerosis, allergies, asthma, rheumatoid  
 XX arthritis and tumor cell metastasis (VLA-4 is involved in migration of  
 XX the tumor cells through the extracellular matrix into the circulatory  
 XX system). VLA-4 is also involved in a number of autoimmune diseases such  
 XX as Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, encephalomyelitis (EAE),  
 XX multiple sclerosis. VLA-4 may also be involved in promoting adhesion  
 XX (i.e. retention) of hemopoietic stem cells in bone-marrow and in  
 XX allograft rejection

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other.

AC	
XX	AAAl1919;
DT	16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31212.
XX	MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
XX	antinfertious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	US6046320-A.
PN	04-APR-2000.
XX	
PDP	09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX	
PPF	09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
XX	Monia BP, Cowsest LM;
FPI	WPI; 2000-282710/24.
XX	
XX	New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
XX	MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
PT	associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
PT	
XX	Example 15; Col 91-92; 5lpp; English.
PS	
XX	This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC	in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
CC	specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
CC	The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC	antifertious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC	to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC	consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC	nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC	Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC	71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC	specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC	The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC	modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
CC	in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC	disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
CC	oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC	diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC	distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
CC	and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC	tumor formation. AAAl1781-Al1945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC	described in the method of the invention
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query March 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
QY	355 CCACCCTGTCAGA 367       
Db	18 CCACCCTGTCAGA 6
RESULT 870	
AAF31805/c	
ID	AAF31805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF31805;
XX	
DT	10-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 63.

XX Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;  
 KW receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US6171860-B1.  
 PN 09-JAN-2001.  
 XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.  
 XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Baker BF, Cowser LM;  
 PI WPI; 2001-136876/14.  
 DR Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human  
 PT receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and  
 PT treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.  
 XX Claim 14; Col 43; 40pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30  
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5'untranslated  
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3'untranslated region of the human  
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds  
 CC specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with  
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,  
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense  
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAA 464  
 Db 16 TGCCTTCAGGAA 4  
 RESULT 871  
 AAF83877/c  
 ID AAF83877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAF83877;  
 AC AAF83877;  
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human NOVINTRA C DNA specific forward primer of primer-probe set Ag903.  
 DE NOVX; transmembrane protein; NOVTRAN; neuromedin peptide; NOVNEUR;  
 KW gonadotropin-like protein; NOVCON; interleukin-1; NOVINTRA; human;  
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; reproductive; antinflammatory; cancer;  
 KW antibacterial; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200140291-A2.  
 PN 07-JUN-2001.  
 PD 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033029

PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056P.  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252P.  
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-00170252.  
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 PA Burgess CE, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen BD;  
 PI Mezes PS;  
 XX WPI; 2001-374790/39.  
 DR Novel isolated human transmembrane, neuromedin peptide gonadotropin-like  
 PT protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist proteins, useful for  
 PT treating cancer, immune response disorder, metabolic function disorders.  
 XX Example; Page 86; 138pp; English.  
 XX The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVX) selected from human  
 CC transmembrane protein (NOVTRAN), neuromedin peptide (NOVNEUR),  
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVGON) and two interleukin-1 receptor  
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTRA A and B). The invention also provides  
 CC methods in which a NOVX polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are used  
 CC in the detection, prevention and treatment of a broad range of  
 CC pathological states. NOVTRAN can be used to treat a cell signaling  
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic  
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat  
 CC endocrine disorder, muscle disorder, neurologic disorder, cancers of  
 CC central nervous system, breast, colon, ovary, kidney, prostate and  
 CC thyroid. NOVCON can be used to treat reproductive development disorder,  
 CC metabolic function disorder and melanoma. NOVINTRA A and B can be used to  
 CC treat bone metabolism or structure disorder, inflammatory response  
 CC disorder, immune regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes,  
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences AAF83877-79 represent a primer-probe set  
 CC Ag903 specific for the NOVINTRA C nucleic acid sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCT 676  
 Db 16 TGCAGCTGAAGCT 4  
 RESULT 872  
 AAS10272/c  
 ID AAS10272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAS10272;  
 AC AAS10272;  
 XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Antisense oligonucleotide for mouse integrin alpha 4, ISIS 16477.  
 DE Integrin alpha 4; antisense; very late antigen 4; VLA4;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; tumour metastasis; melanoma; asthma; psoriasis;  
 KW allergy; Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; oligonucleotide;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; allograft rejection; ISIS 16477; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT modified\_base 1. .20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Other= 2' deoxy residues, optional"  
 FT 1. .20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Other= All 2' methoxyethoxy cytosines are 5-  
 FT methylcytosines"  
 XX  
 PN US6258790-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JUL-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 19-AUG-1999; 99US-00377309.  
 XX  
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Bennett CF, Condon TP, Cowsett LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-450381/48.  
 XX  
 XX Composition for treating inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, comprises  
 PT antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding integrin  
 PT alpha4 and inhibit expression of integrin alpha4.  
 XX  
 PS Example 12; Col 34; 49pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse integrin 4.  
 CC a protein involved in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. The invention  
 CC relates to antisense inhibitors of integrin alpha 4 which target and  
 CC inhibit expression of integrin alpha 4. The antisense molecules are  
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of integrin alpha4 in human cells or  
 CC tissues, treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with  
 CC expression of integrin alpha4, e.g., inflammatory disease or condition,  
 CC autoimmune disease or condition including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple  
 CC sclerosis and tumor metastases, melanoma, asthma, psoriasis, allergy,  
 CC Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus  
 CC and allograft rejection, and diseases or conditions characterised by  
 CC leukocyte migration into affected tissues, preferably central nervous  
 CC system tissues. The antisense molecules are also useful for reducing the  
 CC levels of VLA-4 and alpha4beta7 integrin in human cells or tissues, and  
 CC reducing the adherence of cells of a first type e.g., melanoma cells or  
 CC lymphocytes, to cells of a second type e.g., endothelial cells, by  
 CC inhibiting integrin alpha4 expression and thus decreasing adhesion of  
 CC cells  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 810 AACCTGGTACTG 822  
 DB 18 AACCTGGTACTG 6  
 |||||  
 RESULT 873  
 ABZ72237  
 ID ABZ72237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ72237;  
 XX  
 XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 209.  
 DE  
 DE Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;  
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO200178894-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 XX  
 PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Keith T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.  
 XX  
 XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the  
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment  
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome  
 CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode, the nucleic acids and proteins  
 CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases  
 CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the  
 CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders  
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions  
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing  
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene  
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host  
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and  
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic  
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid  
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of  
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in  
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify  
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216  
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression  
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic  
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.  
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be  
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for  
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present  
 CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the  
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene  
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand  
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),  
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 451 ATGCTTCCAGGA 463  
 DB 4 ATGCTTCCAGGA 16  
 |||||  
 RESULT 874  
 ABZ72120/C  
 ID ABZ72120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ72120;  
 XX  
 XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 92.

KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;  
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200178894-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 XX  
 XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.  
 PR  
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Keith T;  
 XX WPI; 2001-639428/73.  
 DR  
 XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the  
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment  
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.  
 XX  
 XX Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome  
 CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins  
 CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases  
 CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the  
 CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders  
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions  
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of Gene 216 by expressing  
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene  
 CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the  
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host  
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and  
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic  
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid  
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of  
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in  
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify  
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216  
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression  
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic  
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.  
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be  
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for  
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present  
 CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the  
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene  
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand  
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),  
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ7268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 468 CTCGAGGAACCTTG 480  
 DB 15 CTCGAGGAACCTTG 3  
 RESULT 875  
 ID AAF56515/C  
 ID AAF56515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF56515;  
 XX

XX M tuberculosis DIM synthesis/transport gene PCR primer o84L-F.  
 DE  
 XX Tuberculosis; TB; vaccine; DIM; dimycoserolalpthiocerol;  
 KW attenuated strain; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.  
 OS  
 XX WO200103731-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 18-JAN-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US040312.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-00350326.  
 PR  
 XX (YESH ) UNIV YESHIVA EINSTEIN COLLEGE.  
 PA  
 XX Cox JS, Jacobs WR;  
 FI  
 XX WPI; 2001-138260/14.  
 DR  
 XX Novel recombinant mutant strain of mycobacteria deficient in the  
 PT synthesis or transport of dimycoserolalpthiocerol, are useful as a  
 PT vaccine for treating tuberculosis.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 7; 26pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention provides recombinant mutant mycobacterial strains  
 CC which are deficient in the synthesis or transport of  
 CC dimycoserolalpthiocerol (DIM). In particular, the mycobacterium is  
 CC Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The mutant strains can be used as attenuated  
 CC forms of the organism in vaccines for use in the prevention and treatment  
 CC of tuberculosis (TB). The present sequence is a PCR primer used to  
 CC demonstrate the effects of mutating DIM synthesis and transport genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 859 CTGCTGATGAGCC 871  
 DB 20 CTGCTGATGAGCC 8  
 RESULT 876  
 ID ABK99791/C  
 ID ABK99791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK99791;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Mouse RAIDD antisense oligonucleotide #45.  
 DE  
 XX Antisense gene therapy; RAIDD; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;  
 KW CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;  
 KW metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
 KW RIP associated ICH-1/CEB-3-homologous protein with death domain;  
 KW receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 OS  
 XX WO200248314-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 20-JUN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050914.  
 XX  
 XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-00705267.  
 PR

PT Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi  
PT and for treating inflammation, specifically hybridizes to a specific  
XX region in nucleic acid molecule encoding the human helicase-moi.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Col 45-46; 52pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to  
CC the coding region of the human helicase-moi gene. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the  
CC expression of human helicase-moi in cells or tissues, and for treating a  
CC helicase-moi-associated condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the  
CC invention may also be used to delay infection, inflammation and tumour  
CC formation. The present DNA sequence represents a human helicase-moi gene  
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA 2'-  
CC sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone, bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-  
CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCAG 277  
DB 2 GGAGCACCTTCAG 14  
  
RESULT 878  
ABI96992  
ID ABI96992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABI96992;  
XX  
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#4079 oligo #9.  
XX  
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200179548-A2.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
XX  
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
XX  
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
XX  
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
XX  
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
XX  
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-583496/62.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid  
XX encoding RAIDD which is an adaptor molecule containing both death domain  
XX and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative  
XX disorder.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAIDD which is an  
XX adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase  
XX recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and  
XX inhibits expression of RAIDD, or specifically hybridizes with at least an  
XX 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for  
XX inhibiting the expression of RAIDD (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)  
XX associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or  
XX tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition  
XX associated with RAIDD, where the disease or condition is a  
XX hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic  
XX disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,  
XX as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various  
XX members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is  
XX also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,  
XX inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAIDD  
XX antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAIDD protein  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCA 415  
DB 19 CCTGCTCCAGCA 7  
  
RESULT 877  
ABT13928  
ID ABT13928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABT13928;  
XX  
XX 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #53.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;  
XX helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;  
XX 2-MOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US6444466-B1.  
XX  
XX 03-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.  
XX  
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-749291/81.  
XX

CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to  
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 XX  
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACC 626  
 DB 3 GGCCATCTCAACC 15  
 RESULT 879  
 ABQ74025/C  
 ID ABQ74025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ74025;  
 XX  
 DT 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOVINTRA C forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:98.

KW Human; transmembrane protein; neuromedin protein; gonadotropin protein;  
 KW interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 epsilon; NOVX; probe;  
 KW IL-1 epsilon; IL-1 receptor antagonist; lung disease; nontropic;  
 KW cystostatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; PCR primer;  
 KW immunosuppressive; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;  
 KW cell signalling disorder; haematopoietic disorder; endocrine; muscle;  
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; neurological disorder; cancer; melanoma;  
 KW central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;  
 KW metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;  
 KW inflammatory response disorder; immune regulation disorder; septic shock;  
 KW diabetes; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;  
 KW lung inflammation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 FN US2002068279-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-JUN-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730617.  
 PF  
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056P.  
 PR  
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.  
 PR  
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.  
 PR  
 XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252P.  
 PR  
 XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740P.  
 XX  
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Burgess C, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen B;  
 PI Mezes P;  
 XX

XX New NOVX proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune  
 PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone, and  
 PT reproductive development disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 37; 110pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated NOVX polypeptide, chosen from  
 CC human transmembrane (NOVTRAN), neuromedin (NOVNEUR), gonadotropin  
 CC (NOVGON), interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor antagonist (NOVINTRA A and B),  
 CC and IL-1 epsilon proteins. NOVX polypeptides have nontropic, cytostatic,  
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, immunosuppressive,  
 CC cerebroprotective, antidiabetic, antiarthritic, antiasthmatic and  
 CC antiallergic activities, and can be used in gene therapy and antibody-  
 CC based therapy. NOVX polypeptides, nucleic acid (I) encoding them and an  
 CC antibody (III) that binds the polypeptide, are useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a NOVX protein-associated disorder in humans. NOVTRAN can be  
 CC used in the treatment of a cell signalling disorder, such as, a  
 CC haematopoietic disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be  
 CC used in the treatment of an endocrine, muscle, neurological disorder,  
 CC central nervous system cancer, breast, colon, ovarian, kidney, prostate  
 CC or thyroid cancer. NOVGON can be used in the treatment of a reproductive  
 CC development disorder, metabolic function disorder or melanoma. NOVINTRA  
 CC proteins can be used in the treatment of and a bone metabolism or  
 CC structure disorder, an inflammatory response disorder, an immune  
 CC regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes, arthritis or cancer.  
 CC An agent which modulates the expression or activity of a human IL-1  
 CC epsilon protein is useful for treating a lung disease such as lung  
 CC cancer, asthma, emphysema, allergic lung irritation and lung inflammation  
 CC in a mammal. ABQ73996 to ABQ74027 and ABP51981 to ABP52048 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX

QY Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAGCT 676  
 DB 16 TGCAGCTGAGCT 4

RESULT 880  
 ACC82834  
 ID ACC82834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC82834;  
 XX  
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128004.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;  
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;  
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 modified\_base 1..20  
 /tag= a  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-  
 methylcytidines"  
 modified\_base 1..5  
 /tag= b  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 modified\_base 16..20  
 /tag= c



PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-methoxythymine"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 WO2003000707-A2.  
 03-JAN-2003.  
 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019664.  
 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888360.  
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 Bennett FC, Dobie K;  
 WPI; 2003-184032/18.  
 Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human superoxide dismutase 1, for modulating expression of the dismutase and treating diseases or conditions, e.g. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.  
 Example 15; Page 76; 107pp; English.  
 The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human superoxide dismutase 1. The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human superoxide dismutase 1 by hybridizing with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the active site of the enzyme. The activity of compounds of the invention may be described as neuroprotective, cytostatic and antiinflammatory. The mechanism of action of compounds of the invention is antisense inhibition of human superoxide dismutase 1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap. Compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of human superoxide dismutase 1 in human cells or tissues, and for treating a disease or condition associated with this enzyme (antisense therapy), especially amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease or condition arising from aberrant apoptosis and a hyperproliferative disorder. It may also be used in diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences given in records ACC40880-ACC40957 represent human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotides  
 Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 799 AGGACTGACTGAA 811  
 |||||  
 DB 18 AGGACTGACTGAA 6  
 RESULT 883  
 ABX74973/c  
 ID ABX74973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABX74973;  
 XX

XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #30.  
 DE Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;  
 XX anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;  
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;  
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200283077-A2.  
 PN 24-OCT-2002.  
 PD 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.  
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.  
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 XX (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;  
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.  
 DR New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or  
 XX treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,  
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.  
 PS This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,  
 XX identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses  
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or  
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.  
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,  
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.  
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory  
 CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying  
 CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The  
 CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the  
 CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,  
 CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The  
 CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the  
 CC scope of the invention  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 468 CTCGAGAACTTG 480  
 |||||  
 DB 15 CTCGAGAACTTG 3  
 RESULT 884  
 ABX75090  
 ID ABX75090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX75090;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; P-red.No. 6.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 885  
ABT44176  
ID ABT44176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABT44176;

This invention relates to novel chimeric antisense oligonucleotides that specifically hybridize to and inhibit the expression of the nucleotide binding oligonucleotide domain 1, NOD1 protein. NOD1, also known as CARD4 (caspase associated recruitment domain 4) is a domain that is involved in the elimination of cells via programmed cell death and in the host defence against pathogens, i.e. it works to regulate apoptosis. Apoptosis is a naturally occurring process, however, if it becomes overstimulated it can lead to cell loss and neurodegenerative conditions including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), retinitis pigmentosa and blood cell disorders. Conversely, insufficient apoptosis can contribute to the development of cancer, autoimmune disorders and viral infections. The present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that can modulate NOD1 expression (and variants thereof), such that these compounds, via gene therapy, can be used to treat various human diseases caused by aberrant apoptosis. This oligonucleotide sequence is the chimeric antisense oligo used to inhibit expression of human NOD1, the aim of the invention. Note that it has two terminal five nucleotide 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings separated by a ten deoxynucleotide gap. The oligonucleotide backbone is phosphorothioate throughout

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy	145	GGGCTGCAGCTCC	157
Db	1	GGGCTGCAGCTCC	13

XX  
AC  
XX  
DT

XX	DNA amplification; copy number; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
KM	
XX	
OS	Synthetic.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a 1D lattice chain. It consists of a horizontal line with several dots representing lattice sites. The sites are connected by horizontal lines, indicating nearest-neighbor interactions. Some sites are labeled with '1' and '2'.

XX JP2002345466-A.  
 XX 03-DEC-2002.  
 XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00137858.  
 XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00137858.  
 XX (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO KK.  
 XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU GAN CENT SOCHO.  
 XX (IYAK-) IYAKUHIN FUKUSAYO HIGAI KYUSAI KENKYU SH.  
 XX WPI; 2003-460878/44.  
 XX  
 XX Amplification of DNA maintaining genes and copy number of the sequence on  
 XX PT a genome, and their ratios in the resultant DNA fragment.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 25; 33pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a method for the amplification of DNA that  
 XX maintains genes and copy number of the sequence. This method is useful  
 XX for easy and operable amplification of DNA. The method was carried out by  
 XX fragmentation genomic DNA, preparation of blunt end of the fragmented  
 XX DNA, ligation of an adapter to the blunt end of the ligated DNA in  
 XX 2 steps, and confirmation of the amplified APC gene. The current sequence  
 XX represents a PCR primer used in an example from the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 424 GGCTGCCCTCG 436  
 XX Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 XX 7 GGCTGCCCTCG 19  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 887  
 XX AAT76488  
 XX ID AAT76488 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX AC AAT76488;  
 XX  
 XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;  
 XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9640162-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 19-DEC-1996.  
 XX  
 XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.  
 XX  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.  
 XX  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;  
 XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.  
 XX  
 XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying  
 XX adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of  
 XX subject.

XX  
 CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,  
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine  
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the  
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific  
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway  
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an  
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,  
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby  
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-  
 CC reactive airways  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGTTCC 212  
 XX Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 XX 1 CCGTTTCTCTGGTTCC 16  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 888  
 XX AAX54279  
 XX ID AAX54279 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX AC AAX54279;  
 XX  
 XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
 XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
 XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
 XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
 XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 XX prostate cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9913886-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.  
 XX  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JW;  
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 XX vasoconstriction.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 61; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)  
 XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes. Gene initiation  
 XX codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-  
 XX end and the junction-section between coding and non-coding regions, and all

CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived  
CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides  
CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of  
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those  
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung  
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,  
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,  
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.  
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,  
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as  
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized  
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 212  
DB 1 CCGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 16

RESULT 899  
AAX33723  
ID AAX33723 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX33723;  
XX

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1412.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
PT cancers.

XX Claim 18; Page 441; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets  
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are

CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,  
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,  
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the  
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing the  
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAX32313 to AAX35312 represent the  
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185  
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ  
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAX32323 to  
CC AAX33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.  
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match  
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence  
CC listing  
XX

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 212  
DB 1 CCGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 16

RESULT 890  
AAF19845  
ID AAF19845 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF19845;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1412.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impaired respiration;  
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger  
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers  
PT and respiratory obstructions.

XX PS Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.

XX CC (i) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,

XX CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.

XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the

XX CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with the

XX CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and

XX CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,

XX CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and

XX CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,

XX CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and

XX CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central

XX CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system

XX CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide

XX CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and

XX CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The

XX CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders

XX CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction

XX CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or

XX CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or

XX CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,

XX CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome

XX CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary

XX CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),

XX CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,

XX CC and/or cancer. AAL18434 to AAL21543 represent human polynucleotide

XX CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of

XX CC the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAGTTTCCTGGTTC 212

DB 1 CCGTTTCCTGGGTCC 16

RESULT 891

ABL57868/C

ID ABL57868 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC ABL57868;

XX DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human ABCA7 gene PCR primer ABCA7\_AP.

XX KW Human; ABCA7; promoter; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; metabolic;

XX KW ATP-Binding Cassette; lipid metabolism disorder; immune response;

XX KW inflammation; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200234903-A2.

XX PD 02-MAY-2002.

XX PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001WO-FR003219.

XX PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013649.

XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253141P.

XX PA (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

XX PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX PT Denefle P Rosier M Prades C Arnould-Requigne I

PI OSorio Y Forteau, Duverger N, Chimini G;

XX WPI; 2002-362799/39.

XX PT New promoter of the ABCA7 gene, useful for identifying modulators of

XX FT transcription and in gene therapy of e.g. disorders of lipid metabolism.

XX PS Example 3; Page 98; 126pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to ABCA7 gene promoter sequences (ABC

XX CC stands for ATP-Binding Cassette), which are used to identify agents (A)

XX CC that modulate transcription of nucleic acids placed under control of the

XX CC promoter. (A) is potentially useful for treating or preventing defects in

XX CC lipid metabolism and defects in mechanisms involved in the immune

XX CC response and inflammation. The promoters can also be used in gene therapy

XX CC to control expression of therapeutic genes. Analysis of the promoter

XX CC sequences can be used diagnostically, particularly to identify subjects

XX CC at risk of lipid metabolism disorders. The present sequence is a PCR

XX CC primer for human ABCA7, used to illustrate the invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 690 GCACACGCTTCGAGG 705

DB 16 GCACACGCTTCGAGG 1

RESULT 892

ABZ95539

ID ABZ95539 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC ABZ95539;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense fragment no.1403.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10781; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, antihypertensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 197 CAGTTTCCTGGGTCC 212  
DB 1 CCGTTTCCTGGGTCC 16  
RESULT 893  
AAQ13796  
ID AAQ13796 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ13796;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 09-DEC-1991 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Probe 83-4A for cellulose synthase catalytic subunit gene.  
XX  
XX Beta-1,4 glucan synthase; Acetobacter xylinum ATCC 53582; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT misc\_feature 6  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /label= inosine  
XX  
PN WO9113988-A.  
XX  
PD 19-SEP-1991.  
XX  
PF 15-MAR-1990; 90US-00494093.  
XX  
PR 15-MAR-1990; 90US-00494093.  
XX  
PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.  
XX  
XX Saxena IM, Lin FC, Brown RV;  
XX WPI; 1991-295642/40.  
XX  
XX Recombinant beta-1,4 glucan synthase proteins and DNA - derived from  
PT Acetobacter xylinum, for commercial prodn. of glucan polymers.  
XX  
PS Example IV; Page 74; 148pp; English.  
XX  
CC The probe is one of eight designed from a tryptic peptide obtd. from an  
CC 83 kD protein having cellulose synthase activity. Probe 83-1G hybridised  
CC with the gene, but all eight probes were found to hybridise with DNA from

CC E. coli HB101 preventing the use of standard procedures utilizing  
CC recombinant DNA libraries in E. coli. The enzyme expressed from the  
CC isolated gene can be used for the prodn. of a wide range of glucan  
CC polymer based prods. See also AAQ13789-Q13797. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
CC correct PA field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 945 ATGAGTCAACAGCTGGG 961  
DB 1 ATGAGCAACTGATGGG 17  
RESULT 894  
AAQ13742  
ID AAQ13742 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ13742;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 06-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE DNA probe 1 specific for type-T cytoplasmic male sterility in Zea mays.  
XX  
XX TURF 2H3; maize; cytoplasm male sterility; cms; type T; cms-T;  
KW open reading frame 13; probe; restriction fragment; mitochondrial DNA;  
KW sterility test; ss.  
XX  
OS Zea mays.  
XX  
PN US5660983-A.  
XX  
PD 26-AUG-1997.  
XX  
PF 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00345264.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1986; 86US-00937926.  
PR 17-JUN-1991; 91US-00716645.  
XX  
PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN PLANT SCI INC.  
PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA STATE.  
XX  
PI Dewey R, Levings CS;  
XX WPI; 1997-434374/40.  
XX  
PT DNA probes specific for mitochondrial DNA associated with type-T  
PT cytoplasmic male sterility - for detecting male sterility in maize  
PT plants.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Col 23; 16pp; English.  
XX  
CC This DNA fragment is part of the TURF 2H3 region of Zea mays. TURF 2H3  
CC (3547 nucleotides long) is found in mitochondrial DNA, and is uniquely  
CC arranged in maize affected by cytoplasm male sterility type T (cms-T).  
CC The present sequence corresponds to positions 1400-1416 of TURF 2H3, and  
CC is located in the middle of open reading frame 13. A synthetic  
CC oligonucleotide whose sequence is complimentary to the present sequence  
CC has also been claimed. Both oligonucleotides can be used as probes to  
CC identify a restriction fragment whose size in cms-T mitochondrial DNA is  
CC different from the corresponding fragment in normal mitochondrial DNA.  
CC They are useful for rapidly and specifically testing maize plants for T-  
CC type cytoplasmic male sterility. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF  
CC field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 299 CGGGGCGCTGCATGGG 314  
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||  
 Db 1 CGTGGCGCTGCATGAG 16

RESULT 895  
 AAX70072  
 ID AAX70072 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX70072;  
 XX  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1367.  
 XX  
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9715662-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF  
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR  
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 PI  
 PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 DR  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 88; 218pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 25.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 4; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CTTTCAGGTTTGTGTT 943  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 CUUUCACUUUUGUUU 16

RESULT 896  
 AAX62274  
 ID AAX62274 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX

AC AAX62274;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:149.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;  
 KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;  
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;  
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Zea mays.  
 XX  
 XX WO9710328-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 20-MAR-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.  
 PF  
 XX 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.  
 PR  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 PA (DOWC ) DOWELANCO.  
 XX  
 XX Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;  
 PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DU;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.  
 XX  
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates  
 PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in  
 PT maize or canola.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)  
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant  
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize  
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,  
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)  
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to  
 CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a  
 CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum  
 CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or  
 CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine  
 CC plant  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 AAGAAGTGTGAGCGCA 792  
 ||||| : |||||  
 Db 1 AAGAAGUUCGAGCGCA 16

RESULT 897  
 AAA19046  
 ID AAA19046 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA19046;  
 XX  
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2272.  
 DE  
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; AANT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW

KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO9950403-A2.  
 XX 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
 PS Claim 56; Page 133; 305pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA  
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA223263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23362, AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 517 TGCGATTTCGGAGTCA 532  
 Db 2 UGACUUUGGAGACA 17  
 RESULT 898  
 AAV92555  
 ID AAV92555 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAV92555;  
 AC AAV92555;  
 XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Human A-Raf substrate position 1594.  
 XX

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;  
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;  
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;  
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO9850530-A2.  
 XX 12-NOV-1998.  
 XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.  
 XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.  
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.  
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.  
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.  
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.  
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;  
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;  
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;  
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes  
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,  
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates  
 PT used as antiviral agents and syntheses.  
 PS Claim 177; Page 160; 259pp; English.  
 XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,  
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to  
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases  
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic  
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and  
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs  
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are  
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or  
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction  
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and  
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the  
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 481 GCATTCTCTCAGGATCT 496  
 Db 1 GCAGCCUCCAGGAUCU 16  
 RESULT 899  
 AAA36578  
 ID AAA36578 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX



PS Claim 37; Page 67; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid

CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes

CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription

CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAAT Displacement protein (CDP).

CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and

CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of

CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and

CC interferon alpha

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 418 CTCCTCGGCTGCCCC 433

DB 1 CTCCTCGTCTAGCCCC 16

RESULT 902

AAH95844/C

ID AAH95844 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAH95844;

XX

DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1269.

XX

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

KW

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200157206-A2.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX

PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.

PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,

PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX

PS Claim 4; Page 91; 115pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

CC the exemplification of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAA 341

DB 1 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAA 16

RESULT 904

AAH95015/C

ID AAH95015 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAH95015;

XX

DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 440.

XX

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

KW

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200157206-A2.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX

PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.

PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,

PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX

PS Claim 4; Page 61; 115pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

CC the exemplification of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 327 GAAGCTGTGGAGCAA 342

DB 17 GAAGTCTGGAGCAA 2

RESULT 904

ABK03593

ID ABK03593 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABK03593;

XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human CD20 DNazyme #47.

XX

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

1000 1000

KW MCL; immunocytopaenia; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 central nervous system injury.  
 XX Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA  
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 lymphoma (MCL), immunocytopaenia (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e-02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 469 TCCAGGAACCTGGCAT 484  
 :|||||::|:  
 DB 2 UCCAGGAACUGUAU 17

## RESULT 905

ABK01940/C  
 ID ABK01940 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01940;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOGO Zinzyme #262.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytopaenia; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 100; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA  
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic

CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
CC sequence is a zynzyme molecule of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAAG 779  
DB 16 GGCAGAACTGGTGAAG 1

RESULT 906  
ABK01170/c  
ID ABK01170 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABK01170;  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #440.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200159103-A2.  
XX  
PD 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
XX  
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
XX  
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
XX  
XX

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 85; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr  
an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA  
with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
(CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
sequence is an inozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAAG 779  
DB 17 GGCAGAACTGGTGAAG 2

RESULT 907  
ABK01424/c  
ID ABK01424 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK01424;  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #694.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 PN WO200159103-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 PT central nervous system injury.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 88; Page 89; 200pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN motif) or  
 CC an anberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAA 341  
 Db 16 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAA 1  
 RESULT 908  
 AAH76222/c  
 ID AAH76222 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH76222;  
 XX  
 XX 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human prostaglandin G/H synthase-2 specific primer.  
 DE  
 XX Pyrene; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;  
 KW hemeoxygenase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;  
 KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;

AA03856/c  
 ID AA03856 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AA03856;  
 XX  
 XX 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer 415 used for mapping the human cell cycle checkpoint DNA.  
 DE  
 XX Human; cell cycle checkpoint; chk1; tumour; malignancy;  
 KW cell growth inhibitor; development deficiency; PCR primer; DNA damage;  
 KW kinase; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6218109-B1.  
 PN  
 XX 17-APR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.  
 PF  
 XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.  
 PR  
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
 PA  
 XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-289827/30.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New Chk1 proteins and gene sequences encoding the proteins useful as  
 PT probes for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors and other  
 PT malignancies, growth and/or development deficiencies.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 17; Col 27; 37pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is PCR primer 415 used in FISH hybridisation to map  
 CC the human cell cycle checkpoint protein, hchk1 DNA. The cell cycle  
 CC checkpoints are regulatory pathways that control the order and timing of  
 CC cell cycle transitions, and ensure that critical events such as DNA  
 CC replication and chromosome segregation are completed with high fidelity.  
 CC The chk1 protein controls cell cycle in response to DNA damage. It  
 CC functions as kinase and phosphorylates the key regulators of Cdk tyrosine  
 CC phosphorylation. The checkpoint gene sequences are used as probes for a  
 CC portion of the chromosome associated with tumours and other malignancies,  
 CC as well as growth and/or development deficiencies. The chk1 proteins are  
 CC useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting growth of  
 CC cells  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAA 341  
 Db 16 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAA 1  
 RESULT 909  
 AAH76222/c  
 ID AAH76222 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH76222;  
 XX  
 XX 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human prostaglandin G/H synthase-2 specific primer.  
 DE  
 XX Pyrene; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;  
 KW hemeoxygenase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;  
 KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;

KW lysozyme; GABA(A) receptor-associated protein; interferon; SCO homolog-2;  
 KW transketolase; adenosine A2a receptor; CD37 antigen properdin P factor;  
 KW G-protein; Nef-associated factor-1; signal peptidase; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200151480-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 19-JUL-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-JP000082.  
 XX  
 XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004989.  
 PR  
 PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303711.  
 XX  
 XX (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Enoki T, Yamashita S, Nishimura K, Sagawa H, Kato I;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-514436/56.  
 XX  
 XX Agent for correcting gene expression regulation error comprises pyrone  
 PT compound or dihydroxy compound.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 61; 93pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention provides an agent comprising a pyrone compound or dihydroxy  
 CC compound of specified formulae given in the specification. The agent is  
 CC used for correcting gene expression regulation errors. Errors in the  
 CC following genes may be corrected: IL-6, IL-10, hemoxygenase-1,  
 CC prostaglandin G/H synthase-2, macrophage inflammatory protein-1-alpha,  
 CC RANTES, IL-1alpha, IL-1beta, TNF alpha, IL-7 receptor, macrophage  
 CC inflammatory protein-1-beta, liver and activation-regulated chemokine,  
 CC macrophage-derived chemokine, macrophage inflammatory protein-2-beta,  
 CC macrophage inflammatory protein-2-alpha, growth regulated protein-1,  
 CC matrix metalloproteinase-9, migration inhibitory factor-related protein -  
 CC 8, lysozyme, GABA(A) receptor-associated protein, interferon-induced 17 -  
 CC kDa/15-Kda protein, interferon-inducible protein p78, SCO homolog-2,  
 CC transketolase, adenosine A2a receptor, CD37 antigen properdin P factor,  
 CC regulator of G-protein signaling-2, Nef-associated factor-1, myeloid  
 CC leukemia cell differentiation protein-1, signal peptidase complex, and  
 CC also side-effects caused by them such as inflammation. Sequences AAH76220  
 CC -76280 represent PCR primers used in the course of the invention  
 XX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 257 CTTAGACAGGAGCACC 272  
 DB 17 CTTAACAGGAGCATC 2  
 XX  
 XX  
 RESULT 910  
 AAH80148  
 ID AAH80148 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX  
 AC AAH80148;  
 XX  
 XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 112.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;  
 KW disease diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX US6251588-B1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 26-JUN-2001.  
 PD

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
 PF  
 XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
 PR  
 XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 PA  
 XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target  
 PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe  
 PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of  
 PT parameters.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Col 51; 342pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of  
 CC an oligonucleotide to hybridise to a (complementary) target nucleotide  
 CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the  
 CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation  
 CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are  
 CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable  
 CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating  
 CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 134 GTCGCTTTGGGGCT 149  
 DB 1 GTCGCTTTGGGGGAT 16  
 XX  
 XX  
 RESULT 911  
 ABN01795/C  
 ID ABN01795 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX  
 AC ABN01795;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1787.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000561.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000562.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000563.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000564.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000565.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000566.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000567.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000568.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1787; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 379 CGCTCTCTGCTGGCGG 394  
 Db 17 CCTTCTCTGCTGGCAGG 2  
 RESULT 912  
 ABN06604  
 ID ABN06604 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN06604;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6596.  
 DE  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6596; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 212  
 Db 1 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 16  
 RESULT 913  
 ABN06603  
 ID ABN06603 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN06603;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6595.  
 DE  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200192524-A2.  
 PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6595; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 197 CAGTTTCCTGGGTTC 212  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CAGTTTCCTGGGTTC 17

RESULT 914

ABN01796/c  
 ID ABN01796 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABN01796;  
 XX  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1788.  
 XX  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX FN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1788; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 379 CGTCTCTGCTGGCGG 394  
 |||||  
 Db 16 CATTCTCTGCTGGCAGG 1

RESULT 915  
 ABN07595  
 ID ABN07595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN07595;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7587.  
 XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7587; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGACTG 784  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AACTGAAGAGGAGACTG 16

RESULT 916  
 ABN08386/c  
 ID ABN08386 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN08386;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8378.  
 XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8378; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 CC  
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 406 TGCTCCAGCGCTCT 421  
 DB 17 TGCTCCAGCTGCTGT 2

RESULT 917  
 ABN07594  
 ID ABN07594 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN07594;  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7586.  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
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 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.  
 XX (AEOM-). AEOMICA INC.  
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7586; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
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 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
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 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 CC  
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAGTG 784  
 DB 2 AACTGGAGAGAGAGTG 17  
 RESULT 918  
 ABN08392/C  
 ID ABN08392 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABN08392;  
 AC ABN08392;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8384.  
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.

(AEOM-). AEOMICA INC.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8384; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416  
 Db 16 CACTGCTCCAGCTG 1

RESULT 919  
 ABQ63463/c  
 ID ABQ63463 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABQ63463;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 176.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.  
 XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234587P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 XX  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic  
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
 PT e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 236 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251  
 Db 17 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 2

RESULT 920  
 ABQ64197/c  
 ID ABQ64197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABQ64197;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 910.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

PD 28-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic  
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
 PT e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX Example 2; Page 277; 418pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 454 CCTTCAGGAGAGCT 469  
 DB 16 CCTTCAGGAGAGCT 1  
 RESULT 921  
 ABQ63464/C  
 ID ABQ63464 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABQ63464;  
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 177.  
 DE Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200224750-A2.  
 PN

XX PD 28-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic  
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
 PT e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 236 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251  
 DB 16 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 1  
 RESULT 922  
 ABQ64196/C  
 ID ABQ64196 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABQ64196;  
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 909.  
 DE Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS

PN WO200224750-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-MAR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US023656.  
 XX  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Zhang J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 XX  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 276; 418pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 454 CTTTCAGGAGAGCT 469  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CCTTCAGGTAGCT 2  
 RESULT 923  
 ABK26635/C  
 ID ABK26635 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK26635;  
 XX  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #291.  
 XX  
 XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;  
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;  
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;  
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;  
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;

KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;  
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;  
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;  
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;  
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;  
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;  
 KW photosynthetic process.  
 XX Oryza glaberrima.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192512-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.  
 XX  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.  
 XX  
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil production.  
 PT  
 PT Claim 7; Page 162; 220pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g. glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance), disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid). The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome altering oligonucleotide of the invention  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 350 CAGCGCCACCTGTCA 365  
 |||||  
 Db 16 CGGCGCTACCTGTCA 1  
 RESULT 924  
 ABK26636  
 ID ABK26636 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABK26636;

```
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Caps 0;
```

QY 350 CAGCGCCAACTGTGCA 365  
| | | | | | | | | |  
Db 2 CGCGCCTACTGTGCA 17

RESULT 925  
ABK19138  
ID ABK19138 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC  
XX AC ABK19138;  
XX DT  
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX DE Human ERG Amberyse target sequence Seq ID No 1785.  
XX DE  
XX DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme, inozyme;  
KW amberyse.  
XX OS  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN  
XX PN WO200188124-A2.  
XX PD  
XX PD 22-NOV-2001.  
XX PF  
XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX PR  
XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX PA  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX XX  
XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX DR  
XX PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
XX PS  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 120; 149pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma, tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG, by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes. ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and related PCR primers of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 AAGGAGTGGCAGAC 771  
 |||:|||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAGGAGCAGAC 16

RESULT 926  
 ABV90958/c  
 ID ABV90958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABV90958;  
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1671.  
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;  
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;  
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN EP1239051-A2.  
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.  
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Shannon M;  
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.  
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL  
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or  
 PT activity of human POSHL1.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1671; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling  
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino  
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),  
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a  
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.  
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an  
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as  
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful  
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)  
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating  
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and  
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which  
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating  
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the  
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to  
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 GGAGCAGCTTCAGAA 280  
 |||:|||||  
 Db 16 GGATCACCTTCTGAAA 1

RESULT 927  
 ABV90957/c  
 ID ABV90957 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABV90957;  
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1670.  
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;  
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;  
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN EP1239051-A2.  
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.  
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Shannon M;  
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.  
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL  
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or  
 PT activity of human POSHL1.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1670; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling  
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino  
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),  
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a  
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.  
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an  
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as  
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful  
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)  
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating  
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and  
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is  
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which  
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating  
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating  
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The  
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples  
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the  
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to  
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCAGAA 280  
Db 17 GGATCACCTTCAGAA 2

RESULT 928  
AAS18428/c  
ID AAS18428 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAS18428;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 415 used to amplify cDNA encoding human chkl.

XX Human; checkpoint protein; hchk1; DNA damage; B-cell cDNA library;  
KW cell cycle checkpoint pathway; inhibition of cell growth; tumour;  
KW malignancy; growth deficiency; development deficiency; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6307015-B1.

XX 23-OCT-2001.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488364.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.

XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.

XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;

XX WPI; 2002-040207/05.

XX New mammalian checkpoint protein and gene, for generating specific  
PT antibodies or for inhibiting the growth of cells, and for use as a probe  
PT for a portion of a chromosome associated with tumors or malignancies.

XX Example 2; Col 26; 39pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of human and mouse  
CC checkpoint (chk1) proteins and the nucleic acid sequences encoding them.  
CC Human chk1 (hchk1) maps to chromosome 11q24. Chk1 is involved in cellular  
CC responses to DNA damage, in the cell cycle checkpoint pathway. The  
CC protein is useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting  
CC the growth of cells. The nucleotide sequence encoding the protein may be  
CC used as a probe for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors  
CC and other malignancies, as well as growth and/or development  
CC deficiencies. The present sequence for PCR primer 415 is used to amplify  
CC cDNA encoding the human chk1 protein from a human B-cell cDNA library

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTTCTGGAGCAA 341  
|||||

Db 16 AGAAGTCTCTGGAGCAA 1

RESULT 929  
ABK57443/c

ID ABK57443 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK57443;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1814.

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200211674-A2.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.

XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (SYNT ) SYNTEX USA LLC.

XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

XX Grupe A;

XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.

XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride

XX channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive

XX pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX Claim 4; Page 113; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTGGCCAG 514

Db 16 TCGGTGATTGGCCAG 1



DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1095.  
DE  
XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200211674-A2.  
PN  
XX 14-FEB-2002.  
PD  
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
PP  
XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
PR  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.  
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
XX  
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
PI Grupe A;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
DR  
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 79; 152pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
XX regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTT 516  
DB 16 GGTGATTGGCCAGGT 1  
RESULT 933  
ABK57217/c  
ID ABK57217 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABK57217;  
AC  
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1588.  
DE

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
KW acetylcysteine.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200211674-A2.  
PN  
XX 14-FEB-2002.  
PD  
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
PP  
XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
PR  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.  
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
XX  
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
PI Grupe A;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
DR  
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 99; 152pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
XX regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 504 GATTGGCCAGTTGGG 519  
DB 16 GATTGGCCAGTGGG 1  
RESULT 934  
ACC53671  
ID ACC53671 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACC53671;  
AC  
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2438.  
DE  
XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW

```

KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 603; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 507
DB 1 GATCTATTGTAGATT 16
RESULT 935
ID ACC54321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC54321;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #3088.
XX
SS; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 474; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 ACCTTCACAAAGTTGT 285
DB 2 ATCTTCACAAAGTTGT 17
RESULT 936
ID ACC53113 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC53113;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1880.
XX
SS; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 474; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 ACCTTCACAAAGTTGT 285
DB 2 ATCTTCACAAAGTTGT 17

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 ATCCGCTGACAGTCA 184  
Db 2 ATCCGCTGCTCACAGTCA 17

RESULT 937  
ABT38748  
ID ABT38748 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABT38748;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4385.  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003025175-A2.  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX Disclosure; Page 546; 720pp; French.  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 ACCTTCAGAAAGTTGT 285  
Db 2 ATCTTCACAAAGTTGT 17

RESULT 938  
ABT35608  
ID ABT35608 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABT35608;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1245.  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003025175-A2.  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX Disclosure; Page 178; 720pp; French.  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 514 GTTTGGCATTTGGGAG 529

Db 1 GATCGCATTTGGGAG 16

RESULT 939  
ABT38498/c  
ID ABT38498 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABT38498;  
XX DT  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4135.  
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX WO2003025175-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX PR  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX PA  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR  
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX PT  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX PT and transfected cells.  
XX PS  
XX Disclosure; Page 517; 720pp; French.  
XX CC  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development and/or treatment of viral  
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX SQ  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 668 GCTGAAGCTCACAGAT 683  
Db 17 GCTGAAGCTCACAGAT 2

RESULT 940  
ABT37451/c  
ID ABT37451 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABT37451;  
XX DT  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3088.  
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX WO2003025175-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX PR  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX PA  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR  
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX PT  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX PT and transfected cells.  
XX PS  
XX Disclosure; Page 394; 720pp; French.  
XX CC  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development and/or treatment of viral  
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX SQ  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 480 GGCATTCTCTCAGGATC 495  
Db 16 GTCTTCTCTCAGGATC 1



SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTG 435

Db 2 CUCGGCUGCGCCUG 17

RESULT 943

ACA07669 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA07669;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #68.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;

XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;

XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;

XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;

XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;

XX chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;

XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;

XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;

XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;

XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;

XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 38; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne

XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for

XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and

XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

XX CC

CC

CC

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CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
CC chemotheraphy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
CC nucleic acid molecule

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTG 435

Db 1 CUCGGCUGCGCCUG 16

RESULT 944

ACA06426/c

ID ACA06426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06426;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #245.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;

XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;

XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;

XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;

XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;

XX chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;

XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;

XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;

XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;

XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;

XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 38; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne

XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for

XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and

XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

XX PS Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.

XX CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyme

CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for

CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and

CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug

CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or

CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,

CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,

CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic

CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as

CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,

CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft

CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury

CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,

CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or

CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic

CC nucleic acid molecule

XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

XX CC

XX CC Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

XX CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX CC

XX CC QY 245 GCTCTTGAAGGACTTA 260

XX CC Db 17 GCTCTTGAAGGCTCA 2

XX CC

XX CC RESULT 945

XX CC ADB00461/C

XX CC ID ADB00461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX CC AC ADB00461;

XX CC DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX CC DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1447.

XX CC KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX CC KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;

XX CC KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX CC KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX CC OS Homo sapiens.

XX CC PN EP1281758-A2.

XX CC PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX CC PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX CC PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX CC PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX CC PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX CC DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

XX CC PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

XX CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1447; 103pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MDZ12. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

XX CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX CC

XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX CC

XX CC Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

XX CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX CC

XX CC QY 662 CATGCAGCTGAGCTC 677

XX CC Db 17 CCTGCGGCTGAGCTC 2

XX CC

XX CC RESULT 946

XX CC ADB00462/C

XX CC ID ADB00462 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX CC AC ADB00462;

XX CC DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX CC DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1448.

XX CC KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX CC KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;

XX CC KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX CC KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX CC OS Homo sapiens.

XX CC PN EP1281758-A2.

XX CC PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX CC PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX CC PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX CC PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX CC PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX CC DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

XX CC PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

XX CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

XX CC MD24, MD27 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX CC

XX CC Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1448; 103pp; English.

XX CC

XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MDZ12. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome

XX CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 CATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677  
 DB 16 CTTGGCGCTGAAGCTC 1

RESULT 947  
 ID ADB02161 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ADB02161;  
 AC ADB02161;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDZ4 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3147.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1281758-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3147; 103pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 318 GACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333  
 DB 1 GACTGCAGAGATGCAG 16

RESULT 948  
 ID ABZ65433/C  
 XX ABZ65433 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABZ65433;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #890.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200297114-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX  
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX  
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

CC Claim 4; Page 150; 185pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 812 CCTGTACTGTGGGT 827

Db 17 CCACGGTACTCTGGGT 2

RESULT 949  
ABZ64967/c  
ID ABZ64967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ64967;  
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #424.  
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
XX PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
XX PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
XX PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
XX CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
XX CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
XX CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
XX CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
XX CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
XX CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
XX CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
XX CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
XX CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
XX CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 474 GAACCTGGCATTCTCCTC 489  
DB 17 GTACTCGGATTCTCCTC 2

RESULT 950  
ABZ65434/c  
ID ABZ65434 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABZ65434;  
XX XX  
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #891.  
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
XX PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
XX PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
XX PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 150; 185pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
XX CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
XX CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
XX CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
XX CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
XX CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
XX CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
XX CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
XX CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
XX CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
XX CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 811 ACCCTGGTACTCTGGG 826  
DB 16 ACCCAGGTACTCTGGG 1

RESULT 951  
ABZ65388  
ID ABZ65388 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABZ65388;  
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #845.  
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
XX DT

PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ65520 - ABZ65524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 375 CTGGCCGCTCTCTGG 390  
 DB 2 CUGCCCGACCGCUGG 17  
 RESULT 952  
 ACD55860/C  
 ID ACD55860 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ACD55860;  
 XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX HBV amberyze substrate sequence #259.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;  
 XX amberyze; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX WO200281494-A1.  
 XX 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LSEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX Example 1; Page 209; 387pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyzes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyze sequences  
 CC disclosed in the present invention  
 XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 513 AGTTTGGCATTTCGGA 528  
 DB 16 AGTTTGGCATTTCGGA 1  
 RESULT 953  
 ACC57824/C  
 ID ACC57824 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ACC57824;  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5071.  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 XX schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.

[illegible]

CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATC 571  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 16 CCCAACAGCAGGGATC 1

RESULT 956  
 ACC67310/c  
 ID ACC67310 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACC67310;

DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4557.  
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

OS WO2003025176-A2.

PN 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PI Teleman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 563; 738pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATC 571  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 16 CCTAAGCAGGGATC 1

RESULT 957

ABX16358/c  
 ID ABX16358 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABX16358;

DT 08-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human checkpoint gene Chk1 PCR primer 415.

XX Human; checkpoint; chk1; anti-Chk1 antibody; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002156247-A1.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

XX 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020038.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488364.

XX (ELLE/) ELLEDGE S J.

XX (SANC/) SANCHEZ Y.

XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;

XX WPI; 2003-182651/18.

XX New anti-Chk1 antibody, that may be a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody,  
 PT useful for detecting a Chk1 protein that is associated with a tumor.

XX Example 2; Page 15; 28pp; English.

XX The invention describes an anti-Chk1 antibody capable of specifically  
 CC binding to an antigenic determinant on the proteins encoded by a sequence  
 CC comprising 476 (3 sequences), 479, 496 or 513 amino acids. A new method  
 CC is used to produce the antibody, which is useful for detecting a Chk1  
 CC protein that is associated with a tumour. This sequence represents a  
 CC primer used in mapping of human checkpoint protein Chk1

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAA 341

||||| |||||  
 Db 16 AGAAGTCTGTGGAGCAA 1

RESULT 958

ADB43672/c

ID ADB43672 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB43672;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3995.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;

XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;

XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 499; 771pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 480 GGCATTCTCAGGATC 495  
 DB 16 GGCAGTCCCAGGATC 1  
 RESULT 959  
 ADB39690  
 ID ADB39690 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB39690;  
 AC  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #13.  
 XX  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX

XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 33; 771pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 169 ATCCGCTGACAGTCA 184  
 DB 2 ATCCTGCTCACAGTCA 17  
 RESULT 960  
 ADB40613/C  
 ID ADB40613 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB40613;  
 AC  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #936.  
 XX  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX



Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTG 435  
DB 16 CTGCTGCTGCCCTG 1

RESULT 963  
ADB45853  
ID ADB45853 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ADB45853;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6176.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
KW diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
PN  
XX 15-MAY-2003.  
PD  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
PF  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.  
PR  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
PA  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
DR  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 754; 77lpp; French.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATGGAGATT 507

DB 1 GATCTAATGGAGATT 16

RESULT 964  
ADB44825/c  
ID ADB44825 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB44825;  
AC  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5148.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
KW diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
PN  
XX 15-MAY-2003.  
PD  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
PF  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.  
PR  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
PA  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
DR  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 633; 77lpp; French.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 455 CTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
DB 16 CTTCCAGGAGATAGTC 1

RESULT 965  
 ADB45078  
 ID ADB45078 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB45078;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5401.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 563; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 507  
 Db 1 GATCTATTGTAGATT 16  
 RESULT 966  
 ADD81039  
 ID ADD81039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX

AC ADD81039;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #73.  
 XX  
 KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;  
 KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.  
 XX  
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
 XX  
 FN US2003054346-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.  
 XX  
 PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
 XX  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.  
 PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.  
 PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.  
 PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.  
 PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.  
 XX  
 PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.  
 XX  
 PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target  
 PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each  
 PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to  
 PT hybridize with target.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 112; 423pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of  
 CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method  
 CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridise  
 CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that  
 CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for  
 CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridise to a  
 CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict  
 CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target  
 CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with  
 CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a  
 CC rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 134 GTCTGCTTTGGGGGCT 149  
 Db 1 GTCTGTTTGGGGGAT 16  
 RESULT 967  
 ADE30681/c  
 ID ADE30681 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE30681;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 68.  
 XX  
 KW expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;  
 KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;  
 KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;  
 KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;  
 XX

XX differntial expression.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003180764-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00399793.  
 PF  
 XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.  
 PR  
 XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 PA  
 XX Shang J, Bowen B;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.  
 DR  
 XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and  
 PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as  
 PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart  
 PT disease.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 69; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression  
 CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has  
 CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.  
 CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with  
 CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly  
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart  
 CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially  
 CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 673 AGCTCACAGATGCATC 688  
 Db 16 AGCACACTGATGCATC 1  
 RESULT 968  
 AAQ41404  
 ID AAQ41404 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAQ41404;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 13-SEP-1993 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Monomer DRB3705 for typing of HLA DR beta.  
 DE  
 XX Reverse dot blot hybridisation; tandem; head to tail monomers; probe;  
 KW staggered complementary primers; HLA molecular typing; ds.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9309245-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 13-MAY-1993.  
 PD  
 XX 22-OCT-1992; 92WO-US009113.  
 PF  
 XX 31-OCT-1991; 91US-00786228.  
 PR  
 XX (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.  
 PA  
 XX Rudert WA, Trucco M;  
 PI  
 XX

DR WPI; 1993-167708/20.  
 XX  
 XX Detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid sequence - by reverse dot  
 PT blot hybridisation using tandem head-to-tail monomers contg. probes  
 PT synthesised by staggered complementary primers.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Fig 11; 59pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Five amplifications are necessary to fully type DR beta, bringing to 11  
 CC the number of independent amplifications to be completed: 2 for DQ alpha  
 CC and beta, 2 for DP alpha and beta, 1 for DR alpha, 1 for DR beta all  
 CC segments, and 5 for DR beta allele specific segments. While this number  
 CC is not prohibitive, it can be reduced by performing co-amplifications  
 CC that reduce the no. of independent reactions necessary to generate all  
 CC the segments specifically representing DR, DQ and DP alpha and beta chain  
 CC gene hypervariable regions. The sequence shown is that of a monomer which  
 CC must be transformed in repetitive polymers to test all the DRB sequences,  
 CC via the novel, reverse dot blot method of the invention. . See also  
 CC AAQ41355-78, AAQ41388-414 and AAQ46555-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAG 473  
 Db 1 CCAGGAGGAGCTCTG 16  
 RESULT 969  
 AAT18697  
 ID AAT18697 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT18697;  
 XX  
 XX 05-JUL-1996 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX cDNA3 sense primer 8.  
 DE  
 XX RAP-1; radiation protecting checkpoint protein; apoptosis; cell death;  
 KW cancer; diagnosis; therapy; radiotherapy; antisense RNA; gene therapy;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9611562-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 25-APR-1996.  
 PD  
 XX 11-OCT-1995; 95WO-US012445.  
 PF  
 XX 11-OCT-1994; 94IL-00111238.  
 PR  
 XX (UYRA-) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD.  
 PA (SHOS/) SHOSHAN H Z.  
 XX  
 XX Canaan D;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1996-221643/22.  
 PN  
 XX New gene encoding a radiation protecting checkpoint protein - useful for  
 PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other diseases involving abnormal  
 PT apoptosis.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 9; 29pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The presence of a naturally-occurring antisense RNA to the 4.0 kb mRNA in  
 CC xeroderma-pigmentosum-C cells was verified using PCR primers (AAT18697)  
 CC specific to the cDNA3 region of novel human RAP-1 radiation protecting  
 CC checkpoint gene (see AAT18696). Reverse transcription reactions preceding

CC the PCR were performed using cDNA3 sense primer 8 (AAT18697) and cDNA3  
 CC antisense primer 10 (AAT18699). PCR was then performed using cDNA3 sense  
 CC primer 62 (AAT18699), which is nested to primer 8, and cDNA3 antisense  
 CC primer 10. The antisense RNA can be used as a general effector of gene  
 CC therapy by modulating activity of genes fused to the RAP-1 3' UTR tag  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 471 CAGGAACCTTGGCATTG 486

||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 3 CAGGAACCTAGGCATGC 18

RESULT 970

AAx67186/c

ID AAX67186 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAX67186;

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DT Human CD40 hairpin ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3818.

DE Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.

XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0009511P.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0009574P.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;

XX Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;

XX Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Mocak A, Burgin A;

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for  
 the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of  
 auto-immune diseases.

PS Claim 10; Page 218; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)  
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues  
 CC; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least  
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's  
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial  
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,

CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance  
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for  
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for  
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of  
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene  
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.  
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment  
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly  
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
 CC present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 770 ACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785

||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 18 ACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 3

RESULT 971

AAT16419/c

ID AAT16419 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAT16419;

XX 13-SEP-1996 (first entry)

XX Primer #2 for SMS1392 human obesity gene.

DE Obesity; mouse; OBP; leptin; hormone; body weight regulation; diabetes;  
 KW food intake; energy expenditure; high blood pressure; cholesterol; human;  
 KW gene therapy; antibody; cancer; Kobe beef; Foie gras; immunoassay; PCR;  
 KW primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX GB2292382-A.

XX 21-FEB-1996.

XX 17-AUG-1995; 95GB-00016947.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.

XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.

XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483211.

XX (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

XX Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R, Maffei M, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K;

XX Burley SK;

XX WPI; 1996-099009/11.

XX Obesity polypeptide(s) able to modulate body wt. - useful for e.g.  
 reducing wt. in treatment of diabetes, high blood pressure and high  
 cholesterol and for cosmetic reasons.

XX Example 10; Page 142; 304pp; English.

XX AAT16392-T16429 represent amplification primers for the human obesity  
 CC polypeptide (OBP) gene sequence (see AAT16373). These sequences were used  
 CC to amplify the OBP gene sequence from the YAC contig containing the human  
 CC OBP gene, in a series of sequence tagged-site (STS)-specific PCR assays.  
 CC There were 19 STSs found within the YAC contig human OBP gene sequence.  
 CC This sequence was used in conjunction with AAT16418 to amplify the STS  
 CC SMS1392. OBP has effects on both food intake and energy expenditure. OBP  
 CC and its analogues are useful for modifying body weight (optionally

CC combined with known medicaments), for treating diabetes, high blood  
 CC pressure or high cholesterol. The OBP coding sequence (and sequences  
 CC complementary to it) can be used in gene therapy for modifying body  
 CC weight. The protein can be used for reducing weight for health or  
 CC cosmetic reasons in obese humans, or to produce leaner food animals.  
 CC Antagonists of OBP (including antibodies) are useful for increasing body  
 CC weight, e.g. for treating weight loss associated with cancer, or for  
 CC cosmetic reasons in humans, or for production of Kobe beef or Foie gras  
 CC in domestic animals. OBP antibodies (Ab) can also be used in diagnostic  
 CC immunoassays for the presence of OBP. The formation of Ab-OBP complexes  
 CC enables in vitro evaluation of levels of OBP in a sample, especially to  
 CC detect diseases associated with elevated or decreased levels, and to  
 CC monitor treatment of these diseases

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328  
 Db 18 GAAAGAGATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 972  
 AAV13327/c  
 ID AAV13327 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV13327;  
 XX DT 14-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 XX DE Sense primer Exon 9 for human 5-lipoxygenase gene.  
 XX KW Inflammatory disease; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase; asthma;  
 XX KW ulcerative colitis; bronchitis; sinusitis; psoriasis; rhinitis;  
 XX KW arthritis; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO9742347-A2.

XX PD 13-NOV-1997.  
 XX PF 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007137.  
 XX PR 06-MAY-1996; 96US-0016890P.  
 XX PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846020.

XX PA (BGHM ) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.

XX PI Drazen JM, In K, Asano K, Beier D, Grobholz J;  
 XX WPI; 1997-558997/51.

XX PT Classifying patients with inflammatory disease, specifically asthma -  
 PT according to polymorphisms in 5-lipoxygenase gene regulatory region, e.g.  
 PT to identify candidates for lipoxygenase inhibitor treatment.

XX PS Example 1; Page 19; 56pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence was used in the development of a novel method for  
 CC classifying patients suffering from an inflammatory disease. The method  
 CC comprises identifying in DNA from at least 1 patient a sequence  
 CC polymorphism, as compared with the normal 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) gene  
 CC (AAT88431), in a 5-LOX regulatory gene sequence. The method can be  
 CC applied to subjects with asthma, ulcerative colitis, bronchitis,  
 CC sinusitis, psoriasis, allergic and non-allergic rhinitis, lupus or  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. Specifically it can be used to diagnose asthma or  
 CC susceptibility to disease, identify treatments suitable for individual  
 CC patients or assess the likely success of treatment

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 951 CAACAGCTGGCGAGGG 966  
 Db 16 CAGCAGCTGGCGAGGG 1

RESULT 973  
 AAV15663/c  
 ID AAV15663 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV15663;  
 XX DT 22-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX DE LDR oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Detection; single-base change; insertion; deletion; translocation;  
 XX KW ligation detection reaction; LDR; PCR; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9745559-A1.  
 XX PD 04-DEC-1997.

XX PF 27-MAY-1997; 97WO-US009012.

XX PR 29-MAY-1996; 96US-0018532P.

XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Belgrader P, Barany F, Lubin M;

XX DR WPI; 1998-032663/03.

XX PT Multiplex detection of nucleic acid sequence differences - using ligation  
 PT detection reaction coupled to PCR, useful for determining gene dosage,  
 PT for detecting genetic disorders, etc.

XX PS Example 8; Page 84; 158pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence was used in the development of three novel methods  
 CC for the detection nucleic acid sequence differences, i.e. single-base  
 CC changes, insertions, deletions or translocations. The 1st uses the ligation  
 CC detection reaction (LDR) coupled to PCR, the 2nd a 1st PCR coupled to a  
 CC 2nd PCR coupled to a LDR and the 3rd a 1st PCR coupled to a 2nd PCR

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 297 GTCGGGGCCCTGCATG 312  
 Db 18 GTCGGGGCCCTGCATG 3

RESULT 974  
 AAV40031  
 ID AAV40031 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV40031;

XX DT 12-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse Pax4 PCR sense primer SEQ ID NO:15.

XX Mouse; Pax4; Pax6; pancreatic cell; differentiation status; tumour;  
 KW developmental status; transgenic mammal; diabetes; neuronal disorder;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO9829566-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUL-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 30-DEC-1997; 97WO-EP007321.  
 XX  
 XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778423.  
 XX  
 XX (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 XX  
 XX Sosa-Pineda B, Gruss P;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1998-388144/33.  
 XX  
 XX Use of Pax4 nucleic acids and proteins - useful for, e.g. developing  
 PT products for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diabetes, neuronal  
 PT disorders and tumours.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 28-29; 70pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX A method has been developed for testing the developmental status in  
 CC pancreatic cells (PC's) of a mammal comprising: (a) determining the level  
 CC or status of Pax4 mRNA in PC's of the mammal; and/or (b) determining the  
 CC level or status of Pax4 protein in PC's of the mammal; and (c) comparing  
 CC the level or status of Pax4 mRNA and/or Pax4 protein with the  
 CC corresponding level in normal PC's. The present invention also describes  
 CC a nucleic acid sequence encoding a functional and expressible Pax4  
 CC protein and optionally a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a  
 CC functional and expressible Pax6 protein, for the preparation of a  
 CC therapeutic composition for treating, preventing and/or delaying diabetes  
 CC and/or a neuronal disorder in a mammal. The present sequence represents a  
 CC PCR primer used in an example of the present invention for the expression  
 CC of Pax4. The method can be used for determining the development of PC's  
 CC as indicative of diabetes, neuronal disorders or tumours. The products  
 CC can be used for developing agents for treating these disorders  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 455 CTTCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
 Db 1 CTTCAGGAGAGCTC 16  
 RESULT 975  
 AA218148  
 ID AA218148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AA218148;  
 XX  
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX STK 13 gene specific primer.  
 DE  
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9934016-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUL-1999.

PN WO9934016-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUL-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.  
 XX  
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
 XX  
 XX Vider B;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14683.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCACCTGTC 364  
 Db 3 CCAGCGCCACATGTC 18  
 RESULT 976  
 AA218144  
 ID AA218144 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AA218144;  
 XX  
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX STK 11 gene specific primer.  
 DE  
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9934016-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.  
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
 PA Vidar B;  
 PI WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 XX P-PSDB; AAY14679.  
 XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACTGTC 364  
 DB 3 CCAGCGCCCACTGTC 18  
 RESULT 977  
 AAZ18150  
 ID AAZ18150 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAZ18150;  
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX STK 14 gene specific primer.  
 DE Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 XX primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9934016-A2.  
 PN 08-JUL-1999.  
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.  
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
 PA Vidar B;  
 PI WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 XX P-PSDB; AAY14685.  
 XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 45; 102pp; English.  
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACTGTC 364  
 DB 3 CCAGCGCCCACTGTC 18  
 RESULT 978  
 AAZ18142  
 ID AAZ18142 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAZ18142;  
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX STK 10 gene specific primer.  
 DE Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 XX primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9934016-A2.  
 PN 08-JUL-1999.  
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PI Vidar B;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14677.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364  
 Db 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18  
 RESULT 979  
 AAZ18138  
 ID AAZ18138 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAZ18138;  
 AC  
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE STK 8 gene specific primer.  
 XX  
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9934016-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 08-JUL-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 96IL-00126627.  
 XX  
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
 PA  
 XX Vidar B;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14681.

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14673.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
 PT expression in a selected gene family.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364  
 Db 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18  
 RESULT 980  
 AAZ18146  
 ID AAZ18146 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAZ18146;  
 AC  
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE STK 12 gene specific primer.  
 XX  
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9934016-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 08-JUL-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
 XX  
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 96IL-00126627.  
 XX  
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
 PA  
 XX Vidar B;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14681.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
PT expression in a selected gene family.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364  
DB 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18  
RESULT 981  
AAZ18140  
ID AAZ18140 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC AAZ18140;  
XX  
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
DE  
XX  
XX STK 9 gene specific primer.  
XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
KW primer; ss.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9934016-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 08-JUL-1999.  
PD  
XX  
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.  
PF  
XX  
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.  
PR  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.  
PR  
XX  
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.  
PA  
XX  
XX Vider B;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.  
DR  
XX  
XX P-PSDB; AAY14675.  
DR  
XX  
XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene  
PT expression in a selected gene family.  
PT

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction  
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected  
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used  
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The  
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,  
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor  
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364  
DB 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18  
RESULT 982  
AAZ41189  
ID AAZ41189 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC AAZ41189;  
XX  
XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human AKT-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:341.  
DE  
XX  
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
XX target validation; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9953101-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 21-OCT-1999.  
PD  
XX  
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.  
PF  
XX  
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.  
PR  
XX  
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.  
PR  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Cowsert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;  
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.  
DR  
XX  
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to  
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.  
XX  
XX Example 30; Page 113; 264pp; English.  
PS

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the  
 CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and  
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA  
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of  
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising  
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with  
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set  
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding  
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation  
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,  
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of  
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are  
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.  
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and  
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 323 CAGAGAAGTGTGGAG 338  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CAGAGAAGTGTGGAG 18

## RESULT 983

AAZ10941  
 ID AAZ10941 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
 AC AAZ10941;

XX 27-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for Pax4 coding sequence.

XX Pax4; Pax6; developmental status determination; pancreatic cell;  
 KW diagnosis; diabetes; juvenile diabetes; diabetes mellitus;  
 KW hormone secreting tumour; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Mus sp.

XX US5948623-A.

XX 07-SEP-1999.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-00958642.

XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00787423.

XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.

XX Gruss P, Sosa-Pineda B;

XX WPI; 1999-517948/43.

XX Testing the developmental status of pancreatic cells useful for the  
 PT diagnosis and detection of diseases such as diabetes.

XX Example 2; Col 14; 57pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the Pax4 protein.  
 CC The invention relates to a method for testing the developmental status of  
 CC the pancreatic cells of a mammal comprising: (a) determining the level or  
 CC status of Pax4 mRNA and/or protein in the pancreatic cells; and (b)

CC comparing the level to the corresponding level in normal pancreatic  
 CC cells. The method can further comprise detecting the level or status of  
 CC Pax4 mRNA and/or protein in the pancreatic cells. The method is useful  
 CC for the diagnosis and detection of diseases which arise from certain  
 CC pancreatic cells, especially diabetes, e.g. juvenile diabetes, diabetes  
 CC mellitus, and hormone secreting tumours

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 455 CTTCCAGAGAGGCTC 470  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CTTCCAGAGAGGCTC 16

## RESULT 984

AAZ01403/C  
 ID AAZ01403 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
 AC AAZ01403;

XX 22-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer Syk-H for syk mRNA.

XX Syk kinase; inhibitor; signal transduction; gamma subunit; IGE receptor;  
 KW epsilon RI; Syk-producing cell mediator; phagocytic potential;  
 KW Fc receptor activation; asthma; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5858981-A.

XX 12-JAN-1999.

XX 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.

XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.

XX 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.

XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX Park J, Schreiber AD;

XX WPI; 1999-152106/13.

XX Inhibition of Fc receptor signal transduction in lung cells - useful for  
 PT modulating the activation of immunological processes involving Fc  
 PT receptor activation.

XX Example 5; Col 19; 36pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for human Syk kinase. The invention  
 CC relates to a method for inhibiting the signal transduction of the gamma  
 CC subunit of the IGE receptor Fc epsilon RI, using a peptide inhibitor, or  
 CC an antisense construct. The invention also relates to a method of  
 CC inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell of a  
 CC mammal, and a method of inhibiting the phagocytic potential of a  
 CC mammalian cell expressing an Fc receptor. The methods are useful for  
 CC modulating the activation of immunological processes involving Fc  
 CC receptor activation, especially asthma

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 GCTGGGGGACACAC 401  
DB 17 GCCGGAGGACACAC 2

RESULT 985  
AAZ22205  
ID AAZ22205 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ22205;  
XX  
DT 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Akt-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #28888.  
XX  
KW Human; Akt-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumor formation; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US5958773-A.  
XX  
PD 28-SEP-1999.  
XX  
PF 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00212771.  
XX  
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00212771.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-561048/47.  
XX  
PT Antisense compounds complementary to Akt-1 useful for, e.g. diagnostics,  
PT therapeutics and as research reagents.  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that  
CC inhibit the expression of human Akt-1. The antisense compounds may be  
CC used for diagnostics, therapeutics (for modulating the expression of Akt-  
CC 1), prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or  
CC tumor formation), as research reagents (e.g. to distinguish between  
CC members of a biological pathway) and in kits. Sequences AAZ22197-236  
CC represent phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition  
CC of Akt-1 mRNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 323 CAGAGAAGCTGTGGAG 338  
DB 3 CAGAGAAGCTGTGGAG 18

RESULT 986  
AAC62614/C  
ID AAC62614 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC62614;  
XX  
DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #28.  
XX  
KW Human; mouse; OB gene; obesity; adiposity; body weight; PCR primer; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6124448-A.  
PN  
XX  
PD 26-SEP-2000.  
XX  
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488208.  
XX  
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.  
PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.  
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.  
XX  
PA (YTRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.  
XX  
PI Maffei M, Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-601556/57.  
XX  
DR Nucleic acid primers and probes useful for detecting mutations in  
PT mammalian OB gene associated with regulation of body weight and  
PT adiposity.  
XX  
PS Example 10; Col 80; 153pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention  
CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.  
CC Nucleic acids of at least 10 nucleotides which are hybridisable to a non-  
CC coding region of an OB nucleic acid have been created. The OB gene plays  
CC a critical role in the regulation of body weight and adiposity. The  
CC nucleic acids may be used as probes or as primers for PCR. They are  
CC useful for evaluating the presence of mutations in the human OB gene or  
CC for evaluating the level of expression of OB mRNA. Defects associated  
CC with OB gene expression result in obese phenotypes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 313 GGAAGACTGCAGAGA 328  
DB 18 GAAAGAATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 987  
AAZ72978  
ID AAZ72978 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ72978;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7334.  
XX  
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX Claim 9; Page 1794; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 324 AGAGAGCTGTGAGC 339  
 DB |||||  
 2 AGAGAGCTGTGTAAC 17  
 RESULT 988  
 AAZ76819  
 ID AAZ76819 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ76819;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11175.  
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX Claim 9; Page 2613; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 792 AAACGAGGAGCTGAC 807  
 DB |||||  
 3 ACACGAGGAGCTGAC 18  
 RESULT 989  
 AAZ74871/C  
 ID AAZ74871 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ74871;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9227.  
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX Claim 8; Page 2198; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.

CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 CC  
 CC SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCGTCTCCAGCAGGCT 419  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CCGTCTCCAGTATGCT 3

RESULT 990  
 AAZ56420  
 ID AAZ56420 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ56420;  
 XX DT 17-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DE Escherichia coli H25 flagellin PCR primer #2653.  
 XX KW Flagellin; flic; antigen; detection; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Escherichia coli.  
 XX FN WO9961458-A1.  
 XX PD 02-DEC-1999.

XX PF 21-MAY-1999; 99WO-AU000385.  
 XX PR 21-MAY-1998; 98AU-00003634.

XX PA (UNSY ) UNIV SYDNEY.  
 XX PI Reeves PR, Wang L;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-072598/06.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule useful for the detection of flagellated  
 XX bacterial strains in food, feces, etc.  
 XX  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 48; 245pp; English.

XX CC AAZ56331 to AAZ56398 represent nucleic acid molecules (I) encoding all or  
 CC part of an Escherichia coli flagellin protein except a protein expressed  
 CC by E. coli H1, H7, H12 or H48 type strains. The present invention also  
 CC describes a method of detecting the presence of E. coli of a particular H  
 CC serotype in a sample, comprising specifically hybridising a nucleic acid,  
 CC preferably at least a pair, derived from a flagellating gene, specific  
 CC for a particular flagellin gene associated with the H serotype, to any  
 CC E.coli in the sample which contain the gene, and detecting any hybridised  
 CC molecules, identifying the presence of that serotype in the sample. (1)  
 CC are useful for: (1) detecting the presence of E. coli of H serotype in a  
 CC sample by hybridising at least one or a pair of (I) to any E. coli in the  
 CC sample and detecting the hybridised nucleic acid molecules; and (2) for  
 CC detecting the presence of both O and H-serotypes of E. coli by  
 CC hybridising at least one or a pair of (I) to any E. coli present in the  
 CC sample and detecting the hybridised nucleic acid molecules. (II) is  
 CC particularly useful for detecting the combination of O and H antigen.  
 CC Hybridised (I) when using at least one (I) is detected by southern blot  
 CC analysis and, when using a pair of (I), is detected by polymerase chain  
 CC reaction (PCR). AAZ56399 to AAZ56420 represent primers used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 357 AACCTGTCAGAGGC 372  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AACCTGTCAGAGGC 16

RESULT 991  
 AAA12336/C  
 ID AAA12336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA12336;  
 XX DT 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human OB DNA PCR primer SWS1392 #2.

XX KW OB gene; body weight; obesity; anorectic; adipose tissue; brain; human;  
 XX KW PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN US6048837-A.  
 XX PD 11-APR-2000.

XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485942.  
 XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.  
 XX PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.  
 XX PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.

XX PA (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.  
 XX PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-302788/26.

XX Modifying body weight of an animal comprises administering mammalian  
 XX obesity polypeptide obtained from humans and murine.  
 XX  
 XX PS Example 10; Col 147-148; 153pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for modifying body weight of an  
 CC animal which comprises administering mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide.  
 CC The products of the invention have anorectic activity. The OB polypeptide  
 CC at a dose of 5 mg/g/day in 300 micro litres of PBS was injected  
 CC intraperitoneally into mice. Control mice were injected with PBS  
 CC dialysate of the recombinant protein. The body weight of the mice was  
 CC noted. The results shows that recombinant the OB polypeptide is capable  
 CC of reducing a body weight and is found to be effective when it is  
 CC administered daily. The OB polypeptide acts as a part of the signalling  
 CC pathway by which adipose tissue communicates with the brain and other  
 CC organs. (I) is useful for modulating body weight of an animal especially  
 CC humans. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification  
 CC of a human OB protein described in the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 313 GGAAGACTGCAGAGA 328  
 |||||  
 Db 18 GAAAAGATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 992  
 AAC62694/c  
 ID AAC62694 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC62694;  
 XX  
 DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #28.  
 XX  
 XX Human; mouse; anabolic; cytostatic; immunostimulant;  
 KW OB polypeptide inhibitor; body weight; Obesity; OB gene; cancer; AIDS;  
 KW anorexia nervosa; hypertension; heart disease; Type II diabetes;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6124439-A.  
 XX  
 PD 26-SEP-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488214.  
 XX  
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.  
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.  
 PR 10-NOV-1995; 95US-00438431.  
 XX  
 PA (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.  
 XX  
 PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-611018/58.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antibody to mammalian obesity polypeptide useful for diagnosis and  
 PT treatment of weight loss associated with disorders such as cancer, AIDS  
 PT and anorexia nervosa.  
 XX  
 PS Example 10; Col 80; 150pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention  
 CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.  
 CC Antibodies against the mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide have been  
 CC identified. The antibodies are useful for modulating the activity of OB  
 CC to control body weight and fat content and/or to treat certain  
 CC pathological conditions in which there is abnormal depression or  
 CC elevation of body weight. The antibodies are used to treat weight loss  
 CC associated with cancer, AIDS and anorexia nervosa. They are useful for  
 CC the diagnosis of nutritional disorders such as obesity and diseases  
 CC associated with obesity, such as hypertension, heart disease and Type II  
 CC diabetes. The kits are used to determine the presence or amount of OB in  
 CC the blood or plasma of an individual  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 313 GCAGAGACTGCAGAGA 328  
 Db 18 GAAGAGATGCAGAGA 3  
 RESULT 993  
 AAH63028/c  
 ID AAH63028 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH63028;  
 XX  
 XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
 DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 189.

XX Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;  
 KW antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;  
 KW transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200138351-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.  
 XX  
 PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.  
 XX  
 PA (PENY-) PE CORP NY.  
 PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.  
 PA (SINO-) SINGENOMAX CO LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-355877/37.  
 XX  
 PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus  
 PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to  
 PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome  
 CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and  
 CC encoded proteins (AAG84910-AAG85051) and oligonucleotide sequences  
 CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid  
 CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and  
 CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for  
 CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.  
 CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to  
 CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create  
 CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS  
 CC field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 216 CCCTCTCCAGAGTGA 231  
 Db 17 CCAACTCCAGAGTGA 2  
 RESULT 994  
 AAH26010/c  
 ID AAH26010 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH26010;  
 XX  
 DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer Syk-M for human Syk cDNA.  
 XX  
 KW Syk; tyrosine kinase; human; antisense; asthma; gene therapy;  
 KW antiasthmatic; inflammation; antiinflammatory; phagocytosis; PCR primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6242427-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JUN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00158980.

XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.  
PR 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.  
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.  
PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.  
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
PA Schreiber AD, Park J;  
XX WPI; 2001-380484/40.  
XX  
XX Inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell, useful in  
PT gene therapy for treating inflammatory conditions or asthma, by  
PT introducing into the cell Syk antisense oligonucleotides.  
XX  
XX Example 5; Col 19; 35pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer Syk-M, which corresponds to  
CC nucleotides 550-564 of human Syk mRNA. Syk-M was used with primer Syk-H  
CC (see AAH26090) in the PCR amplification of human Syk cDNA derived from  
CC monocyte mRNA. Experiments were performed to compare the efficacy of  
CC linear and stem-loop antisense oligonucleotides (see AAH26001), targeted  
CC to Syk mRNA, for reducing the level of phagocytosis from cultured  
CC monocytes; Syk tyrosine kinase is a major signal transducer for Fc-gamma-  
CC RIIA mediated phagocytosis in monocytes. The invention provides a claimed  
CC method of inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell.  
CC This involves introducing into the cell an antisense construct that  
CC targets an Syk encoding sequence such that inhibition is effected. The  
CC cell is preferably present in the lung of an asthma patient. Also claimed  
CC is a method of treating an inflammatory condition in a patient by  
CC administering an antisense construct that targets Syk encoding sequences  
CC and inhibits Syk kinase production  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 386 GCTGCGGGGCACACAC 401  
Db ||||| ||||| |||||  
17 GCGGAGGGGCACAC 2  
RESULT 995  
AAH40933/c  
ID AAH40933 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH40933;  
XX  
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 3729.  
XX  
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;  
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WC200129262-A2.  
XX  
XX 26-APR-2001.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.  
XX  
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
XX  
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,  
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic  
PT acid sample.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 69; 83pp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific  
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 820 CTGTGGGTGCTGAAGC 835  
Db ||||| ||||| |||||  
17 CTGTGGGGGACAGAC 2  
RESULT 996  
AAC85987/c  
ID AAC85987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC85987;  
XX  
XX 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer PC2 to amplify DoPEV genomic fragment.  
XX  
XX Domestic pig; retrovirus; DoPEV; detection; retroviral genome; PCR;  
KW hybridization; amplification; antibody; xenotransplantation; primer;  
KW zoonotic infectious disease; graft; human; tissue; organ; probe;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; gag; pol; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX EP1106703-A1.  
XX  
XX 13-JUN-2001.  
XX  
XX 09-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204219.  
XX  
XX 09-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204219.  
XX  
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

PI Mang R, Van Der Kuyl AC;  
 DR WPI; 2001-383572/41.  
 XX  
 PT Testing xenotransplantation, cells, tissue or organ for retroviral  
 PT genomes comprising isolating recombinant nucleic acid comprising a  
 PT consensus retroviral sequence partly derived from a domestic pig  
 PT retrovirus sequence.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 7; 35pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAC85986-AAC86001 are primers which were used to  
 CC amplify fragments of the domestic pig retrovirus sequence (DoPEV).  
 CC Detection of DoPEV sequences in the method of the invention allows  
 CC identification of different types of RT sequences from DoPEV. DoPEV  
 CC contains consensus retroviral sequences allowing detection of a  
 CC retroviral genome by nucleic acid hybridization and/or amplification.  
 CC Fragments of the DoPEV nucleic acid and antibodies directed against it,  
 CC are used to test a mammalian xenotransplantation source (i.e. pig cells,  
 CC tissue or organ), recipient or contact of the recipient, for the presence  
 CC of a retroviral genome or fragment in order to reduce the risk of  
 CC zoonotic infectious diseases. This will allow pigs to become a major  
 CC graft and transplant source for human tissues and organs  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 206 GGGTTCCTCCAGCCCTCT 221  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 DB 18 GGGTTCCTCCAGCCCACT 3  
 RESULT 997  
 ID ABL43118/c  
 AC ABL43118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ABL43118;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:162.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones.  
 PS  
 PS Claim 4; Page 8; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant

CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 818 TACTGTGGTGCTGAA 833  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 DB 16 TACTGTGGTGCTGAA 1  
 RESULT 998  
 ABX89568/c  
 ID ABX89568 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX89568;  
 XX  
 DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human sequence tagged specific PCR primer sWas1392 #2.  
 XX  
 KW ss; human; obese polypeptide; body weight; PCR; ob polypeptide; leptin;  
 KW adipocyte; appetite reduction; cosmetic; primer; fat deposit reduction;  
 KW improved body appearance; heart disease; obesity; agriculture;  
 KW nutritional disorder; cancer associated weight loss; type II diabetes;  
 KW obesity associated disease; AIDS associated weight loss; hypertension;  
 KW gene therapy.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2002107211-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736084.  
 XX  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485943.  
 XX  
 PA (UVRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.  
 XX  
 PI Friedman JM, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K, Burley SK, Zhang Y;  
 PI Proenca R, Maffei M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-722695/78.  
 XX  
 PT New obese polypeptide useful for inducing reduction of body weight in an  
 PT animal, for preparing a composition for treating obesity, disease  
 PT associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II  
 PT diabetes.  
 XX  
 PS Example 10; Page 44; 144pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an obese (ob) polypeptide, also known as leptin,  
 CC expressed predominantly by adipocytes and capable of inducing reduction  
 CC of body weight in an animal. The polypeptide is useful for monitoring  
 CC therapeutic treatment of a disease associated with elevated or decreased  
 CC levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for use in

radioimmunoassays for measuring fat and/or plasma levels of ob protein or for detecting the presence and level of receptor for ob on tissues, such as hypothalamus; for screening expression libraries to isolate active receptors; for use in cosmetics by improving body appearance by reducing fat deposits or appetite or both and is used independently or in conjunction with other cosmetic strategies e.g. surgery for its cosmetic effect; for identifying agonists or antagonists that affect its activity and has potential agricultural uses e.g. increasing the body weight of animals. Nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is useful for identifying mutation in ob nucleotide, in gene therapy for obesity and in the measurement of its encoded RNA and protein in nutritional disorders. A host cell transfected with a vector expressing the polypeptide is useful in the preparation of modulators of the polypeptide and its nucleic acid. An immunogenic fragment of the polypeptide is useful for preparing an antibody. The antibody is useful for measuring the presence of the polypeptide in a sample; for evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a biological sample to detect or diagnose the presence of a disease associated with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for imaging ob polypeptide in situ. A composition comprising the polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight of an animal, in particular humans. A composition comprising an antagonist of the polypeptide is useful for increasing body weight of an animal. Compositions containing the polypeptide and the antagonist are useful for treating obesity, weight loss associated with cancer or AIDS, disease associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II diabetes. The present sequence represents a human sequence tagged specific PCR primer

Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e-02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 313 GGAAAGACTGCGAGAGA 328  
Db 18 GAAGAGATGCGAGAGA 3

RESULT 999  
ABK30214/C  
ID ABK30214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK30214;  
XX  
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE CYP2D6 gene polymorphism detection primer #53.  
XX  
KW Human; CYP2D6; primer; single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WC200196604-A2.  
XX  
PD 20-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 11-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018912.  
XX  
PR 12-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210988P.  
XX  
PA (GENI-) GENICON SCI CORP.  
XX  
PI Bee G, Kohne DE, Korb L, Peterson T, Yguerabide J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-130745/17.

Determining the presence of a Cyp2d6 target sequence in a DNA sample containing CYP2D6 nucleic acid, for detecting mutations or polymorphisms, comprises detecting the scattered light from a particle bound to the target sequence.

Example 2; Fig 6; 66pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of determining the presence or absence of a CYP2D6 target sequence in a DNA sample containing CYP2D6 nucleic acid. Determining the presence or absence of a CYP2D6 target sequence in a sample of DNA containing CYP2D6 nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with a probe under stringent binding conditions, and detecting the presence or absence of the target sequence bound with the probe with a scattered light detectable particle, by observing light scattered from the particle which indicates the presence of the target sequence. The method is useful for determining the presence or absence of particular single nucleotide polymorphisms or alleles in genomic nucleic acid, especially in a pharmacogenetically relevant gene or genes in a DNA sample, and to detect and measure one or more target sequences in a sample. The method may also be used to detect specific mutations to identify the phenotypic classification of an individual. ABK30162-CC ABK30230 represent CYP2D6 target sequence-specific primers of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 399 CACACCTGCTCCAGC 414  
Db 16 CACCCACTGCTCCAGC 1

RESULT 1000  
ABL61442/C  
ID ABL61442 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL61442;  
XX  
DT 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Ob gene STS SWS1392 AFW206xcl PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Ob; human; obese; adiposity; body weight; anorectic; anabolic; PCR; primer; chromosome 7; STS; sequence tagged site; 7q31.3;  
KW microsatellite marker; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6350730-B1.  
XX 26-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488223.  
XX  
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.  
PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.  
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.  
XX  
PA (UVRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.  
XX  
PI Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-412914/44.

Modifying the body weight of an animal comprises administering an obese gene (OB) polypeptide analog.

Example 10; Col 79-80; 152pp; English.  
This invention describes a novel method of modifying the body weight of an animal comprising administering an obese gene (OB) polypeptide analogue, capable of modulating body weight and adiposity. The invention has anorectic and anabolic activity. ABL61415-ABL61468 represent PCR primers used in the detection of sequence tagged sites (STS/s) and microsatellite markers used in the mapping of the human Ob gene onto

CC chromosome 7. These genetic markers represent an important tool for  
 CC studying the possible role of the Ob gene in inherited forms of human  
 CC obesity

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328  
 DB 18 GAAGAAGATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 1001  
 ACF63207  
 ID ACF63207 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACF63207;

XX DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human p53 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:456.

XX Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;  
 KW progesterone receptor; ptna; CBA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;  
 KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;  
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003014388-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;

XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.

XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified  
 PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligomers, useful in the  
 PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.

XX Claim 26; Page 205; 219pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation  
 CC status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,  
 CC p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, ptna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53  
 CC and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a  
 CC reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG  
 CC positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide  
 CC nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers can be used as probes for determining the  
 CC cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated  
 CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination  
 CC of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection  
 CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the  
 CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon  
 CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 504 GATTGGCCAGTTTGG 519  
 DB 2 GATTAGCGAGTTTGG 17

RESULT 1002  
 AAL54275/c  
 ID AAL54275 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAL54275;

XX DT 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse BSP PCR primer #2.

XX Antiinflammatory; rat periodontium; cell strain; bioactivity;  
 KW tooth disease; periodontitis; periodontosis; mouse; murine; PCR; primer;  
 KW ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX JP2002262862-A.

XX PD 17-SEP-2002.

XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069249.

XX PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069249.

XX (TOHO-) TOHOKU TECHNOARCH KK.

XX WPI; 2003-132121/13.

XX A new cell strain derived from rat periodontium useful for treating or  
 PT preventing tooth diseases such as periodontitis.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 28pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a cell strain which is derived from rat  
 CC periodontium and can be maintained in passage. The methods of the  
 CC invention are useful for acquiring a cell strain, establishing a cell  
 CC strain, and measuring the bioactivity against the cell of a rat-derived  
 CC periodontium. The cell strain can be used for treating and preventing  
 CC tooth diseases such as periodontitis and periodontosis. This  
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 217 CCTCTCCAGAGTGCAC 232  
 DB 18 CCTCCCCCGAAGTGAC 3

RESULT 1003  
 ABX96428/c

ID ABX96428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX96428;

XX DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human obese (ob) gene associated PCR primer #28.

XX OB polypeptide; obese polypeptide; leptin; body weight; obesity;  
 KW weight gain; protein therapy; weight loss; cancer; AIDS; human;

KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; anorexia nervosa; PCR; primer; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6471956-B1.  
 XX 29-OCT-2002.  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488225.  
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.  
 XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.  
 XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.  
 XX (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.  
 XX Friedman JW, Zhang Y, Proenca R;  
 XX WPI; 2003-298093/29.  
 XX New human or mouse OB polypeptide, also referred to as leptin  
 PT polypeptide, which is capable of modulating body weight, useful for  
 PT treating obesity.  
 XX Example 10; Col 79-80; 153pp; English.  
 XX The invention describes an OB (obese) polypeptide (also referred as  
 CC leptin) (I), capable of modulating body weight, comprising amino acids 22  
 CC - 167 of a human or mouse OB polypeptide sequence of 167 amino acids  
 CC (S1), given in the specification, or amino acids 22 - 166 a human or  
 CC mouse OB polypeptide sequence of 166 amino acids (S2), given in the  
 CC specification. The OB polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight in  
 CC conditions of obesity, and as a target for neutralising antibodies which  
 CC results in weight gain (protein therapy), for treating weight loss  
 CC associated with cancer, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or  
 CC anorexia nervosa. This sequence represents a primer associated with the  
 CC isolation of the human obese (ob) or leptin gene  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328  
 DB 18 GAAGAAGATGCAGAGA 3  
 RESULT 1004  
 ID ACA89785/c  
 ID ACA89785 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX ACA89785;  
 AC  
 XX 09-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Herbicide resistance polymorphic marker related primer #84.  
 DE  
 XX Polymorphic marker; herbicide resistance; herbicide susceptible plant;  
 KW herbicide resistant plant; Conyza canadensis; Lolium rigidum; goosegrass;  
 KW glyphosate; paraquat; sulfonyl urea moiety; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003031937-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 17-APR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032637.  
 XX  
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328750P.  
 PR  
 XX

PA (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.  
 XX Chao Q, Grasso L, Nicolaides NC, Sass PM;  
 PI WPI; 2003-430273/40.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying polymorphic markers of herbicide resistance in a plant, by  
 PT analyzing genomic DNA of herbicide resistant and susceptible plants, and  
 PT identifying difference that correlate with resistance or susceptibility.  
 XX Claim 79; Page 39; 168pp; English.  
 XX The invention describes a method of identifying polymorphic markers of  
 CC herbicide resistance in a plant. The method involves: isolating genomic  
 CC DNA from an herbicide susceptible plant and an herbicide resistant plant  
 CC of the same species, performing genetic analysis and identifying  
 CC differences between their genomic DNA, identifying the difference that  
 CC correlate with herbicide resistance or susceptibility, thus identifying  
 CC polymorphic markers. The method is useful for identifying polymorphic  
 CC markers of herbicide resistance in a plant e.g. Conyza canadensis, Lolium  
 CC rigidum and goosegrass species, where the herbicides include glyphosate,  
 CC paraquat and sulfonyl urea moieties. This sequence represents a primer  
 CC associated with the identification of polymorphic markers of herbicide  
 CC resistance  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 872 CAATCTCATTGAGGTC 887  
 DB 17 CAATCTCATTGAGGTC 2  
 RESULT 1005  
 ID ABX15434/c  
 ID ABX15434 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX ABX15434;  
 AC  
 XX 08-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human Syk cDNA specific PCR primer Syk H.  
 DE  
 XX Human; ss; Syk; kinase; immunosuppressive; dermatological;  
 KW antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiasthmatic;  
 KW phagocytosis; immune complex; kinase inhibitor; autoimmune disease;  
 KW immune mediated disease; asthma; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; PCR; primer; Syk H.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2002068703-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 06-JUN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-00811492.  
 XX  
 XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.  
 XX 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.  
 PR  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.  
 PR  
 XX 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.  
 PR  
 XX 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00158980.  
 XX  
 XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
 XX Schreiber AD, Park J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-165571/16.  
 DR  
 XX Preventing phagocytosis of immune complexes used for treating e.g.  
 PT

PT autoimmune diseases comprises introducing inhibitor of kinase endogenous  
 PT to phagocytic cells associated with Fc receptor at membrane of cells.  
 XX  
 PS Example 5; Page 11; 26pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for preventing phagocytosis of  
 CC immune complexes comprising introducing an inhibitor of a kinase  
 CC endogenous to phagocytic cells associated with an Fc receptor at the  
 CC membrane of the cells under conditions so that the phagocytic potential  
 CC of the cells is inhibited. The method of the invention may have  
 CC immunosuppressive, dermatological, antiinflammatory, antiarthritic,  
 CC antirheumatic and antiasthmatic activities and may be used as a kinase  
 CC inhibitor. The method and compositions of the invention may be used for  
 CC modulating the clearance of antibody coated cells, viruses and soluble  
 CC antigens by inhibiting phagocytosis and modulating the interaction of  
 CC immune complexes with cellular to tissue Fc receptors. The method is used  
 CC for treating autoimmune diseases, immune mediated diseases e.g. asthma  
 CC and immune complex diseases e.g. lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, and for preventing immune complexes deposition in tissues e.g.  
 CC the kidneys and in the joints. The present sequence represents a human  
 CC Syk kinase PCR primer used to amplify the Syk mRNA for use as a template  
 CC in the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 GCTGGGGGACACAC 401  
 DB 17 GCGGAGGGACACAC 2

RESULT 1006  
 ADBS4019/C  
 ID ADBS4019 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ADBS4019;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide 11 used to analyse CpG positions within genomic DNA.  
 XX  
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;  
 KW cytostatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003072821-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.  
 XX  
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;  
 PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders  
 PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a  
 PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with  
 PT a reagent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 39; SEQ ID NO 75; 74pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating  
 CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one

CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target  
 CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at  
 CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of  
 CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the  
 CC invention demonstrate cytosine activity whilst the method may useful  
 CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative  
 CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.  
 CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for  
 CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention which was used to analyse the CpG positions within the genomic  
 CC DNA regions. This sequence is not shown within the specification but is  
 CC taken from Wipoweb.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 AGTGACGGCGGTGCT 242  
 DB 17 AGTGACGGCGGTGCT 2

RESULT 1007  
 ADE15148/C  
 ID ADE15148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ADE15148;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 343.  
 XX  
 KW ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;  
 KW Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.  
 XX  
 OS Lactobacillus plantarum.  
 XX  
 PN WO2002103043-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.  
 XX  
 PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.  
 XX  
 PI Beimfohr C, Snaird J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-175243/17.  
 XX  
 PT New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage  
 PT bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or  
 PT species.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 343; 88pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for  
 CC detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected  
 CC include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pedococcus,  
 CC especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.  
 CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.  
 CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatus and  
 CC Megaphaera, specifically P. frisingensis, P. cerevisiphilus and M.  
 CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection  
 CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days  
 CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in  
 CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are  
 CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the

```
CC method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 503 AGATTGGCCAGTTTG 518
Db 18 AGTTTGGTCAGTTTG 3

RESULT 1008
ADEB4057/c
ID ADEB4057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADEB4057;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Human lymphoid cell proliferative disease gene targeted oligo #15.
XX
KW lymphoid cell proliferative disorder; methylation;
KW methylated CpG dinucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma;
KW chronic lymphocytic leukemia; small lymphocytic lymphoma;
KW follicular lymphoma; diagnosis; prognosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003044226-A2.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013265.
XX
PR 23-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01057491.
PR 28-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01064501.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Burger M, Caldwell C, Genc B, Becker E, Maier S, Nimmrich I;
XX
WPI; 2003-457621/43.
XX
PT Detecting and differentiating between lymphoid cell proliferative
PT disorders comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with at least one
PT reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
PT dinucleotides.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 53; 448pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting and differentiating
CC between lymphoid cell proliferative disorders associated with at least
CC one gene and/or their regulatory regions in a subject by contacting a
CC target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
CC at least one reagent or series of reagents that distinguish between
CC methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides within the target nucleic
CC acid. The genes and/or their regulatory regions are preferably selected
CC from MDRI, CSNK2B, EGR4, AR, CDK4, RB2, CDC25A, GPID beta, MYOD1, CDH3,
CC MYCL1, ELK1, ABL1, APC, ECL2, CDH1, CDKN1A, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CDKN2B, FOS,
CC GSK3beta, ESR1, MGMT, MLH1, MOS, MYC, PTEN, RB12, TGFB2, TP73, CDKN1C,
CC acid (PNA)-oligonucleotides and/or isolated nucleic acids based on the sequences
CC of the genes are useful for detecting the methylation state of all the
CC CpG dinucleotides within one or more the sequences, or their complements,
CC for determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs), and for differentiating at least two of the medical
CC conditions such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma,
CC chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma and follicular
CC lymphoma. They are also useful for detecting of a predisposition to,
CC differentiation between subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treating and/or
```

```
CC monitoring of lymphoid cell proliferative disorder. This sequence
XX represents an oligonucleotide targeted to the above mentioned genes.
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 AGTGACGGCGGTGGCT 242
Db 17 AGTGAAGCCGGTGGCT 2

RESULT 1009
AAQ85689/c
ID AAQ85689 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ85689;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Intronic primer for Wilson's disease gene exon 4.
XX
KW Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; intronic primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9506714-A1.
XX
PD 09-MAR-1995.
XX
PF 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.
XX
PA (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
PA (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
XX
WPI; 1995-115430/15.
XX
PT Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc.,
PT useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.
XX
PS Example; Page 71; 175pp; English.
XX
CC A 3.5 kb pWD02 cDNA clone was identified by hybridisation of an oligo
CC (dT)-primed brain cDNA library with a degenerate oligo to a novel heavy
CC metal binding site situated on the A-beta protein of the amyloid beta-
CC protein precursor. Both strands of the pWD cDNA were sequenced in at
CC least 2 cDNA clones (see AAQ85678/R71333). The partial cDNA spans approx.
CC 80 kb of genomic DNA (data not shown). Preliminary data indicates a total
CC of 19 intron/exon junctions. A chromosome 13 cosmid library was used to
CC prepare cosmid DNA filters. Cosmid DNA filters were hybridised to
CC labelled PCR fragments amplified from total human DNA using pairs of
CC primers flanking each of the 21 WD gene exons. Intronic primers used for
CC amplification were AAQ85682-Q85723. A restriction map was constructed by
CC calculating and compiling the migration distances of hybridisation-
CC positive restriction fragments. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGTGCTGAA 833
Db 19 TACTGTGGTGCTGAA 4
```

XX	RESULT 1010
AAQ89435/C	
ID	AAQ89435 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
AC	AAQ89435;
XX	
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT	30-NOV-1995 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human aspartoacylase exon 3 PCR antisense primer.
XX	
KW	Aspartoacylase; Canavan disease; leukodystrophy; gene therapy; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO9509174-A1.
PD	06-APR-1995..
XX	
PF	05-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007430.
XX	
PR	29-SEP-1993; 93US-00128020.
XX	
PA	(MIAM-) MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL RES INST INC.
XX	
PI	Matalon R, Kaul R, Cao G, Balamurugan K, Michals-Matalon K;
XX	WPI; 1995-147385/19.
XX	
PT	New isolated human aspartoacylase DNA - used to develop prods. for
PT	diagnosis, screening, study and gene therapy of Canavan disease.
XX	
PS	Example 13; Page 72; 128pp; English.
XX	
CC	AAQ89434 and AAQ89435 are a pair of PCR primers used for the
CC	amplification of exon 3 of the human aspartoacylase (AA) gene. Canavan
CC	disease is an autosomal recessive leukodystrophy which is caused by AA
CC	deficiency and N-acetylaspartic acid accumulation in the brain. AA
CC	deficiency is ultimately caused by the presence of one or several
CC	mutations in the AA gene. The isolation of this gene and its product is
CC	useful in screening for, and the diagnosis, treatment and study of
CC	Canavan disease. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC	on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	667 AGCTGAAGCTCACAGA 682
Db	16 AGCTGAAACTCAGAGA 1
RESULT 1011	
AAT00177	
ID	AAT00177 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AAT00177;
XX	
DT	02-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hepatitis GB virus (HGBV) contig C PCR primer.
XX	
KW	Hepatitis GB virus; HGBV; diagnosis; treatment; vaccine; reagents; non-A;
KW	non-B; non-C; non-D; non-E; clone; GB contig C; tamarin; infected plasma;
KW	lambda phage; cDNA library; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	

Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.

Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.

AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

OY 739 GTGTAGCCTTGGTCCT 754  
|||  
DB 16 GTGTAGCCCTGGTCGT 1

RESULT 1013  
AAT42922  
ID AAT42922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAT42922;  
XX DT 01-FEB-1997 (first entry)  
XX DE Primer for HGBV-C variant sequence amplification by nested PCR.  
XX KW Primer; hepatitis GB virus-C; nested PCR; polymerase chain reaction;  
KW variant; serum; non-A-E hepatitis; polyprotein; diagnostic; inactivation;  
KW attenuation; recombinant vaccine; blood product; screening;  
KW hybridisation; RT-PCR; ds.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN EP736601-A2.  
XX PD 09-OCT-1996.  
XX PF 22-FEB-1996; 96EP-00102676.  
XX PR 06-APR-1995; 95US-00417629.  
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.  
XX PI Simons JN, Pilot-Matias TJ, Dawson GJ, Schlauder GG, Desai SM,  
PI Leary TP, Muethoiff AS, Buijk SL, Erker JC, Mushahwar IK;  
XX WIPI; 1996-444888/45.  
XX PT Hepatitis GB virus C genome, recombinant nucleic acids and proteins -  
XX useful for vaccine prodn. and as probes for detection of the virus.  
XX Example 2; Page 39; 45pp; English.  
XX This GB-C-specific primer may be used with primer AAT42921 in RT-PCR to  
XX detect hepatitis GB virus-C (HGBV-C) variants in non-A-E hepatitis  
XX patient sera. The primers are derived from an HGBV-C genomic sequence  
XX (AAT42920). Degenerate N33-specific primers (AAT42924-25) are used in a  
XX 1st round of amplification, and the GB-C-specific primer set is used in a  
XX 2nd nested PCR, to amplify specific products with base pair mismatches.  
XX Products are then hybridised with a radiolabelled probe and sequenced,  
XX resulting in isolation of variants GB-C.2, GB-C.5, GB-C.6 and GB-C.7,  
XX which are 82.1-86.6% identical to AAT42920, with most nucleotide  
XX differences having no effect on the GB-C amino acid sequence. Some of  
XX these variants have been detected in individuals with hepatitis of  
XX unknown aetiology, suggesting that HGBV-C may be a causative agent of  
XX human hepatitis. Polypeptides (e.g. a polyprotein) from HGBV-C, or an  
XX inactivated or attenuated HGBV-C preparation, may be used as killed or

XX AAX84272;  
AC  
DT 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.  
XX  
XX Nck associated protein 1; Nap1; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO9931239-A1.  
PN  
XX 24-JUN-1999.  
PD  
XX 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.  
PF  
XX 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.  
PR  
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
PA (SAKA/) SAKAKI Y.  
PA  
XX Sakaki Y;  
PI  
XX WPI; 1999-395181/33.  
DR  
XX Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of  
PT Alzheimer's disease.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 82; 90pp; Japanese.  
PS  
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the  
CC human Nck associated protein 1 (Nap1) of the invention. Nap1 inhibits  
CC apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and  
CC treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e-02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419  
DB 19 CCAGCTCCAGCAGCCT 4

RESULT 1016  
AAA70837/c  
ID AAA70837 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA70837;  
AC  
DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Molecular interaction site RNA #37.  
DE  
XX Modulator; identification; molecular interaction; virtual library; ss.  
KW  
XX Mus sp.  
OS  
XX WO9958947-A2.  
PN  
XX 18-NOV-1999.  
PD  
XX 12-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010361.  
PF  
XX 12-MAY-1998; 98US-00076404.  
PR  
XX 12-MAY-1998; 98US-0085092P.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA

XX Ecker DJ, Griffey R, Crooke ST, Sampath R, Swayze E, Mohan V;  
PI Hofstadler S, Mcneil J;  
XX WPI; 2000-086439/07.  
DR  
XX Identifying compounds which modulate activity of target biomolecules,  
PT used to provide compounds which can be used as pharmacological,  
PT agricultural and industrial compounds.  
XX  
XX Claim 297; Page 240; 405pp; English.  
PS  
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying compounds which  
CC modulate the activity of a target biomolecule. The method uses 3-  
CC dimensional representations of the biomolecule and a library of compounds  
CC and comprises (a) identifying at least one molecular interaction site of  
CC the target RNA; (b) generating in silico a virtual library of compounds  
CC predicted or calculated to interact with the molecular interaction site;  
CC and (c) comparing 3-dimensional (3-D) representations of the target RNA  
CC with members of the virtual library of compounds to generate a hierarchy  
CC of the compounds ranked in accordance with their respective ability to  
CC form physical interactions with the molecular interaction site. The  
CC method also describes (1) RNA comprising a joined sequence of at least 24  
CC nucleotides but not more than 70 nucleotides and having secondary  
CC structure defined by: (a) 3 nucleotides forming a first side of a first  
CC double stranded (ds) region; (b) 2 nucleotides forming a first side of an  
CC internal loop region; (c) 4 nucleotides forming a first side of a second  
CC ds region; (d) 4 or 5 nucleotides forming an end loop region; (e) 4  
CC nucleotides forming a second side of the second ds region; (f) 4  
CC nucleotides forming a second side of the internal loop region; and (g) 3  
CC nucleotides forming a second side of the first ds region; (2) a purified  
CC and isolated RNA fragment comprising the human sequence  
CC UUUACACAAUUAUCUAGUUGAGAGAAAUUC (II). The methods and products can be  
CC used for identifying agents which modulate the activity of biomolecules,  
CC particularly RNA. Such agents can be used as pharmaceutical, agricultural  
CC or industrial compounds  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e-02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 743 AGCCTGGTCCCTTAAG 758  
DB 19 AGCCTGGTCCCTTCAG 4

RESULT 1017  
AAA90058  
ID AAA90058 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA90058;  
AC  
DT 21-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Bovine lysosomal traffic regulator gene (lyst) PCR primer LYST8F.  
DE  
XX Bovine; cow; Chediak-Higashi syndrome; CH-S; Lyst; detection; PCR primer;  
KW lysosomal traffic regulator; ss.  
XX  
XX Bos sp.  
OS  
XX JP2000189176-A.  
PN  
XX 11-JUL-2000.  
PD  
XX 25-DEC-1998; 99JP-00294619.  
PF  
XX 25-DEC-1998; 98JP-00368649.  
PR  
XX (KAGO-) KAGOSHIMA KEN.  
PA (CHIK-) CHIKUSAN GIUTSU KYOKAI SH.

XX WPI; 2000-551638/51.  
XX Best Local Similarity 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Mismatches 0; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX Gene diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome.  
XX Example 1; Page 8; 21pp; Japanese.  
XX This invention relates to a reagent used in a method for the genetic  
XX diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CH-S). The reagent contains  
XX a restriction enzyme Fok I or its isochizomer and is used for the  
XX detection of the presence or absence of a mutation site in the bovine  
XX Lyst gene. The Lyst gene encodes a lysosomal traffic regulator protein.  
XX The invention includes a kit for the detection of bovine CH-S and a  
XX method for the genetic diagnosis of CH-S. The method is used for the  
XX rapid detection of bovine CH-S and its carrier. The present sequence  
XX represents a bovine Lyst gene PCR primer used in the method of the  
XX invention  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
XX Mismatches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 138 GCTTTGGGGGCTGCAG 153  
XX DB 4 GCTTTGGGGGACTGCTG 19  
XX  
XX RESULT 1018  
XX AAA84731/C  
XX ID AAA84731 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA84731;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site #264.  
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX OS Mammalia.  
XX PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 81; 109pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX restenosis treatment  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
XX Mismatches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTT 700  
XX DB 19 GCTCTGCACACCGCTT 4  
XX  
XX RESULT 1019  
XX AAA84947  
XX ID AAA84947 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA84947;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #215.  
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX OS Mammalia.  
XX PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 85; 109pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
XX restenosis treatment  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
XX Mismatches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 637 CCCGCTCCCTGCACCC 652  
XX DB 4 CCAGATCCCTGCACCC 19  
XX  
XX RESULT 1020  
XX AAA86018/C  
XX ID AAA86018 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAA86018;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #126.  
XX

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX Mammalia.  
 XX WO200032765-A2.  
 XX PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 101; 109pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
 DB 17 CTCAGAGAGAGCTGTG 2  
 RESULT 1021  
 ID AAA84563 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA84563;  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site #96.  
 XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX Mammalia.  
 XX WO200032765-A2.  
 XX PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
 DB 17 CTCAGAGAGAGCTGTG 2

PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 79; 109pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 154 CTCATCTACTGACCA 169  
 DB 1 CTCCTAAGTTGACCA 16  
 RESULT 1022  
 ID AAA86017 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAA86017;  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #125.  
 XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX Mammalia.  
 XX WO200032765-A2.  
 XX PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 101; 109pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
 DB 17 CTCAGAGAGAGCTGTG 2

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 CTGCAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
DB 18 CTACAGAGAGCTGTG 3

RESULT 1023  
AAAS5445  
ID AAA55445 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAAS5445;  
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX Hepatitis GB virus PCR primer SEQ ID NO:671.  
XX Hepatitis GB virus; HGBV; diagnosis; therapeutic; immunogenic; infection;  
KW detection; characterisation; hepatitis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Hepatitis GB virus.  
XX US6051374-A.  
PD 18-APR-2000.  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488445.  
XX 14-FEB-1994; 94US-00196030.  
PR 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242654.  
PR 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00283314.  
PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344185.  
PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344190.  
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00377557.  
XX (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.  
XX Dawson GJ, Leary TP, Muerhoff AS, Pilot-Matias TJ, Buijk SL;  
PI Mushawar IK, Simons JN, Desai SM, Erker JC, Schlauder G;  
XX WPI; 2000-338307/29.  
XX Detecting target hepatitis GB virus nucleic acid in a test sample  
PT suspected of containing HGBV comprises reacting the test sample the HGBV  
PT polynucleotide probe and detecting the complex that contains target HGBV.  
XX Example 18; Col 611-612; 369pp; English.  
XX The present invention describe a method for detecting target hepatitis GB  
CC virus (HGBV) nucleic acid (THN) in a test sample (T) suspected of  
CC containing HGBV. The method involves reacting (T) with a HGBV  
CC polynucleotide probe (I) containing 15 contiguous nucleotides, and which  
CC selectively hybridises to the HGBV genome or its full complement, and  
CC detecting the complex that contains THN, indicating the presence of  
CC target HGBV. The method is used for detecting target HGBV nucleic acid in  
CC the test sample suspected of containing HGBV and for characterisation of  
CC newly ascertained etiological agent of non-A, non-B, non-C, non-D and non  
CC -E hepatitis causing agents collectively termed as hepatitis GB virus.  
CC AAAS5270 to AAAS5489 and AAB09480 represent nucleotide and  
CC protein sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
CC (updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 198 AGTTCTCGGTGCC 213  
DB 4 AGTTCTCGGTGCC 19

RESULT 1024  
AAZ75011/c  
ID AAZ75011 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAZ75011;  
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
DT Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9367.  
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO9954500-A2.  
PN 28-OCT-1999.  
PD 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
PF 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
PT Claim 8; Page 2227; 2745pp; English.  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ659578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ659579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 GGAAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
DB 18 GGCAAGAGCTACAGGAA 3

RESULT 1025  
AAZ70524  
ID AAZ70524 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAZ70524;  
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
DT

XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4880.  
 XX DE  
 XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS  
 XX FN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX PD  
 XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-13000822.  
 XX PF  
 XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX PR  
 XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX PA  
 XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX PI  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX PT  
 XX PS Claim 8; Page 1271; 2745pp; English.  
 XX PS  
 XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 204 CTGGGTTCCAGCCCT 219  
 DB 2 CTGGGTTCCAGCCCT 17  
 RESULT 1026  
 AAA66571  
 ID AAA66571 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AC AAA66571;  
 XX AC  
 XX DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DT  
 XX DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:433.  
 XX DE  
 XX KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;  
 KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;  
 KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.  
 XX KW  
 XX OS Canis familiaris

XX PN WO200029615-A2.  
 XX PN  
 XX PD 25-MAY-2000.  
 XX PD  
 XX PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.  
 XX PF  
 XX PR 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.  
 XX PR  
 XX PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 XX PA  
 XX PI Galibert F, Andre C;  
 XX PI  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-387821/33.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful  
 PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits  
 PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.  
 XX PT  
 XX PS Claim 1; Page 71; 87pp; English.  
 XX PS  
 XX CC The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine  
 CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected  
 CC from AA66139 to AA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for  
 CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %  
 CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types  
 CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers  
 CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes  
 CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify  
 CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such  
 CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be  
 CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes  
 CC involved in genetic diseases  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 199 GTTTCCTGGGTCCCA 214  
 DB 2 GTTTCCTGGGTCCCA 17  
 RESULT 1027  
 AAA88318  
 ID AAA88318 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AC AAA88318;  
 XX AC  
 XX DT 21-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DT  
 XX DE Bovine lysosomal traffic regulator gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:13.  
 XX DE  
 XX KW Bovine; Chediak-Higashi syndrome; CH-S; diagnosis; detection; Lyst;  
 KW lysosomal traffic regulator; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX KW  
 XX OS Bos taurus.  
 XX OS  
 XX PN JP2000189165-A.  
 XX PN  
 XX PD 11-JUL-2000.  
 XX PD  
 XX PF 25-DEC-1998; 98JP-00368649.  
 XX PF  
 XX PR 25-DEC-1998; 98JP-00368649.  
 XX PR  
 XX PA (KAGO-) KAGOSHIMA KEN.  
 XX PA (CHIK-) CHIKUSAN GIJUTSU KYOKAI SH.  
 XX PA  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-551636/51.  
 XX DR

PT Genetic diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome.  
PS Example 1; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.  
XX The present invention describes a method for the genetic diagnosis of  
CC bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CH-S). The method comprises getting a  
CC bovine nucleic acid sample, subjecting it to a gene amplifying reaction  
CC and examining the mutation on the nucleic acid fragment. The method can  
CC be used for an easy rapid detection of bovine CH-S and its carrier. The  
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for the bovine lysosomal traffic  
CC regulator (Lyst) gene nucleotide sequence, which is related to CH-S  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 138 GCTTTGGGGGCTGCAG 153  
DB 4 GCTTTGGGGGACTGCTG 19  
RESULT 1028  
AAH61179/c  
ID AAH61179 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAH61179;  
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3603.  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS WO200130362-A2.  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
XX Example 1; Page 334; 408pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
DB 18 CTCAGAGAGCTGTG 3  
RESULT 1029  
AAH60109  
ID AAH60109 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAH60109;  
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2533.  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS WO200130362-A2.  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
XX Example 1; Page 256; 408pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscarring,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 CCGCTCCCTGCAACC 652  
 |||||  
 Db 4 CCAGATCCCTGCAC 19

RESULT 1030  
 AAH61180/C  
 ID AAH61180 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH61180;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3604.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antiscarring; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 334; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC

CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscarring,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CTCAGAGAGAGCTGTG 2

RESULT 1031  
 AAH59893/C  
 ID AAH59893 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH59893;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2317.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antiscarring; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 240; 408pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 685 GATCTGCACACGGCTT 700  
 Db 19 GCTCTGCACACGGCTT 4  
 RESULT 1032  
 AAH59725  
 ID AAH59725 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH59725;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2149.  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMM-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 PS WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 DR  
 XX  
 CC Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 CC that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 CC metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 228; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 154 CTCCTACTTGCACCA 169  
 Db 1 CTCCTACTTGCACCA 16  
 RESULT 1033  
 ABZ72145/C  
 ID ABZ72145 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ABZ72145;  
 XX  
 DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 117.  
 KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiaesthatic; anorectic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; Gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;  
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200178894-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 XX  
 PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Keith T;  
 XX  
 PS WPI; 2001-639428/73.  
 DR  
 XX  
 CC Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the  
 CC proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment  
 CC of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example 10; Page 148; 520pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome  
 CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins  
 CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases  
 CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the

CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders  
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions  
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing  
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene  
 CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the  
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host  
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and  
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic  
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid  
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of  
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in  
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify  
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216  
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression  
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic  
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.  
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be  
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for  
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present  
 CC invention is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the  
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene  
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand  
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),  
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGC 426  
 DB 16 CAGGAGGCTCTACGC 1

RESULT 1034  
 ABL88889  
 ID ABL88889 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ABL88889;  
 XX  
 XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:111.

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX EP1174518-A1.  
 PN 23-JAN-2002.  
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 PR (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
 PA Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
 PI WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
 DR Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
 XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
 PT significance.  
 PT Disclosure; Page 34; 166pp; English.  
 PS  
 YY

CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 907 TTAAGTGAAGAAGACAG 922  
 DB 4 TTAAGAAAAAAGACAG 19

RESULT 1035  
 ABL88902  
 ID ABL88902 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL88902;  
 XX  
 XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:124.

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX EP1174518-A1.  
 PN 23-JAN-2002.  
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 PR (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
 PA Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
 PI WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
 DR Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
 XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
 PT significance.  
 PT Disclosure; Page 37; 166pp; English.  
 PS  
 YY

CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
 CC sample.  
 CC

CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 907 TTAAGTGAAGACAG 922  
 Db 4 TAAAGAGAAAGACAG 19  
 RESULT 1036  
 AAL49607  
 ID AAL49607 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL49607;  
 XX  
 DT 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour differentiation effecting protein TL4 related PCR primer #13.  
 XX  
 KW Mouse; tumour differentiation; rhabdosarcoma; leiomyosarcoma; rat; ss;  
 KW muscular dystrophy; uterine myoma; cytostatic; plasmic change; TL4;  
 KW human; PCR; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 OS  
 PN WO200266049-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 29-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001536.  
 XX  
 PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00049450.  
 XX  
 PA (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Hikichi Y, Shintani Y, Matsui H;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-674894/72.  
 XX  
 PT Plasmic change agents and antibodies to them for diagnosis and treatment  
 PT of tumours of muscle tissue and of muscular dystrophy.  
 PS  
 XX Example 1; Page 125; 136pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to plasmic change agents with cell  
 CC differentiation activity containing protein TL4. These can be used in the  
 CC treatment, prevention and diagnosis of rhabdosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma,  
 CC muscular dystrophy and uterine myeloma. The present sequence is a PCR  
 CC primer used in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTG 189  
 Db 1 GCTGACGGGCACAGTG 16  
 RESULT 1037  
 ABT06298  
 ID ABT06298 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX  
 AC ABT06298;  
 XX  
 DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOVX coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 122.  
 XX  
 KW Human; NOVX; autoimmune disease; cancer; infection; inflammatory disease;  
 KW storage disorder; muscle disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; motropic;  
 KW developmental defect; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; hypotensive;  
 KW hypertensive; haemostatic; cardiac; antianginal; dermatological;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; virucide; antibacterial; anti-HIV;  
 KW antiparasitic; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
 KW vulnary; anorectic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; antipsoriatic;  
 KW nephrotropic; kerolytic; antiulcer; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;  
 KW antiinfectivity; antitumor; antidepressant; metabolic; cytostatic;  
 KW tranquilizer; analgesic; probe; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200257450-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048922.  
 XX  
 PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253834P.  
 PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250926P.  
 PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264180P.  
 PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313656P.  
 PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327456P.  
 PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00327456.  
 XX  
 FA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Edinger S, Macdougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ;  
 PI Edinger S, Macdougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ;  
 PI Casman SJ, Spytke KA, Boldog FL, Li L, Padigaru M, Mishra V;  
 PI Patturajan M, Shenoy S, Rastelli L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM;  
 PI Zernusen BD, Malyankar UM, Guo X, Miller CE, Gangolli EA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-590741/63.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOVX, useful for treating or  
 PT preventing in NOVX-associated disorders e.g. cardiomyopathy,  
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, allergy, asthma, Crohn's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 211; 353pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of  
 CC several novel human proteins, designated NOVX. These can be used in the  
 CC treatment of, amongst others, cancers, autoimmune diseases, infections,  
 CC inflammatory diseases, storage disorders, muscle disorders,  
 CC neurodegenerative diseases and developmental defects. The present  
 CC sequence is a PCR primer or probe used to isolate the sequences of the  
 CC invention. All of the probes are modified at the 5' end by IEI and at the  
 CC 3' end by TAMRA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 426 CTGCCCCCTGCTAGTC 441  
 Db 3 CTGCTCTCTGCGAGTC 18  
 RESULT 1038  
 ABL44665  
 ID ABL44665 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX

AC ABL44665;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1709.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 601 GCGGGTGTGACGTGGC 616  
 DB 2 GGCAGGTGGATGTGGC 17  
 RESULT 1039  
 ABZ75753  
 ID ABZ75753 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ75753;  
 XX  
 DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Seryl-tRNA synthetase specific TaqMan probe x91257-1278T.  
 XX  
 KW Gene expression; nucleic acid detection; drug development; forensic;  
 KW seryl-tRNA synthetase; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO2003008542-A2.  
 PN 30-JAN-2003.  
 PD 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021821.  
 PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305154P.  
 PR (GENE-) GENE LOGIC INC.  
 PA Scherf U;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229568/22.  
 DR  
 XX Identifying at least one gene expressed across different cell or tissue  
 PT types by monitoring control genes, useful in medical and biotechnological  
 PT research and development, diagnostic testing, drug development and  
 PT forensics.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 41; 48pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to identifying at least one gene that is  
 CC consistently expressed across different cell or tissue types in an  
 CC organism. The method involves preparing gene expression profiles for  
 CC different cell or tissue types, calculating a variation coefficient for  
 CC at least one gene in each of the profiles across different cell or tissue  
 CC types, and selecting any gene whose coefficient indicates that the gene  
 CC is consistently expressed across the cell or tissue types. The methods  
 CC and compositions of the present invention of quantitative nucleic acid  
 CC detection assays, are useful in medical and biotechnological research and  
 CC development, diagnostic testing, drug development and forensics. The  
 CC present sequence represents a probe specific for a seryl-tRNA synthetase  
 CC gene, used in the course of the invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 414 CAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429  
 DB 2 CAGGCTCGCGGCTTC 17  
 RESULT 1040  
 ABZ59100/c  
 ID ABZ59100 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ59100;  
 XX  
 DT 28-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human IGPR32 cDNA amplifying primer.  
 XX  
 KW G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; IGPR32; gynaecological;  
 KW cytotstatic; gene therapy; transgenic; human; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003004528-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 03-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000021.  
 XX  
 PR 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007530.  
 XX  
 PA (INGE-) INGENIUM PHARM AG.  
 XX

PI Wattler F, Wattler S, Trommler P, Nehls MC;  
XX WPI; 2003-221578/21.  
XX  
XX New IGPCr32 or IGPCr18 protein, useful for preventing, ameliorating or  
PT treating diseases e.g., reproductive disorder or cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 58; 105pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to novel G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR)  
CC proteins, IGPCr18 and IGPCr32 and encoding polynucleotides. The vectors  
CC and/or host cells containing a polynucleotide that modulates IGPCr32  
CC expression or activity are used for preventing, ameliorating or treating  
CC diseases characterized by aberrant expression or activity of IGPCr32. Non  
CC human knock-out animal models that does not express IGPCr32, are useful  
CC for dissecting the molecular mechanisms of the IGPCr32 pathway or for  
CC identifying and cloning of genes that are able to modify, reduce or  
CC inhibit the phenotype associated with IGPCr32 activity or deficiency.  
CC Further, they are useful for identifying gene and protein diagnostic  
CC markers for diseases and for identifying and testing of compounds for  
CC preventing, ameliorating or treating diseases associated with IGPCr32  
CC activity or deficiency, e.g., reproductive disorder or cancer. The  
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for amplifying the human IGPCr32  
CC cDNA  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCC 223  
DB 16 GTTCCAGCCCTCC 1  
RESULT 1041  
ABX74998/c  
ID ABX74998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABX74998;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #55.  
XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;  
XX anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
XX gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;  
XX bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;  
XX adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200283077-A2.  
XX  
XX 24-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.  
XX  
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
XX  
XX (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.  
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
XX  
XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;  
XX Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.  
XX  
XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or  
XX treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,  
PT

PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel  
PT syndrome.  
XX  
XX Example 10; Page 154; 650pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,  
CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses  
CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms  
CC (SNPs) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or  
CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,  
CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.  
CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,  
CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.  
CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory  
CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying  
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The  
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the  
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,  
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The  
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the  
CC scope of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426  
DB 16 CAGCAGGCTCTACGGC 1  
RESULT 1042  
ABZ22485/c  
ID ABZ22485 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ22485;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Bovine papillomavirus E6 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:9.  
XX Recombinant adenovirus vector; adenovirus; adenoviral; tumour suppressor;  
XX E2 protein; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; cervical cancer;  
XX cellular senescence inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Bovine papillomavirus.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200295042-A1.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-KR000962.  
XX  
XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001KR-00027673.  
XX  
XX (AMIN-) AMINOGEN CO LTD.  
XX  
XX Hwang E, Lee C;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-140376/13.  
XX  
XX New recombinant adenovirus vector in which a tumor-suppressor gene is  
XX inserted, useful for the treatment of terminal-stage cervical cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 5; Page 39; 43pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a recombinant adenovirus vector (I) for  
XX the treatment of cancer. (I) comprises an expression cassette consisting  
XX of a replication origin, an immediate early promoter of human

CC cytomegalovirus, an E2 gene and a polyadenylation signal. Also described:  
 CC (1) a pharmaceutical composition for treatment of cancer, comprising (1)  
 CC as an active component; (2) an adenovirus clone obtained by transfecting  
 CC a packaging cell line with (1); and (3) a cell line in which cellular  
 CC senescence is induced by infection with (1). (1) has cytostatic activity  
 CC and can be used in gene therapy. The pharmaceutical composition,  
 CC containing the recombinant adenovirus vector, of the present invention is  
 CC useful for the treatment of cancer (in particular cervical cancer). The  
 CC cell line is used in selecting substances inhibiting cellular senescence.  
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for Bovine papillomavirus E6  
 CC gene, which is used in an example from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 820 CTGTGGGTCTGAAGC 835  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CTGTGGGTCTGAAGC 3

## RESULT 1043

AD65560/c  
 ID ADE65560 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADE65560;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:15.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
 KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
 KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
 KW vasotropic; neutropenic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
 KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid down-regulates expression of the c-fos

XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and

XX inflammation.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 15; 145bp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
 CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
 CC siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
 CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
 CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA  
 CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
 CC (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a  
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits  
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
 CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate  
 CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
 CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the  
 CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
 CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
 CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
 CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
 CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful  
 CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
 CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-  
 CC targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript  
 CC target sequence.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 771 CTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 2

## RESULT 1044

AD655676  
 ID ADE655676 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADE655676;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human c-fos siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:131.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
 KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
 KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
 KW vasotropic; neutropenic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
 KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid down-regulates expression of the c-fos

XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and

XX inflammation.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
PA Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
PI WPI; 2003-679877/64.  
DR New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
XX inflammation.  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 131; 145pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
XX siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA  
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
XX (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
XX vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
XX of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate  
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the  
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful  
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-  
XX targeted double-stranded siNA.  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTG 785  
DB 3 CUGGAGAGAGGUCUG 18  
RESULT 1045  
ADE29456  
ID ADE29456 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE29456;  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:78.  
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
XX Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
XX cytoskeletal; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiaschmatic;  
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;

KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO2003072590-A1.  
XX 04-SEP-2003.  
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
PA Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;  
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
XX protein kinase genes.  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 78; 164pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
XX vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
XX have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
XX antiaschmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
XX antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK  
XX siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
XX tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
XX and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
XX septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
XX disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
XX identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
XX studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
XX in the exemplification of the present invention.  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 808 TGAACCCCTGCTACTGT 823  
DB 2 UGACCCUGGUCUGU 17  
RESULT 1046  
ADE29619/c  
ID ADE29619 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE29619;  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:241.  
XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
 KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003072590-A1.  
 XX  
 XX PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 XX PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
 XX  
 XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX  
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;  
 XX  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-689980/65.  
 XX  
 XX PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
 PT protein kinase genes.  
 XX  
 XX FS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 241; 164pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
 CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
 CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK  
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 808 TGAACCTCGTACTGT 823  
 Db 18 TGACCCCTGGTCTGT 3  
 RESULT 1047  
 ABC97303/c  
 ID ABC97303 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABC97303;

XX  
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97320 for detecting SNP TSC0024139.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 XX methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97320; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989 ABF00010-ABF99989 ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 934 GGTTTCTTTTAT 946  
 Db 13 GGTTTCTTTTAT 1  
 RESULT 1048  
 ABF77924  
 ID ABF77924 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABF77924;  
 XX  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 177921 for detecting SNP TSC0044096.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX

designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97319; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABH99989, ABH00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pot\_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

	Query Match	1.5%;	Score 12.6;	DB 1;	Length 13;
Seq	Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred No. 3.9e+02;		
Matches	12; Conservative	1;	Mismatches 0;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY 934 GGTTTGTGTTAT 946  
|||||  
1 GGTTTGTGTTAY 13

Ddb

RESULT 1050  
ABF77925/C  
ID ABF77925 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ABF77925;  
AC  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DE  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 177922 for detecting SNP TSC0044096.  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic;  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
WO200177384-A2.  
PN  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
PD  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
PF  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
PR  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
PI  
WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 177922; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABH99989, ABH00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pot\_sequences

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTGGC 511

DB 13 TTGGAGATTGGY 1

RESULT 1051

ABA81571

ID ABA81571 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABA81571;

AC ABA81571;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human phospholipid transfer protein gene ASO probe SEQ ID NO: 20.

XX Human; phospholipid transfer protein; PLTP; SNP; atherosclerosis;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; high-density lipoprotein metabolism;  
 KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200172761-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008283.  
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192127P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2001-652922/76.

XX Genotyping phospholipid transfer protein gene of individual for

PT haplotyping individual's gene, comprises determining identity of  
 PT nucleotide pair at polymorphic sites for two copies of PLTP gene present  
 PT in the individual.

XX Claim 15; Page 13; 98pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for haplotyping the human  
 CC phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP) gene, involving determining the  
 CC identity of the nucleotide present at one or more of the 25 polymorphic  
 CC sites within the gene. This can be used to aid drug development for the  
 CC treatment of diseases associated with different haplotypes of the PLTP  
 CC gene, possibly including atherosclerosis. The present sequence is an  
 CC allele-specific probe used for detecting polymorphisms in the PLTP gene

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 AAGGAGATGGCAG 768

DB 3 AAGGAGATGGCAG 15

RESULT 1052

AAS94583

ID AAS94583 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAS94583;

AC AAS94583;

XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PLTP gene allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #17.

XX Human; phospholipid transfer protein; PLTP; haplotyping; haplotype pair;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping; gene therapy; drug screening;  
 KW binding affinity; atherosclerosis; ss; sequencing primer; PCR primer;  
 KW probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200172966-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009776.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192127P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2002-010724/01.

XX New isolated polynucleotide which is polymorphic variant of phospholipid  
 PT transfer protein (PLTP) gene, having any one of polymorphic sites PSI-  
 PT PS25, for studying function of PLTP, and expressing PLTP protein.  
 XX Claim 15; Page 70; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene  
 CC encoding the human phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP). A method for  
 CC haplotyping the PLTP gene in an individual comprises identifying the  
 CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one  
 CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the PLTP haplotypes given  
 CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype  
 CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype  
 CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a  
 CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the PLTP gene can be  
 CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair  
 CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype  
 CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype  
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with  
 CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. PLTP and its corresponding DNA are used  
 CC for studying the expression and function of PLTP for use in screening  
 CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to PLTP activity. The  
 CC sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the  
 CC biological activity of PLTP as well as on the binding affinity of  
 CC candidate drugs targeting PLTP for treating atherosclerosis. Sequences  
 CC AAS94566-AAS94691 represent allele-specific oligonucleotide probes,  
 CC sequencing primers and PCR primers used for detecting PLTP gene  
 CC polymorphisms

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 AAGGAGATGGCAG 768

DB 3 AAGGAGATGGCAG 15

RESULT 1053

AAQ38855/C

ID AAQ38855 standard. DNA. 19 BP

XX AAQ38855;  
AC AAQ71966/c  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
XX 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)  
XX Sequence of primer LST6 for HIV-1.  
XX PCR; HIV-1; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO9307259-A1.  
XX 15-APR-1993.  
XX 12-OCT-1992; 92WO-DK000299.  
XX 11-OCT-1991; 91DK-00001730.  
XX (SCLE-) SCLEROSEFORENINGEN (DANISH MS-SOC).  
XX Sommerlund M, Haahr S, Moller-Larsen A, Jensen AW, Christensen T;  
XX WPI; 1993-134449/16.  
XX Type C-like human retrovirus linked to multiple sclerosis - useful for  
XX diagnosing and treating multiple sclerosis.  
XX Example; Page 58; 98pp; English.  
XX A lymphoblastoid cell culture was analyzed for the presence of nucleotide  
XX sequences specific to the retrovirus HIV-1 using high stringency nested  
XX PCR as described in Teglbjerg et al., 1992. The following primer pairs  
XX and probes were used: LST1/LST2, SK38/SK39, LST3/LST4, SK68/SK39,  
XX LST5/LST6, SK29/SK30, SK70 SK19 and SK31. The lymphoblastoid cell culture  
XX was also analyzed for the presence of nucleotide sequences specific to  
XX the retrovirus HTLV-1 using PCR. The following primers were used: HTLV-  
XX I/026 and HTLV-I/029. No nucleotide sequences specific for HIV-1 or HTLV-  
XX I were detected using high stringency PCR conditions. (Updated on 25-MAR-  
XX 2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 219 TCTCCAGAGTGTGACGCCG 237  
XX 19 TCTCTAGCAGTGGCCCG 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1054  
XX AAQ71966/c  
XX ID AAQ71966 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAQ71966;  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
XX 03-MAY-1995 (first entry)  
XX Human IL-2R gamma gene exon 7 Nantisense primer.  
XX IL2-R gamma gene; X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency; XSCID;  
XX interleukin; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9420641-A1.  
XX 15-SEP-1994.  
XX

PF 10-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002891.  
XX 12-MAR-1993; 93US-00031143.  
XX 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121435.  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
XX Leonard WJ, Noguchi M, McBride WO;  
XX WPI; 1994-303046/37.  
XX Diagnosis of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID) -  
XX comprises detecting mutated IL-2R gamma gene, also vectors and transgenic  
XX animals containing the mutated gene.  
XX Claim 12; Page 88; 98pp; English.  
XX AAQ71911 to AAQ71975 are primers for the human IL-2R gamma gene, these  
XX were used to amplify DNA from mutated and normal IL-2R gamma genes. The  
XX mutated gene DNA was obtained either from female carriers or male  
XX sufferers of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID). The  
XX amplified DNA from normal and affected individuals was then compared  
XX using a variety of methods including northern blotting and dot and slot  
XX hybridisation. From this a claimed method for the diagnosis of XSCID  
XX carriers and sufferers was developed. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
XX PN field.)  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 448 CAGATGCTTCCAGGAAGA 466  
XX 19 CAACCTGCTGCCAGCAAGA 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1055  
XX AAQ94796  
XX ID AAQ94796 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAQ94796;  
XX 09-FEB-1996 (first entry)  
XX CH3-IL-2 fusion construct, cytokine 3' primer.  
XX Fusion construct; CH2; CH3; domain; MAb425; IL-4; immunoconjugate;  
XX monoclonal antibody; ligand; tumour cell; melanoma; glioma; carcinoma;  
XX blood tumour; solid tumour; interleukin-4; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX EP659439-A2.  
XX 28-JUN-1995.  
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94EP-00119712.  
XX 24-DEC-1993; 93EP-00120865.  
XX (MERE ) MERCK PATENT GMBH.  
XX Von Hoegen I, Hofmann U, Jaeggli C, Strittmatter W;  
XX Stadlmüller J, Matzku S;  
XX WPI; 1995-225960/30.  
XX New immunoconjugate(s) for tumour therapy - comprising a monoclonal  
XX antibody to EGF receptor and an anti-tumour biologically active ligand.  
XX Example; Page 9; 18pp; English.  
XX

XX The sequences given in AA094789-804 represent primers which were used in  
CC the production of DNA sequences encoding immunoconjugates which comprises  
CC a monoclonal antibody fragment and a biologically active ligand which has  
CC cytotoxic capacity to lyse the tumour cell specifically in situ or to  
CC induce a tumour-specific immune response. The monoclonal antibody used was  
CC Mab425. These immunoconjugates may be used for the treatment of tumours,  
CC such as melanomas, gliomas, carcinomas, blood tumours and solid tumours  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 537 CTTCTCTCGACTCTGTAG 555  
Db 1 CTTCTCTAGACACTGCAG 19  
RESULT 1056  
AAT40017/c  
ID AAT40017 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAT40017;  
XX 19-FEB-1997 (first entry)  
XX Human KAI1 gene exon-8 5' PCR primer.  
XX Metastasis; tumour suppressor gene; KAI1; cancer; diagnosis;  
XX gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; SSCP; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX MO9634117-Al.  
XX 31-OCT-1996.  
XX 25-APR-1996; 96WO-US005848.  
XX 28-APR-1995; 95US-00430225.  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
XX Dong J, Barrett JC, Lamb PW, Isaacs JT;  
XX WPI; 1996-497645/49.  
XX Method for detecting human metastasis suppressor gene KAI1 - useful for  
XX developing prods. for the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of malignant  
XX cancers.  
XX Claim 7; Page 10; 49pp; English.  
XX PCR primers (AAT40017-18) are derived from intronic sequences which  
XX border the 5' and 3' ends of exon 8 of the human KAI1 metastasis tumour  
XX suppressor gene KAI1 (see also AAT40021). These, and other primer pairs  
XX (see also AAT40009-16 and AAT40019-20), can be used in PCR-SSCP analysis  
XX of genomic DNA for mutations in the wild-type KAI1 gene; such mutations  
XX are indicative of the presence of malignant cancer, or of a  
XX predisposition to malignancy, in a subject  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 602 GCGGTGACGTGGCCATC 620  
Db 19 GCGGTGGTGTGGCCATC 1

RESULT 1057  
AAx91411/c  
ID AAx91411 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAx91411;  
XX 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
XX T. gondii MGIS4-4 DNA sequencing primer.  
XX Immunogenic protein; Toxoplasma gondii protein; oocyst shedding; cat;  
XX T. gondii infection; enteric apicomplexa oocyst; Cryptosporidium oocyst;  
XX Toxoplasma oocyst; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Toxoplasma gondii.  
XX MO9932633-Al.  
XX 01-JUL-1999.  
XX 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027137.  
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994825.  
XX (HESK-) HESKA CORP.  
XX Milhausen MJ, Lutz SB, Ng RK;  
XX WPI; 1999-418930/35.  
XX New isolated Toxoplasma gondii nucleic acids used, e.g. to treat  
XX infection caused by this microorganism.  
XX Example 15; Page 328; 381pp; English.  
XX The invention provides isolated Toxoplasma gondii nucleic acids that  
XX encode immunogenic polypeptides. The T. gondii nucleic acid molecules,  
XX immunogenic proteins and antibodies to the proteins can be used to  
XX inhibit T. gondii oocyst shedding in a cat due to infection with T.  
XX gondii. They can be used for preventing T. gondii infection and for  
XX preventing the spread of T. gondii infection. They can also be used for  
XX detecting T. gondii infection. The detection method can be used to detect  
XX parasite cysts or oocysts in feces, e.g. from enteric apicomplexa oocysts  
XX such as cryptosporidium oocysts and Toxoplasma oocysts. The present  
XX sequence represents a primer used in PCR amplification of a DNA encoding  
XX immunogenic T. gondii protein  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 877 CCATTGAGTCTCTGATGT 895  
Db 19 CCATACAGTCTCTGATGT 1

RESULT 1058  
AAx61872/c  
ID AAx61872 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAx61872;  
XX 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
XX Type-specific HPV probe HPV6 Pr1.  
XX PCR primer; probe; human papillomavirus; HPV; A region; B region;  
XX C region; D region; detection; HPV genotype; cervical cancer; ss

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human papillomavirus.
XX PN WO9914377-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-EP005829.
XX PR 16-SEP-1997; 97EP-00870136.
XX PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX PA (DELFT-) DELFTS DIAGNOSTIC LAB BV.
XX PI Van Doorn L, Quint W, Kleter B, Ter Schegget J;
XX DR WPI; 1999-244048/20.
XX PT Detection and identification of human papillomavirus.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 30; 78pp; English.
XX CC AAX61849-X61982 and AAX62002-X62093 represent PCR primers and probes used
CC for detecting and/or identifying human papillomavirus (HPV) present in a
CC biological sample. The method comprises amplification of a polynucleic
CC acid fragment of HPV using a 5'-primer specifically hybridizing to the A
CC region or B region of the genome of at least one HPV type, and a 3'-
CC primer specifically hybridizing to the C region of at least one HPV type,
CC and hybridisation of the amplified fragments with at least one probe
CC capable of specific hybridization with the D region of at least one HPV
CC type. The primers individually or as a combination of 5'-primer and 3'-
CC primer, and the probes are used in the detection and/or identification of
CC HPV present in a biological sample. An isolated HPV polynucleotide, or
CC fragment, can also be used as a primer in a method for detection and/or
CC identification of HPV present in a sample. Identification of the
CC different HPV genotypes may have great clinical and epidemiological
CC importance. The presence of high-risk HPV types is a prognostic marker
CC for development and detection of cervical cancer
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CCACGTGTCATGAGCCCAA 874
DB 19 CCACAGTTGATTACCCCAA 1

RESULT 1059
AAZ39640
ID AAZ39640 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAZ39640;
XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX Human Vth aggregation factor gene specific FPCR-SSCP primer.
XX Gene polymorphism; human; Vth aggregation factor; genetic diagnosis;
XX diabetes; FPCR; SSCP; fluorescence-based polymerase chain reaction;
XX single strand conformation polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JF11313676-A.
XX PD 16-NOV-1999.
XX PF 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.

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XX PR 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.
XX PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-057352/05.
XX PS Discrimination of human V aggregation factor gene polymorphism.
XX PT Disclosure; Page 9; 34pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention provides a method for the discrimination of the gene
CC polymorphism of human Vth aggregation factor, where one of the following
CC (1) to (6) residues/nucleotides in the aggregation gene is discriminated
CC in the patient to be tested: (1) residue 495: Guanine (G) or adenine (A),
CC (2) residue 642: (G) or thymine (T), (3) residue 2663: (G) or (A), (4)
CC residue 2763: (G) or (A), (5) residue 2863: (A) or (G), (6) residue 5112:
CC (A) or (G). The method is useful in the genetic diagnosis of a diabetes
CC patient. The method uses FPCR-SSCP (fluorescence-based polymerase chain
CC reaction-single strand conformation polymorphism) for analyzing DNA
CC samples for polymorphisms. Sequences AAZ39632-717 represent primers used
CC for the FPCR-SSCP analysis of the human Vth aggregation factor gene
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 892 ATGTGACAGCTATTTTAA 910
DB 1 ATTTGAGAAAGTGGTTTAA 19

RESULT 1060
AAZ97632
ID AAZ97632 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ97632;
XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX 26-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX HIV-1 protease gene probe SEQ ID NO:122.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; protease; probe; detection;
XX drug selected mutation; hybridisation; genotyping; infection;
XX drug resistance; ss.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX PN WO9967428-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-EP004317.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98EP-00870143.
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX Stuyver L;
XX WPI; 2000-147219/13.
XX Detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene used to
XX treat HIV infections.
XX Claim 3; Page 35; 76pp; English.
XX The present invention describes the detection of drug-selected mutations
XX in the HIV protease gene. The method of detection allows the simultaneous
XX characterisation of a range of codons involved in drug resistance using

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CC sets of probes optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation  
 CC assay. AAZ97517 to AAZ97997 represent specifically claimed probes for use  
 CC in the assay, and AAZ97479 to AAZ97501 represent specifically claimed HIV  
 CC protease gene polymorphic nucleotide sequences. AAZ97502 to AAZ97515, and  
 CC AAZ98004 to AAZ98007, represent PCR primers for the HIV protease gene,  
 CC and AAZ97516 represents an HIV protease probe used in an example from the  
 CC present invention. The method, probes and primers can be used for the  
 CC detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene. The method  
 CC allows the simultaneous characterisation of a range of codons involved in  
 CC drug resistance. The method may also be used for HIV protease genotyping  
 CC assays. The probes are able to discriminate between wild type and mutated  
 CC protease sequences. The method allows rapid and reliable detection of  
 CC drug-selected mutation in HIV. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS  
 CC field)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 AGCGGGACTTTCAGGTTT 939  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AGGGGGAATTCGAGGTTT 19

RESULT 1061  
 AAZ97648  
 ID AAZ97648 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAZ97648;  
 XX  
 DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)  
 DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HIV-1 protease gene probe SEQ ID NO:138.  
 XX  
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; protease; probe; detection;  
 KW drug selected mutation; hybridisation; genotyping; infection;  
 KW drug resistance; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
 XX  
 PN WO9967428-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 29-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-EP004317.  
 XX  
 PR 24-JUN-1998; 98EP-00870143.  
 XX  
 PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.  
 XX  
 XX Stuyver L;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-147219/13.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene used to  
 PT treat HIV infections.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 35; 76pp; English.

CC The present invention describes the detection of drug-selected mutations  
 CC in the HIV protease gene. The method of detection allows the simultaneous  
 CC characterisation of a range of codons involved in drug resistance using  
 CC sets of probes optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation  
 CC assay. AAZ97517 to AAZ97997 represent specifically claimed probes for use  
 CC in the assay, and AAZ97479 to AAZ97501 represent specifically claimed HIV  
 CC protease gene polymorphic nucleotide sequences. AAZ97502 to AAZ97515, and  
 CC AAZ98004 to AAZ98007, represent PCR primers for the HIV protease gene,  
 CC and AAZ97516 represents an HIV protease probe used in an example from the  
 CC present invention. The method, probes and primers can be used for the  
 CC detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene. The method

CC allows the simultaneous characterisation of a range of codons involved in  
 CC drug resistance. The method may also be used for HIV protease genotyping  
 CC assays. The probes are able to discriminate between wild type and mutated  
 CC protease sequences. The method allows rapid and reliable detection of  
 CC drug-selected mutation in HIV. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS  
 CC field)  
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 AGCGGGACTTTCAGGTTT 939  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AGGGGGAATTCGAGGTTT 19

RESULT 1062  
 AAA96392  
 ID AAA96392 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA96392;  
 XX

DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer used to amplify a sara23/24 polymorphic microsatellite repeat.

XX Autoimmune disease; polymorphic microsatellite repeat; PMR; CD28 gene;  
 KW ICOS gene; CTLA4 gene; costimulatory receptor gene locus; CGRL; lupus;  
 KW insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; Addison's disease; leprosy;  
 KW Graves disease; autoimmune hypothyroidism; myasthenia gravis; thymoma;  
 KW thyroiditis; postpartum thyroiditis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW Hashimoto's disease; coeliac disease; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000056856-A2.

PN 28-SEP-2000.

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007938.

PR 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126215P.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

PI Ling V, Wu P, Gray GS;

XX WPI; 2000-628257/60.

XX Determining predisposition of humans to develop autoimmune disease  
 PT involves detecting polymorphic microsatellite repeat sequence within  
 PT human costimulatory receptor gene locus.  
 XX

PS Claim 18; Page 151; 160pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAA96391-92 were used to amplify polymorphic microsatellite  
 CC repeat (PMR) sequences from the human costimulatory receptor gene locus  
 CC (hCGR). The primers are used in the method of the invention. The  
 CC specification describes a method for determining the predisposition of a  
 CC human subject to develop autoimmune disease. The method comprises  
 CC detecting a PMR sequence in the CD28, ICOS gene or CTLA4 gene of the  
 CC human costimulatory receptor gene locus (hCGR). PMR sequences vary in  
 CC length among individuals and can be amplified to generate products that  
 CC differ in size. These products can then be detected by rapid and  
 CC convenient high resolution processes. The method is useful for  
 CC determining the predisposition of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus  
 CC (IDDM), Addison's disease, Graves disease, autoimmune hypothyroidism,  
 CC myasthenia gravis, thymoma, lupus, thyroiditis, postpartum thyroiditis,  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, Hashimoto's disease, coeliac disease and leprosy.  
 CC PMR sequences within hCGR are useful as markers in a variety of assays  
 CC and in the field of forensic medicine, disease diagnosis and human genome

CC mapping  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 312 GCGAAGACTGCGAGAG 330  
DB 1 GTGAAGGGAGCAGAG 19

RESULT 1063  
AAA86135/C  
ID AAA86135 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA86135;  
AC XX  
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #243.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
OS  
PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 109pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 103; 109pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 GCACCTTCAGAAAGTTCTT 286  
DB 19 GCCTTCAGAAAGAGTT 1

RESULT 1064  
AAA83050/C  
ID AAA83050 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA83050;  
AC XX  
XX

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX cdk6 ribozyme binding site #110.  
XX  
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
OS  
PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 109pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 ATTTTAACTGAAAGACAG 922  
DB 19 ATTTTGAATGAAAGCCTG 1

RESULT 1065  
AAA84881/C  
ID AAA84881 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA84881;  
AC  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #149.  
DE  
XX  
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
OS  
PN WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX Disclosure; Page 83; 109pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 675 CTCACAGATGGATCTGCAC 693  
DB 19 CTCGACAGGAGCTGCAC 1  
RESULT 1066  
AA83049/c  
ID AAA83049 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA83049;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX cdk6 ribozyme binding site #109.  
DE  
XX  
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
XX  
XX WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 905 TTTTAAGTGAAGACACG 923  
DB 19 TTTTCATGAAAAGCCTGC 1  
RESULT 1067  
AA84880/c  
ID AAA84880 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA84880;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #148.  
XX  
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
XX  
XX WO200032765-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
XX  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 83; 109pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 676 TCACAGATGGATCTGCAC 694  
DB 19 TCGCAGAGGAGCTGCAC 1  
RESULT 1068  
AA85180/c  
ID AAA85180 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA85180;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site #205.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
KW Mammalia.  
OS WO200032765-A2.  
PN 08-JUN-2000.  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX Disclosure; Page 88; 109pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334  
DB 19 AAGGCTTCAGAGAGTTT 1  
RESULT 1069  
AAA84371/c  
ID AAA84371 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA84371;  
AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #68.  
DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
OS WO200032765-A2.  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX Disclosure; Page 88; 109pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX Disclosure; Page 76; 109pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 663 ATGCAGCTGAAGCTCACAG 681  
DB 19 ATCCTGCTGGAGCCACAG 1  
RESULT 1070  
AAA83200/c  
ID AAA83200 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAA83200;  
AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX cdk7 ribozyme binding site #121.  
DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
XX Mammalia.  
OS WO200032765-A2.  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
XX Disclosure; Page 58; 109pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
CC restenosis treatment  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 431 CCTGCTAGTCTAAAGCCA 449  
 Db 19 CTCTGCTAATATACAGCCA 1

RESULT 1071  
 AAZ74675  
 ID AAZ74675 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AAZ74675;  
 XX DT  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9031.  
 XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX PA (GIST ) GENSET.  
 XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 map of the human genome.  
 XX Claim 8; Page 2156; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 present invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 TTTTGTATTATGATCAAC 954  
 Db 1 TTTTGTATTATGATCCAC 19

RESULT 1072

AA46429  
 ID AAA46429 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AAA46429;  
 XX DT  
 XX 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify ribosomal protein S19 DNA fragment.  
 XX KW Ribosomal protein S19; RPS19; Diamond-Blackfan Anaemia; DBA;  
 KW haematopoietic stem cell; aplastic anaemia; hypoplastic anaemia;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200028079-A2.  
 XX PD 18-MAY-2000.  
 XX PF 08-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001794.  
 XX PR 09-NOV-1998; 98US-0107613P.  
 XX PR 26-JAN-1999; 99US-0118664P.  
 XX PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.  
 XX PI Dahl N, Gustavsson P, Draptchinskaia N;  
 XX WPI; 2000-376584/32.  
 XX Mutant gene encoding a ribosomal protein S19 (RPS19) present in patients  
 suffering from Diamond-Blackfan Anemia, useful for inhibiting functional  
 activity of RPS19 and therefore treating hyperproliferative disorders.  
 XX Example 2; Page 68; 11pp; English.  
 XX The specification describes a gene encoding a ribosomal protein S19  
 (RPS19), which is mutated. The mutation, present in patients suffering  
 from Diamond-Blackfan Anaemia (DBA), results in a defect in expression of  
 a functional RPS19. The vector that expresses the RPS19 gene can be  
 administered into the haematopoietic stem cells of a patient to treat  
 aplastic or hypoplastic anaemia such as DBA. The aplastic or hypoplastic  
 anaemia results from a mutation in a gene for RPS19. The vector comprises  
 a promoter that provides for high level expression operatively associated  
 with the gene encoding a functional RPS19. Vectors permitting expression  
 of a non-functional variant of RPS19 in cells that express functional  
 RPS19 or an RPS19-specific antisense molecule are useful for inhibiting  
 functional activity of RPS19 and therefore for treating  
 hyperproliferative disorders derived from haematopoietic cells in a  
 subject suffering from such a condition. PCR primers AAA46429-30 were  
 used to amplify a fragment of DNA encoding RPS19. The amplified sequence  
 was used as a probe, in the course of the invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 TTGTAGTGGGGCCCTGCA 310  
 Db 1 TTGTACTTGGGCACAGCA 19

RESULT 1073  
 AAH25537/c  
 ID AAH25537 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AAH25537;  
 XX DT  
 XX 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify murine RANKL/TRANSC CDNA.

XX Fusion protein; RANKL; TRANCE; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; collectin;  
 KW pulmonary surfactant protein D; SPD; immunocompetent cell;  
 KW cell antigenicity; vaccine adjuvant; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS WO200142298-A1.  
 XX 14-JUN-2001.  
 XX 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007380.  
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-00454223.  
 XX (KORN/) KORNBLUTH R S.  
 PA Kornbluth RS;  
 PI WPI; 2001-381642/40.  
 XX Producing tumor necrosis factor superfamily proteins as multimeric  
 PT ligands fused onto collectin molecules e.g. pulmonary surfactant protein  
 PT D, useful as vaccine adjuvants against infectious agents and tumors.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 20; 74pp; English.  
 XX The present PCR primer was used to amplify murine RANKL/TRANCE cDNA. The  
 CC amplified fragment was used to construct fusion proteins of the  
 CC invention. The specification describes a method for constructing stable  
 CC bioactive fusion proteins of the difficult to express tumour necrosis  
 CC factor superfamily (TNFSP) proteins (especially CD40 ligand) as  
 CC multimeric ligands fused onto branched protein backbones such as  
 CC collectin molecules e.g. pulmonary surfactant protein D (SPD). The fusion  
 CC proteins of the invention are useful for stimulating immune response in  
 CC potentially immunocompetent cells (e.g., resting B cells). They are also  
 CC useful for increasing antigenicity of cells such as tumor cells or human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive cells. They are also useful as a  
 CC vaccine adjuvant since they stimulate B cells, macrophages and dendritic  
 CC cells. Since the large size of the soluble fusion protein makes them less  
 CC likely to diffuse into the circulation, they can be advantageously used  
 CC as a vaccine adjuvant or tumor immunotherapy agent, injected locally to  
 CC prevent them from diffusing away. Also, the TNFSP-collectin fusion  
 CC proteins present new possibilities for the expression of highly active,  
 CC multimeric, soluble TNFSP members. CD40L was a powerful stimulant for  
 CC macrophages and dendritic cells  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGGAAGTTG 480  
 DB 19 GAGGAGGCCAGGACATG 1  
 RESULT 1074  
 AAD19058/C  
 ID AAD19058 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAD19058;  
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Hepatitis viral DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #31.  
 DE Hepatitis virus; bacterial infection; fungi; protozoa; PCR primer;  
 XX amplification; blood-borne pathogen; sexually transmitted disease;  
 KW respiratory disease; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis virus.  
 OS

XX WO200169921-A2.  
 XX 20-SEP-2001.  
 XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008110.  
 XX 14-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189344P.  
 XX (INVE-) INVESTIGEN.  
 XX Koshinsky H, Zwick MS, Mccue KF;  
 XX WPI; 2001-611396/70.  
 XX Simultaneous detection of biological entities such as bacteria, fungi and  
 PT viruses by specific nucleic acid amplification.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 31; 55pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a method and apparatus for the simultaneous  
 CC detection of multiple biological entities such as bacteria, fungi and  
 CC viruses by specific nucleic acid amplification. The invention also  
 CC relates to a kit for simultaneous detection of biological entities. The  
 CC kit is employed for detecting blood-borne pathogens, associated with a  
 CC variety of infectious diseases such as respiratory and sexually  
 CC transmitted diseases. The methods and apparatus are used for the  
 CC simultaneous detection of biological entities present in biological and  
 CC environment samples. In particular, they are used for monitoring diseases  
 CC caused by microorganisms associated with a respiratory or sexually  
 CC transmitted disease such as a bacterium (Staphylococcus, Pneumococcus,  
 CC Gonococcus, Haemophilus, Bacteroides, Escherichia or Salmonella), virus  
 CC (DNA or RNA virus, such as adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, HAV, HCV,  
 CC HDV, HBV, HGV or HIV), fungus (Aspergillus fumigatus, Blastomycosis,  
 CC dermatitis, Candida albicans) or protozoa (Entamoeba histolytica). The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying Hepatitis viral DNA  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 388 TGGCGGGCAGCACACACCT 406  
 DB 19 TCGCGGGCAGCACACCT 1  
 RESULT 1075  
 AAS42734/C  
 ID AAS42734 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAS42734;  
 XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Sequencing primer for T.gondii gene MGIS4-4 #2.  
 DE Immunogenic protein; oocyst; faeces; ss; enteric apicomplexa oocyst;  
 XX Cryptosporidium oocyst; Toxoplasma oocyst; Giardia cyst; vaccine;  
 KW oocyte shedding; sequencing primer.  
 XX Toxoplasma gondii.  
 OS US2001014447-A1.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 18-DEC-1998; 98US-00216393.  
 XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994825.  
 XX (MILH/) MILHAUSEN M J.  
 PA

XX FI Milhausen MJ;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-529100/58.  
 XX PT Detecting parasite oocysts or cysts in feces, comprises eluting DNA from  
 PT sample into aqueous solution by heating, amplifying DNA with primers  
 PT specific for oocysts or cysts being detected, and detecting amplification  
 PT product.  
 XX PS Example 15; Page 156; 188pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to detection of parasite oocysts or cysts in a  
 CC faeces sample comprising contacting the sample with a solid support,  
 CC drying and then washing the sample with an aqueous wash solution, adding  
 CC an aqueous elution solution and eluting DNA from the sample by heating  
 CC and amplifying by PCR oocyst/cyst-specific DNA and detecting the  
 CC amplification products. The method is useful for detecting parasite  
 CC oocysts e.g., enteric apicomplexa oocysts such as Cryptosporidium oocysts  
 CC or Toxoplasma oocysts, or for detecting parasite cysts e.g. Giardia  
 CC cysts. The method is also useful for developing vaccines to prevent  
 CC oocyte shedding in cats. The present sequence is a sequencing primer used  
 CC to sequence DNAs encoding immunogenic proteins from Toxoplasma gondii  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e-02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 877 CCATTGAGGTCCTGCATGT 895  
 DB 19 CCATACAGGTCCTCGTGT 1  
 RESULT 1076  
 AAD21671/c  
 ID AAD21671 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAD21671;  
 DT 28-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Beta-actin DNA amplifying forward PCR primer.  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antagonist; tumour;  
 KW cytostatic; hypervariable region; myelocytic leukaemia; lymphocytic;  
 KW erythrocytic; monocytic; multiple myeloma; lymphoid cell; beta-actin;  
 KW Hodgkin's disease; PCR primer; ss.  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX WO200174296-A2.  
 XX 11-OCT-2001.  
 XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010504.  
 XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-00540770.  
 XX (IMCL-) IMCLONE SYSTEMS INC.  
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 XX Witte L, Rafii S;  
 XX WPI; 2001-662942/76.  
 XX Inhibiting growth of non-solid tumor cells useful to treat bone marrow  
 PT tumors such as leukemias or multiple myeloma comprises treatment with an  
 PT antagonist of a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.  
 XX Example 1; Page 23; 68pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for inhibiting the growth of non-solid  
 CC tumour cells that are stimulated by a ligand of vascular endothelial  
 CC growth factor receptor (VEGFR) in mammals particularly humans. The method  
 CC involves treating the mammals with humanised VEGFR monoclonal antibodies  
 CC (antagonists). Humanised monoclonal antibody comprises humanised mouse  
 CC variable region joined to human constant region, where the humanised  
 CC mouse variable region contains mouse complementarity determining region  
 CC (CDR) grafted into human variable region. The method is useful for  
 CC treating leukaemias such as acute or chronic myelocytic leukaemia, acute  
 CC or chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, erythrocytic or monocytic leukaemia,  
 CC multiple myelomas and lymphoid cells, particularly those related to non-  
 CC Hodgkin's and Hodgkin's disease. The present DNA sequence is a forward  
 CC PCR primer which is used for amplifying beta-actin DNA used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e-02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267  
 DB 19 TTGAAGGCTTCAACATGA 1  
 RESULT 1077  
 AAF98576/c  
 ID AAF98576 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAF98576;  
 DT 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Human kinase marker 15 forward primer.  
 XX Human; ovarian cancer; identification; detection; characterisation;  
 KW tumour; kinase; marker; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy; probe;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200118542-A2.  
 XX 15-MAR-2001.  
 XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024199.  
 XX 03-SEP-1999; 99US-0152547P.  
 XX 16-MAR-2000; 2000US-0190347P.  
 XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191321P.  
 XX 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208382P.  
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000US-00220467.  
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PREDICTIVE MEDICINE INC.  
 XX Lee J, Thompson P, Lillie J;  
 XX WPI; 2001-211428/21.  
 XX Detection, assessment, prevention and therapy of ovarian cancer,  
 PT comprises detecting changes in the expression of a variety of markers.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 102; 119pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for assessing whether a patient  
 CC is afflicted with ovarian cancer by comparing: (1) the expression of a  
 CC marker (1) (see AAF98594 to AAF98730), in a patient sample; and (2) the  
 CC normal level of expression of (1) in a control non-ovarian cancer sample,  
 CC where a significant difference between the level of expression in (a) and  
 CC (b) is an indication that the patient is afflicted with ovarian cancer.  
 CC (1) have cytostatic activities and can be used in antisense gene therapy.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, anti-diabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,

xx The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reducease, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, anisoborheic, antidiabetic, antiaging,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC the RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation (I) can be used

CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 676 TCACAGATGCGTGCACA 694  
 Db 19 TCGCAGAGGAAGCTGCACA 1  
 RESULT 1080  
 AAH58212/c  
 ID AAH58212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH58212;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:636.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;  
 KW antiporatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 118; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I) (I) can have antiporatic

CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 904 ATTTTAAAGTGAAGACAG 922  
 Db 19 ATTTTGAATGAAGAGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1081  
 AAH58362/c  
 ID AAH58362 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH58362;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:786.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;  
 KW antiporatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 129; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I) (I) can have antiporatic

CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 431 CCTGCTAGTCTAAAGCCA 449  
 DB 19 CTCTGCTATATACAGCCA 1  
 RESULT 1082  
 AAH59533/C  
 ID AAH59533 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH59533;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1957.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antiskickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 214; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle

CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 663 ATGCAGCTGAAGTCCACAG 681  
 DB 19 ATCTGCTGGAGCCACAG 1  
 RESULT 1083  
 AAH58211/C  
 ID AAH58211 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH58211;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:635.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antiskickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 118; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 905 TTTTAACTGAAAGACAGC 923

Db 19 TTTTGAATGAAAGCCTGC 1

RESULT 1084

AAH60342/c

ID AAH60342 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAH60342;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2766.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 273; 408pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAAGCTGT 334

Db 19 AAGCTTCAGAGAAGTTTT 1

RESULT 1085

AAH61297/c

ID AAH61297 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAH61297;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3721.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 342; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,  
CC ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 GCACCTTCAGAAAGTTGTT 286

Db 19 GCTTCACAGAAAGATT 1

RESULT 1086

AAC87912/c

ID AAC87912 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAC87912;

DT 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Arabidopsis thaliana IRE gene PCR primer #5.

XX Arabidopsis thaliana; incomplete root-hair elongation; IRE; growth;

KW root hair; plant; PCR primer; ss.

XX Arabidopsis thaliana.

XX JP2000270873-A.

XX 03-OCT-2000.

XX 25-MAR-1999; 99JP-00082402.

XX 25-MAR-1999; 99JP-00082402.

XX (SEIB-) SEIBUTSU BUNSHI KOGAKU KENKYUSHO KK.

XX WPI; 2001-011048/02.

XX An increased regeneration gene for regulating the growth of root hairs of Arabidopsis.

XX Example 5; Page 6; 23pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes the Arabidopsis thaliana incomplete root-hair elongation (IRE) protein, which has growth regulating activity. The IRE gene can be used in the production of transgenic plants. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the IRE gene, which is used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 318 GACTGCACAGAAAGTGTGG 336

Db 19 GATTACAGAAAGCGGTTG 1

RESULT 1087

ABQ78721

ID ABQ78721 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ABQ78721;

DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of a microsporidial rRNA gene fragment.

XX Encephalitozoon microorganism; drinking water; rRNA; ss.

XX Encephalitozoon intestinalis.

XX US2002102584-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 18-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954225.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234241P.

XX (HEST/) HESTER J D.

PA (LIND/) LINDQUIST H D A.

PA (SCHA/) SCHAEFER F W.

PI Hester JD, Lindquist HDA, Schaefer FW;

XX WPI; 2002-673993/72.

XX New Probe for detecting Encephalitozoon protozoans e.g. Encephalitozoon cuniculi.

XX Disclosure; Page 6; 9pp; English.

XX ABQ78717-38 represent rRNA gene fragments, which were aligned to enable designing of probes of the invention. The specification describes probes specific for Encephalitozoon hellem, E. cuniculi and E. intestinalis. The probes hybridize to the 16S rRNA gene, and have a marker attached to then. The probes are able to hybridize with mRNA of one species of genus Encephalitozoon without reactivity with other microorganisms. The probes are useful for detecting the presence of Encephalitozoon microorganisms, especially Encephalitozoon hellem, Encephalitozoon cuniculi and Encephalitozoon intestinalis in drinking water

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTGAAGCTGGTACCGAAGAC 847

Db 1 CUGAAGCGGCGCAGGAGAAC 19

RESULT 1088

ABQ78713/c

ID ABQ78713 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABQ78713;

DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Species specific probe for Encephalitozoon intestinalis.  
 XX Encephalitozoon microorganism; drinking water; probe; ss.  
 XX Encephalitozoon intestinalis.  
 OS Encephalitozoon intestinalis.  
 XX US2002102584-A1.  
 DN 01-AUG-2002.  
 PD 18-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954225.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234241P.  
 PR (HEST/) HESTER J D.  
 XX (LIND/) LINDQUIST H D A.  
 PA (SCHA/) SCHAEFER F W.  
 XX Hester JD, Lindquist HDA, Schaefer FW;  
 PI WPI; 2002-673993/72.  
 XX New Probe for detecting Encephalitozoon protozoans e.g. Encephalitozoon  
 PT cuniculi.  
 XX Claim 5; Page 8; 9pp; English.  
 PS The present sequence represents a species specific probe for  
 CC Encephalitozoon intestinalis. The specification also describes probes  
 CC specific for E. hellem and E. cuniculi. The probes hybridise to the 16S  
 CC rRNA gene, and have a marker attached to them. The probes are able to  
 CC hybridize with mRNA of one species of genus Encephalitozoon without  
 CC reactivity with other microorganisms. The probes are useful for detecting  
 CC the presence of Encephalitozoon microorganisms, especially  
 CC Encephalitozoon hellem, Encephalitozoon cuniculi and Encephalitozoon  
 CC intestinalis in drinking water  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 829 CTGAAGCTGGTACCAGAAC 847  
 DB 19 CTGAAGCGGCGCAGGAGAAC 1  
 RESULT 1089  
 ABK33463  
 ID ABK33463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK33463;  
 XX  
 DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human TNF-receptor II 3'UNT nt 1690 (T/C) forward PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Human; anti-tumour necrosis factor receptor II; TNF receptor II;  
 KW TNF receptor I; infliximab therapy; Crohn's disease; malignant disorder;  
 KW inflammatory disorder; chronic disease; receptor; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN BP1172444-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.  
 XX

XX Schreiber S, Hampe J, Mascheretti S;  
 PI WPI; 2002-156651/21.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting non-responders to anti-human necrosis factor therapy, comprises  
 XX testing an individual for homozygosity for a single nucleotide  
 PT polymorphism in the gene coding for the tumor necrosis factor receptor  
 PT II.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 45pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting non-responders to  
 CC anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) therapy. The method involves testing an  
 CC individual for homozygosity for at least one single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphism (SNP) in the gene coding for TNF receptor II, which is  
 CC located on chromosome 1p36. Two novel SNPs, one in exon 2 (position 168  
 CC A/G) and one in exon 6 (position 587 T/G) which result in lys561ys and  
 CC Met196Arg respectively, are also described. The method of the invention  
 CC is useful for detecting non-responders to anti-TNF therapy such as  
 CC infliximab therapy, or therapy of Crohn's disease. The genes containing  
 CC the 2 novel polymorphisms are useful for diagnostic purposes in  
 CC inflammatory, malignant or other chronic diseases. The present sequence  
 CC represents a TaqMan primer used in the methods of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 550 CTGTAGCCCAACACGACGG 568  
 DB 1 CTGCAGGCCACAGACGAG 19  
 RESULT 1090  
 ABL43700  
 ID ABL43700 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL43700;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:744.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 4; Page 19; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker

CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal  
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 795 CTGAGGAGTCTGACTGACC 813  
||| ||||| |||  
Db 1 CTGGAGGAGTCTGAGGAAGC 19

RESULT 1091  
ABQ74052  
ID ABQ74052 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABQ74052;

XX DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE SSO probe for the analysis of DRB1, DRB3, and DRB5 subtypes F67.

XX Homozygous stem cell; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; HLA;  
KW human leukocyte antigen; immunotype; genotype; microsatellite; probe;  
KW germ cell; neoplastic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; vulnery;  
KW cytosolic; antiarteriosclerotic; antinflammatory; immunosuppressive;  
KW antinaemic; antidiabetic; tranquilliser; respiratory; cardiac; trauma;  
KW muscular; ophthalmological; gene therapy; genetic disease; cancer;  
KW cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; cardiac condition; burn; myopathy;  
KW neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;  
KW multiple sclerosis; post-trauma repair; reconstruction; blindness;  
KW limb replacement; spinal cord injury; atherosclerosis; Crohn's disease;  
KW diabetes; autoimmune disease; anaemia; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200257429-A2.

XX PD 25-JUL-2002.

XX PF 02-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000107.

XX PR 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-0258891P.

XX PA (STEM-) STEMRON INC.

XX PI Yan WL;

XX WPI; 2002-575456/61.

XX Producing homozygous stem cells having a target genotype and/or  
PT immunotype from non-fertilized post-meiosis I diploid germ cells,  
PT suitable for diagnostic, therapeutic and cosmetic transplant and  
PT treatment of various disorders.

XX Disclosure; Fig 6B; 75pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for producing homozygous stem  
CC (HS) cells having a target genotype and/or immunotype from non-fertilised  
CC post-meiosis I diploid germ cells by mitotically activating the germ  
CC cells to develop multiple blastocyst-like masses, each of which contains  
CC an inner cell mass (ICM) that is homozygous for the target genotype  
CC and/or immunotype. The methods of the present invention are useful for  
CC the production of HS cells utilised for diagnosis, therapeutic and the  
CC cosmetic transplantation, cell replacement and/or gene therapy, and the  
CC treatment of various genetic diseases (cystic fibrosis, muscular  
CC dystrophy, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis), traumatic injuries  
CC (post-trauma repair and reconstruction, limb replacement, spinal cord  
CC injuries and burns), cancer, disorders of the epithelium (blindness,  
CC myopathy, atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, autoimmune  
CC diseases and anaemia. ABQ74028 to ABQ74115 represent PCR primers and  
CC sequence specific oligonucleotide (SSO) probes which are used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 455 CTTCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473  
||| ||||| |||  
Db 1 CTTCAGGAGAGTCTCTGTG 19

RESULT 1092  
AAD30510/C

ID AAD30510 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD30510;

XX DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GPCR PFI-011 DNA cloning forward PCR primer, PFI11-1B.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; PFI-011 protein; osteopathic;  
KW antiinflammatory; drug screening; therapy; obesity; diabetes; cytostatic;  
KW metabolic disease; neurological disease; signal transduction; anorectic;  
KW psychotherapeutic; urogenital disease; reproduction; sexual medicine;  
KW inflammation; cancer; tissue repair; dermatology; skin pigmentation;  
KW photoaging; frailty; osteoporosis; cardiovascular disease; hair loss;  
KW gastrointestinal disease; antiinfection; allergy; respiratory disease;  
KW sensory organ disorder; sleep disorder; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1094075-A1.

XX PD 25-APR-2001.

XX PF 16-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00309075.

XX PR 21-OCT-1999; 99GB-00024960.

XX PA (PFI2 ) PFIZER LTD.

XX PA (PFI2 ) PFIZER INC.

XX PI Walsh R;

XX WPI; 2002-218455/28.

XX New human G-protein coupled receptor polypeptide useful for identifying  
PT compound which binds to and modulates the polypeptide, for screening drug  
PT candidates for treating diseases associated with signal transduction.

XX Example; Page 35; 46pp; English.

XX The invention relates to human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)  
CC polypeptide designated, PFI-011 and its corresponding nucleic acid. GPCR

CC Is useful for identifying a compound which binds to and modulates its  
 CC activity. GPCR antibody and pharmaceutical composition comprising GPCR  
 CC are useful in the manufacture of medicament for the treatment of a  
 CC patient having need to modulate, antagonise, selectively antagonise, or  
 CC agonise GPCR. GPCR antibody and pharmaceutical composition is useful for  
 CC treating obesity, diabetes and metabolic disease. neurological disease,  
 CC psychotherapeutics, urogenital disease, reproduction and sexual medicine,  
 CC inflammation, cancer, tissue repair, dermatology, skin pigmentation,  
 CC photaging, frailty, osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease,  
 CC gastrointestinal disease, anti-infection, allergy and respiratory disease,  
 CC sensory organ disorders, sleep disorders and hair loss. GPCR DNA and  
 CC protein is useful in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, for  
 CC evaluating and/or screening for agents that can modulate GPCR, for  
 CC testing the selectivity of drug candidates between different GPCRs, for  
 CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of diseases associated with  
 CC signal transduction and for generating antibodies. GPCR antibody is  
 CC useful for diagnosis of disorders involving abnormal signal transduction  
 CC and for detecting GPCR in biological samples. The present sequence is a  
 CC PCR primer used for cloning full-length human GPCR PF1-011 DNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 191 CCGGTCAGTTCCTGGGT 209  
 DB 19 CCAGGTCAGTTCCTGGGT 1

## RESULT 1093

ID ACC79815 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACC79815;

DT 02-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PD-1 oligonucleotide DPD1.3f SEQ ID NO:23.

XX Human; programmed cell death 1; PD-1; neuroprotective; antidiabetic;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; antipyretic; antiemetic; vasotropic; dermatological;  
 KW anti-inflammatory; vulnery; antitumor; antidiabetic; cerebroprotective;  
 KW cardiant; antitussive; hepatitis; ophthalmological; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW chromosome 2; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003022875-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-EP010011.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021674.

FR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-00219446.

XX (EVER-) EVERYGENE AB.

XX Alarcon-Riquelme ME, Prokunina L;

XX WPI; 2003-313222/30.

XX Novel polypeptide useful for the preparation of an antibody, and for the  
 FT diagnosis and treatment or alleviation of autoimmune disorders.

XX Claim 16; Fig 20; 145pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid sequence encoding a  
 CC polymorphic region of programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) gene. PD-1 has

CC vasotropic, dermatological, anti-inflammatory, vulnery, antitumor,  
 CC antiarthritic, cerebroprotective, cardiant, antitussive, hepatitis, and  
 CC ophthalmological activities, and can be used in gene therapy. PD-1 can be  
 CC used in the preparation of an antibody for the treatment or alleviation  
 CC of autoimmune disorders or diagnosis of autoimmune disorders associated  
 CC with aberrant PD-1 function. A pharmaceutical composition comprising PD-1  
 CC can be used for the treatment of mammals e.g. humans, in medicine and in  
 CC the treatment or alleviation of the autoimmune disorders. PD-1 and its  
 CC expression products can be used in an ex vivo method of diagnosis or  
 CC prognosis of autoimmune diseases or of determining a predisposition  
 CC towards the autoimmune diseases. The present sequence represents a human  
 CC PD-1 gene related oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention. The human PD-1 gene is located to chromosome 2,  
 CC more specifically to 2q37.3

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 344 TGGTGCCAGCGCCCAACCTG 362

DB 1 TGGTGCCAGCGCCCAACCTG 19

## RESULT 1094

AAD53346

ID AAD53346 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAD53346;

DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Probe used in human CLCA2 gene expression studies.

XX Human; mucin; calcium activated chloride channel; CLCA4; CLCA2; asthma;  
 KW COPD; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cystic fibrosis; therapy;  
 KW chronic bronchitis; bronchiectasis; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200294876-A2.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 08-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP005119.

XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861038.

XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.

XX Szymkowski DE;

XX WPI; 2003-140363/13.

XX New murine calcium activated chloride channel (mCLCA4) for identifying  
 FT mCLCA4 expression regulatory factors for treating respiratory mucin  
 FT production associated disease conditions, e.g. chronic bronchitis, and  
 FT asthma.

XX Example 5; Col 44; 39pp; English.

XX The invention relates to methods and compositions for modulating mucin  
 CC secretion by respiratory system cells. The invention also provides murine  
 CC calcium activated chloride channel, CLCA4 and human CLCA2 polypeptides  
 CC and polynucleotides. CLCA2 sequences are used to diagnose the presence of  
 CC mucin secretion respiratory system associated disease conditions in host.  
 CC CLCA2 modulators are useful for preparing a composition for the treatment  
 CC of respiratory mucin production associated disease conditions such as  
 CC asthma, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC cystic fibrosis or bronchiectasis. Sequences of the invention are used in

CC elements, in the identification of mCLCA4 expression regulatory factors,  
CC as probes and primers in hybridisation applications, in identification of  
CC expression patterns in biological specimens and in the preparation of in  
CC vitro models for mCLCA4 function. The present sequence is a probe used in  
CC human CLCA2 gene expression studies  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 866 TGAGCCCACTCCATTGAG 884  
DB 1 TGGGCCCACTCCGTTGG 19  
  
RESULT 1095  
ABZ21613/c  
ID ABZ21613 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ21613;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human target NLJ3 (3p21.33) reverse PCR primer.  
XX  
KW Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;  
KW Chromosome 3p21.33; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200286163-A1.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-SE000798.  
XX  
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.  
XX  
PA (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.  
XX  
PI Zabarovskiy E, Ernberg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O;  
PI Wahlestedt C, Kashuba V, Zabarovska V;  
DR WPI; 2003-058731/05.  
XX  
PT Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate  
PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get  
PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated  
PT with the site.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid  
CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid  
CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using  
CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments  
CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA  
CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also  
CC described: (I) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or  
CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (I); (3) representation  
CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising  
CC multiple copies of (I), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) NotI  
CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODE) genomic subtraction method based on  
CC the use of (I). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified  
CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful  
CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,  
CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained  
CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic  
CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard  
CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their

CC combination. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used  
CC in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334  
DB 19 ACGCCCGCAGAGAGTGT 1  
  
RESULT 1096  
ACA05071  
ID ACA05071 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACA05071;  
XX  
DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Flea ecdysone receptor cDNA, PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Ecdysone receptor; ECR; ultraspiracle; USP; ss; PCR; flea; primer;  
KW flea allergic dermatitis; FAD; allergy; parasitic infection;  
KW bacterial infection; viral infection; steroid hormone; moulting;  
KW metamorphosis; insecticide.  
XX  
OS Ctenocephalides felis.  
XX  
PN US6489140-B1.  
XX  
PD 03-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435019.  
XX  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107559P.  
XX  
PA (WISN/) WISNEWSKI N.  
PA (BECH/) BECHER A M.  
PA (JARV/) JARVIS E.  
XX  
PI Wisniewski N, Becher AM, Jarvis E;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-327244/31.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid molecule for treating, ameliorating or protecting  
PT animals from flea infestation, comprises a sequence that encodes a  
PT protein having an ecdysone receptor activity.  
XX  
PS Example 2; Col 35; 73pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a  
CC sequence that encodes a protein having an flea ecdysone receptor (ECR)  
CC activity. Ecdysone is a steroid hormone involved in moulting and  
CC metamorphosis. Also disclosed are nucleic acids and their encoded  
CC proteins of the flea ECR heterodimeric partner, ultra spiracle (USP).  
CC Also included are a recombinant molecule comprising the above ECR nucleic  
CC acid molecule operatively linked to a transcription control sequence, a  
CC transformed cell comprising the above recombinant nucleic acid molecule  
CC and producing an ECR protein (comprising culturing a cell transformed  
CC with the above nucleic acid molecule, and recovering the expressed  
CC protein). The nucleic acid molecule, protein, antibody raised against the  
CC protein or isolated inhibitory compounds are useful in therapeutic  
CC compositions to treat, ameliorate or protect animals from flea  
CC infestation, which can manifest itself as an allergic reaction  
CC (particularly flea allergic dermatitis, FAD), a parasitic infection, a  
CC bacterial infection or a viral infection. The present sequence is a PCR  
CC primer used to isolate cDNA encoding a flea ECR protein  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732  
 DB 1 GCCGAATTCAGAGCTTC 19

RESULT 1097  
 ACA96815/c  
 ID ACA96815 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ACA96815;  
 XX DT 24-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer #9.  
 XX KW Human; glial cell derived neurotrophic factor; GDNF; PCR; primer; ss;  
 XX KW nervous system disease.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN CN1364812-A.  
 XX PD 21-AUG-2002.  
 XX PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.  
 XX PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.  
 XX PA (YISH-) YISHENG BIOLOGICAL PHARM CO LTD SHUHA1.  
 XX PI Zhou S, Zheng Z, Feng H;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-000523/01.  
 XX PT Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and its derivatives and use.  
 XX PS Claim 6; Page 3 (Claims); 28pp; Chinese.  
 XX CC The invention relates to the human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) and its derivatives and use. The invention also relates to a method of obtaining DNA encoding human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor or its active segments and a method of purifying and fining coarse GDNF. A composition comprising human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and a medicinal acceptable carrier can be used in the treatment of nervous system diseases. Sequences ACA96807-ACA96859 represent PCR primers used to amplify human GDNF cDNA

QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGCTGCAGC 154  
 DB 19 CTGGGTTGGCAGTGCAGC 1

RESULT 1098  
 ABZ69526/c  
 ID ABZ69526 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ69526;  
 XX DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human orphan G-protein coupled receptor PFI-011 DNA PCR primer #1.  
 XX KW Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and its derivatives and use.

KW receptor; inflammatory disease; blood pressure regulation; analgesic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; tranquilizer; sleep abnormality; pain;  
 KW eating disorder; obesity; stress; antibody; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN EP1284423-A2.  
 XX PD 19-FEB-2003.  
 XX PF 01-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00255378.  
 XX PR 15-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00019928.  
 XX PA (PFI2 ) PFIZER LTD.  
 XX PA (PFI2 ) PFIZER INC.  
 XX PI Robas NM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-344703/33.  
 XX PT Use of adrenergic acid as a ligand for a G-protein coupled receptor, PFI-011, modulator of PFI-011, or to elicit a functional response on PFI-011.  
 XX PS Example 3; Page 15; 24pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention relates to the use of adrenergic acid and its analogues as a ligand for PFI-011. PFI-011 is an orphan G-protein coupled receptor. This can be used to screen compounds capable of modulating PFI-011, particularly in the treatment of inflammatory diseases, blood pressure regulation, sleep abnormalities, pain, regulation of body temperature, eating disorders, obesity and stress regulated disorders.  
 XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the PFI-011 coding sequence in the exemplification of the invention

QY 191 CCGGCTCAGTTCTCGGT 209  
 DB 19 CCAGGTCAGTTCCATGGT 1

RESULT 1099  
 ABZ76718/c  
 ID ABZ76718 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ76718;  
 XX DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human beta-actin PCR primer #1.  
 XX KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR-1; VEGFR-2;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; platelet derived growth factor; VEGF;  
 KW PIGF; beta-actin; VEGFR-1 antagonist; cytostatic; tumour; cancer;  
 KW autocrine stimulation inhibitor; adenocarcinoma; malignant glioma;  
 KW leukaemia; angiogenesis inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003006059-A1.  
 XX DT 23-JAN-2003.  
 XX PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022540.  
 XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304751P.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 191 CCGGCTCAGTTCTCGGT 209  
 DB 19 CCAGGTCAGTTCCATGGT 1

RESULT 1099  
 ABZ76718/c  
 ID ABZ76718 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ76718;  
 XX DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human beta-actin PCR primer #1.  
 XX KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR-1; VEGFR-2;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; platelet derived growth factor; VEGF;  
 KW PIGF; beta-actin; VEGFR-1 antagonist; cytostatic; tumour; cancer;  
 KW autocrine stimulation inhibitor; adenocarcinoma; malignant glioma;  
 KW leukaemia; angiogenesis inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003006059-A1.  
 XX DT 23-JAN-2003.  
 XX PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022540.  
 XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304751P.

XX Wu Y, Rafii S, Witte L;  
 XX WPI; 2003-221662/21.  
 XX Prevention or reduction of the growth of tumor cells expressing  
 PT functional vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptors, comprises use  
 PT of a vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptor antagonist.  
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 31pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for the prevention or reduction  
 CC of the growth of tumor cells expressing functional vascular endothelial  
 CC growth factor (VEGF)-1 receptors (VEGFR-1) comprising administration of a  
 CC VEGFR-1 antagonist to a mammal. VEGFR-1 antagonists have cytostatic  
 CC activity, and can be used for autocrine stimulation inhibitors. VEGFR-1  
 CC antagonists can be used for preventing or reducing the growth of tumor  
 CC cells from substantially non-vascularised cancer such as breast cancer,  
 CC ovarian cancer, brain cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer,  
 CC adenocarcinoma, malignant gliomas and leukaemias in mammal e.g. human.  
 CC The VEGFR-1 antagonist binds specifically to the extracellular domain of  
 CC a VEGFR expressed on the tumour cell. The VEGFR-1 antagonist inhibits  
 CC angiogenesis, hence inhibits tumour growth at low concentration. The  
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for beta-actin, which is used in  
 CC an example from the present invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267  
 |||||  
 DB 19 TTGAAGGCTCAACATGA 1

RESULT 1100  
 ACH03476  
 ID ACH03476 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX ACH03476;  
 AC ACH03476;  
 XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human latrophilin 3 (LPH3) associated primer #18.  
 DE Human; latrophilin 3; LPH3; ophthalmological; hypotensive; gene therapy;  
 XX eye disease; primary open-angle glaucoma; ocular hypertension;  
 KW elevated intraocular pressure; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003054347-A1.  
 XX 20-MAR-2003.  
 PD 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.  
 PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.  
 XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 PA Richards JE, Rozsa FW;  
 PI WPI; 2003-521847/49.  
 DR New Latrophilin (LPH) polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for  
 XX diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.  
 KW Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma, ocular hypertension, or elevated intraocular  
 XX pressure.  
 OS Example 1; Page 30; 153pp; English.  
 XX The invention describes a new composition, which comprises an isolated  
 CC Latrophilin (LPH) nucleic acid. The compositions are useful for  
 CC diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.  
 CC Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (e.g. juvenile onset or adult onset), ocular  
 CC hypertension, or elevated intraocular pressure. This sequence represents  
 CC a primer associated with isolation of human latrophilin 3 (LPH3)  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

XX The invention describes a new composition, which comprises an isolated  
 CC Latrophilin (LPH) nucleic acid. The compositions are useful for  
 CC diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.  
 CC Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (e.g. juvenile onset or adult onset), ocular  
 CC hypertension, or elevated intraocular pressure. This sequence represents  
 CC a primer associated with isolation of human latrophilin 3 (LPH3)  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 332 TGTGAGCAACTTGGTGCC 350  
 |||||  
 DB 1 TATGAAGCAACATGGTGGC 19

RESULT 1101  
 ACH03475/C  
 ID ACH03475 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX ACH03475;  
 AC ACH03475;  
 XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human latrophilin 3 (LPH3) associated primer #17.  
 DE Human; latrophilin 3; LPH3; ophthalmological; hypotensive; gene therapy;  
 XX eye disease; primary open-angle glaucoma; ocular hypertension;  
 KW elevated intraocular pressure; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003054347-A1.  
 XX 20-MAR-2003.  
 PD 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.  
 PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.  
 XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 PA Richards JE, Rozsa FW;  
 PI WPI; 2003-521847/49.  
 DR New Latrophilin (LPH) polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for  
 XX diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.  
 KW Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma, ocular hypertension, or elevated intraocular  
 XX pressure.  
 OS Example 1; Page 30; 153pp; English.  
 XX The invention describes a new composition, which comprises an isolated  
 CC Latrophilin (LPH) nucleic acid. The compositions are useful for  
 CC diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.  
 CC Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (e.g. juvenile onset or adult onset), ocular  
 CC hypertension, or elevated intraocular pressure. This sequence represents  
 CC a primer associated with isolation of human latrophilin 3 (LPH3)  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 332 TGTGAGCAACTTGGTGCC 350  
 |||||  
 DB 19 TATGAAGCAACATGGTGGC 1

RESULT 1102  
 ADC64593/c  
 ID ADC64593 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ADC64593;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Brassica rapa related primer SEQ ID NO:3.  
 XX KW DNA marker; primer kit; detection;  
 KW clubroot disease resistant Chinese cabbage plant; plant; clubroot;  
 XX primer; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX OS Brassica rapa.  
 XX PN KR2002066106-A.  
 XX PD 14-AUG-2002.  
 XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001KR-00006352.  
 XX PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001KR-00006352.  
 XX PA (UYCH-) UNIV CHUNGNAM NAT.  
 XX PI Jang CS, Lim YP, Park JU;  
 XX WPI; 2003-145043/14.

XX New DNA marker, primer kits, and detection of clubroot disease resistant  
 PT Chinese cabbage plant using PCR, useful for the selection of a clubroot  
 PT disease resistant plant without direct inoculation of clubroot disease-  
 PT causing bacteria.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 12; 13pp; Korean.

XX The present invention describes a DNA marker, primer kits, and a method  
 CC for the effective detection of a clubroot disease resistant Chinese  
 CC cabbage plant using PCR, without direct inoculation of clubroot disease-  
 CC causing bacteria into the plant. The present sequence represents a primer  
 CC oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 GACAGCGGACATTTCAGGT 936  
 Db 19 GACTCGGTACATGCAGGT 1

RESULT 1103  
 ADC56821  
 ID ADC56821 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ADC56821;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Mouse neuromedin PCR primer 1.

XX Mouse; oestrogen; hippocampus; gene expression; calmodulin I; chimaerin;  
 KW neuromedin; T-Rec-alpha rel.; 3B-HSD related protein; ATP-binding cass.;  
 KW chaperonin; HCNP; histone-like protein; ZW10; vitronectin; gene; ds.  
 XX Mus sp.

PN JIP2003139771-A

XX 14-MAY-2003.  
 XX PD 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.  
 XX PF 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.  
 XX PR (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.  
 XX PA WPI; 2003-818084/77.  
 XX DR Screening for estrogen analog, by administering test compound to rodents,  
 XX isolating hippocampus, monitoring for the expression of a particular gene  
 PT in hippocampus, and selecting compound that alters gene expression.  
 PT Disclosure; Fig 2; 16pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to screening for an oestrogen analogue, comprising  
 CC administering a test compound to rodents, isolating hippocampus from  
 CC rodents, monitoring for the expression level of a gene comprising mouse  
 CC calmodulin I, chimaerin, neuromedin, T-Rec-alpha rel., 3B-HSD related  
 CC protein, ATP-binding cass., chaperonin, HCNP, histone-like protein,  
 CC unknown, ZW10, vitronectin or unknown encoding genes (SEQ ID NO 1-13) in  
 CC the hippocampus and selecting a compound that alters the gene expression  
 CC as oestrogen analogue. The method is useful for screening for oestrogen  
 CC analogues. The identified compound is useful for studying the effect of  
 CC oestrogen on the brain. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer used  
 CC to measure mouse gene expressed in the hippocampus and disclosed in the  
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 345 GGTGCCAGCGCCACCTGT 363  
 Db 1 GCTGTCAGCGCCATCTGT 19

RESULT 1104  
 ADD00163/c  
 ID ADD00163 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADD00163;

XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX HCV coding region-derived 60% conserved RNA sequence 109.

XX HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;  
 KW gene therapy; ds.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO2003016572-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.

XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.

XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.

XX Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;

XX WPI; 2003-268345/26.

XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide useful for preparing a

CC RNA sequence of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 388 TGGCGGGCACACACCT 406  
 DB 19 TCGCGGCACACCAACCT 1  
 RESULT 1106  
 ADD00281/c  
 ID ADD00281 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD00281;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 227.  
 XX  
 KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;  
 KW gene therapy; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 FN WO2003016572-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.  
 XX  
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.  
 PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.  
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.  
 XX  
 PA (ELIL ) LILLY & CO ELI.  
 XX  
 PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.  
 XX  
 PT New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a  
 PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 63; 173pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA  
 CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its  
 CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same  
 CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA  
 CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.  
 CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The  
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may  
 CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or  
 CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.  
 CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved  
 CC RNA sequence of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 375 CTGCGGCTCTGCGGGG 393  
 DB 19 CTTGACGCTCTGCGGGG 1  
 RESULT 1107

PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 52; 173pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA  
 CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its  
 CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same  
 CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA  
 CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.  
 CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The  
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may  
 CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or  
 CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.  
 CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved  
 CC RNA sequence of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 388 TGGCGGGCACACACCT 406  
 DB 19 TCGCGGCACACCAACCT 1  
 RESULT 1105  
 ADD00331/c  
 ID ADD00331 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD00331;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 277.  
 XX  
 KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;  
 KW Gene therapy; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 FN WO2003016572-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.  
 XX  
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.  
 PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.  
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.  
 XX  
 PA (ELIL ) LILLY & CO ELI.  
 XX  
 PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.  
 XX  
 PT New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a  
 PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 67; 173pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA  
 CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its  
 CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same  
 CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA  
 CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.  
 CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The  
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may  
 CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or  
 CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.  
 CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved

	ADDI3826/C	
ID	ADDI3826 standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
XX AC		
AC	ADDI3826;	
XX DT		
DT	01-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
XX DE		
DE	Human vLambda PCR primer V2-6L,	
XX KW		
KW	library; transfection; humanized monoclonal antibody; antigen;	
XX T	T cell receptor; primer; ss; PCR; vLambda.	
OS OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX EN	EPI298207-A1.	
XX PD	02-APR-2003.	
XX PF	01-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123596.	
XX PR	01-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123596.	
PA PA	(DKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.	
Pf Pf	Breitling F, Moldenhauer G, Poustka A, Kuehlwein T;	
DR DR	WFI; 2003-383833/37.	
PT PT	Preparing library of protein-producing eukaryotic cells, useful for	
PT specific recombination signals into chromosomal gene loci and integrating	a variety of DNA sequences.	
Example 5; Fig 14A; 75pp; German.		
This invention describes a novel method of preparing a library of protein	-producing eukaryotic cells comprising (a) introducing specific	
recombinant signals into one or two chromosomal gene loci, (b)	expanding at least one of the modified cells, (c) Transfecting many	
DNA sequences, each flanked by recombinations signals, into the	expanded cells and (d) integrating the DNA sequences into the gene loci	
on the basis of the recombination signals and the appropriate	recombinease. The resulting cells express different proteins, each from an	
integrated DNA sequence and the proteins are bound to the cell surface.	The method is particularly used to produce libraries of humanized	
monoclonal antibodies, for selection of those with affinity for	particular antigens and useful for diagnostic or therapeutic use.	
Libraries of T cell receptors may also be prepared. The method produces	libraries of high diversity; provides easy, quick and automatable	
selection from a large number of proteins, allows relatively simple	alteration of the expressed gene (e.g. fusion to other protein-coding	
sequences), is suitable for large scale protein production and allows	simple verification and characterization of selected cell lines. This	
method does not require incorporation of a resistance marker. This	sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the genes of the	
CC CC		
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match	1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity	78.9%; Pred.No.7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY 411	CAGCAGGCTTCGGGTGC 429	
DB 19	CAGCAGCCCCCGTGC 1	
RESULT 1108		
Add0862/c		
ID ADD80862 standard; DNA; 19 BP.		
XX AC		
AC ADD80862;		
Rovaci K., Sasaki H., Terada M., Mineno J., Asada K., Kato I.;		

XX WPI; 2001-355947/37.  
XX  
XX Amplifying nucleic acids with base sequences of mRNAs in sample while  
PT sustaining the ratio among them used to monitor mRNA expression,  
PT applicable in producing e.g. cRNA library and DNA microarrays.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 53; 67pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method of amplifying nucleic acids,  
CC involving forming a single-stranded DNA to an mRNA in a sample with a  
CC primer, synthesising a DNA strand complementary to the single-stranded  
CC DNA to form a double-stranded DNA, adding a single or double-stranded  
CC adapter DNA to the double-stranded DNA, and amplifying the DNA strand  
CC using a second primer with a nucleic acid sequence in the adapter DNA.  
CC This can be used to amplify nucleic acids to monitor mRNA expression, DNA  
CC which is applicable in producing e.g. cRNA libraries, cDNA libraries, DNA  
CC microarrays or membrane arrays in gene engineering and gene expression  
CC analysis, and in drug development and health maintenance and management.  
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of  
XX the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 861 GGTGATGAGCCCACTCCA 879  
XX  
XX DB 19 GGTGAGGTGGCCCACTCCA 1  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1110  
XX ABS71738/c  
XX ID ABS71738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABS71738;  
XX  
XX DT 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human reverse PCR primer Ag2233.  
XX  
XX KW Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder; diabetes;  
XX Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;  
XX pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;  
XX interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;  
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
XX congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;  
XX dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;  
XX multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;  
XX acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200266643-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 29-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.  
XX  
XX PR 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.  
XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.  
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0266240P.  
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.  
XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.  
XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.  
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX

PI Malyarkar UM, Shenoy SG, Spytek KA, Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M;  
PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Gangolli EA, Shimkets RA, Taupier RJ, Li L;  
PI Padigaru M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-706943/76.  
XX  
XX DR New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for  
XX treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological  
XX conditions in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 206; 295pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The NOVX  
XX polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or  
XX preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated  
XX disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation  
XX disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal  
XX artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic  
XX kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's  
XX disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,  
XX atherosclerosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,  
XX Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,  
XX leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are  
XX also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome  
XX associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.  
XX They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein  
XX therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic  
XX and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue  
XX regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer  
XX that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human  
XX NOVX  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 785 TGAGCGCAAACTGCAGGAC 803  
XX  
XX DB 19 TGAGCAAAAGCTGCATGAC 1  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1111  
XX AAL60041/c  
XX ID AAL60041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAL60041;  
XX  
XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human GH-1 gene amplifying PCR primer, CRV156.4tl.  
XX  
XX KW Human; growth hormone 1; GH-1; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
XX gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO2003042226-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035719.  
XX  
XX PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0347448P.  
XX  
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.  
XX  
XX PI Wood LS, Wagner S, Parodi LA;  
XX WPI; 2003-449555/42.  
XX  
XX

PT New growth hormone 1 (GH-1) diagnostic polynucleotide, useful as markers  
 PT for the analysis of a disease, or of susceptibility to drug treatment for  
 PT GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 30; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to growth hormone 1 (GH-1) gene including single  
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The GH-1 diagnostic polynucleotide is  
 CC useful as markers for the analysis of a disease, of susceptibility to  
 CC drug treatment for GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases, or may be included  
 CC in any complete or partial antigenic map of the human genome. GH-1 mutant  
 CC polypeptides are useful as antagonists of GH-1 hormone action.

CC Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are useful in gene therapy.  
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human GH-1 gene

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 244 AGCTCTGAAGGACTTAGA 262

DB 19 ACCTCCTAAAGGACCTAGA 1

RESULT 1112

ADD26409/C

ID ADD26409 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADD26409;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human abl intron 1b primer 3-1.

XX conjugate; bcr; abl; fusion gene; transport mediator; cell membrane; PNA;

XX Philadelphia chromosome; triple helix; cytostatic;

XX chronic myeloid leukaemia; chromosome 22; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003039438-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002WO-DE004154.

XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01054827.

XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.

XX Braun K, Waldeck W, Pipkorn R, Braun I, Debus J;

XX WPI; 2003-441456/41.

XX New peptide nucleic acid conjugate, useful for treating chronic myeloid

XX leukemia, targets the Philadelphia chromosome and includes transport

XX peptides.

XX Example 2; Fig 4B; 30pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel conjugate for specifically inhibiting

XX expression of a bcr/abl fusion gene comprising a transport mediator for

XX the cell membrane, a protein or peptide for importation into the cell

XX nucleus, and a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) that hybridizes specifically to

XX the bcr/abl fusion gene, inhibiting its expression. The transport

XX mediator is a protein or peptide that can overcome the plasma membrane,

XX especially the transmembrane peptide pAntp(43-58) or peptides designated

XX TPURCO, TPURHIV-1/TAT and TPURHM. The conjugate may include a spacer,

XX especially between protein and PNA, and it has the structure transport

XX mediator-disulfide-protein-spacer-PNA. Spacers are preferably polylysine,

XX polyethylene glycol, derivatives of polymethacrylic acid and polyvinyl

CC pyrrolidone. The conjugate of the invention binds to the fusion region of  
 CC the bcr/abl genes in the Philadelphia chromosome, forming a triple helix  
 CC and thus inhibiting expression of the corresponding fusion protein (a  
 CC tyrosine kinase). The products of the invention are cytostatic and are  
 CC used to treat chronic myeloid leukaemia. Treatment with the conjugate is  
 CC non-invasive and combining the PNA with a transport mediator ensures  
 CC efficient, rapid and directed transport of PNA to its target site  
 CC (nucleus). The PNA is resistant to both protease and nuclease, so  
 CC produces stable blockade of transcription of target genes. The conjugate  
 CC can discriminate between the gene fusion and unfused bcr and abl genes  
 CC and is effective at very low concentrations (below 100 pM), so side  
 CC effects should not be significant. This sequence represents a primer  
 CC capable of binding to a fragment of the human abl gene intron 1b (see  
 CC Genbank U07563).

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 140 TTGTGGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158

DB 20 TCTGGGAGCTTCAGATCCA 2

RESULT 1113

AAF79934

ID AAF79934 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC AAF79934;

XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify murine GL50 cDNA sequence.

XX GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;

XX graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;

XX acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX WO200121796-A2.

XX 29-MAR-2001.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.

XX 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.

XX (GEMY ) GENETICS INST INC.

XX Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopolulos K;

XX WPI; 2001-244938/25.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a

XX immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.

XX Disclosure; Page 118; 195pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAF79931-36 were used to amplify cDNA encoding GL50

XX polypeptides. GL50 molecules are antigens on the surface of antigen

XX presenting cells, which costimulate T cell proliferation and bind to

XX costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells. GL50 modulating agents are

XX used to modulate an immune response in a subject. GL50 polypeptides are

XX used to modulate T cell costimulation, and to reduce the proliferation of

XX a tumour cell. Diseases that can be treated using GL50 molecules are

XX graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune disease, allergies, acquired immune

XX deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral infections. The GL50 molecules can

XX be used in vaccines. GL50 polynucleotides can be used to locate gene

XX regions associated with genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in

XX forensic identification of a biological sample

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XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 400 ACACCTGCTCCAGCAGC 418
DB 4 ACAGCTGCTGGACCAGC 22

RESULT 1114
AAF79925
ID AAF79925 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF79925;
XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify human and murine GL50 cDNA sequences.
XX GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
XX graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
XX acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Mus musculus.
XX WO200121796-A2.
XX 29-MAR-2001.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.
XX 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.
XX (GEMY ) GENETICS INST INC.
XX Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopolulos K;
XX WPI; 2001-244938/25.
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a
XX immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.
XX Disclosure; Page 117; 195pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAF79922-27 were used to amplify sequences from the 3' end of
XX cDNA encoding human and murine GL50 polypeptides. GL50 molecules are
XX antigens on the surface of antigen presenting cells, which costimulate T
XX cell proliferation and bind to costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells.
XX GL50 modulating agents are used to modulate an immune response in a
XX subject. GL50 polypeptides are used to modulate T cell costimulation, and
XX to reduce the proliferation of a tumour cell. Diseases that can be
XX treated using GL50 molecules are graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune
XX disease, allergies, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral
XX infections. The GL50 molecules can be used in vaccines. GL50
XX polynucleotides can be used to locate gene regions associated with
XX genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in forensic identification of a
XX biological sample
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 400 ACACCTGCTCCAGCAGC 418
DB 4 ACAGCTGCTGGACCAGC 22

```

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RESULT 1115
AAQ45287/C
ID AAQ45287 standard; rRNA; 14 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ45287;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 09-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX Sequence of minimal sequence required for anti-g10 antibody recognition.
XX Di10 epitope; g10 antibody; control RNA; loop sequence; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9406934-A1.
XX 31-MAR-1994.
XX 31-AUG-1993; 93WO-US008210.
XX 11-SEP-1992; 92US-00944208.
XX 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00956693.
XX (YUDU-) UNIV DUKE.
XX Keene JD, Kenan DJ, Tsai DE;
XX WPI; 1994-118482/14.
XX Generating nucleic acid epitopes cross-reactive with non-nucleic acid
XX immunogens, pref. viruses and allergens - used to generate immune
XX responses in humans and animals.
XX Example; Page 34; 56pp; English.
XX Anti-g10 antibody is specific for proteins contg. a g10 fusion peptide
XX (see AARS1052). However, whereas the g10 peptide is a useful epitope tag
XX for analysing complexes contg. protein, an RNA epitope tag would be
XX equally useful for studying complexes contg. RNA. The anti-g10 serum was
XX presented with a degenerate pool of RNA contg. 1,048,576 species
XX representing all possible RNA species. The transcripts were
XX immunoprecipitated with the anti-g10 serum. A single RNA species, D10,
XX was obtd. The minimal sequence required for antibody recognition is
XX AAQ45287, in the context of a stem. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGG 417
DB 14 CCTGCTCCAGCAGG 1

RESULT 1116
AAC88538/C
ID AAC88538 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX AC
XX AAC88538;
XX 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Anti-gammaPDE coding sequence fragment #2.
XX Ribozyme; retinal degradation; retinal disease; learning; memory;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; tumour suppression; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX

```

PN WO200066780-A2.  
 XX 09-NOV-2000.  
 XX 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011509.  
 XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131942P.  
 XX (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.  
 XX Lewin AS, Muzyczka N, Hauswirth W, Teschendorf C, Burger C;  
 XX WPI; 2000-687548/67.  
 XX Novel methods for identifying genes with selected functions comprising  
 PT contacting genes with a library of ribozymes, useful for identifying  
 PT genes involved in, e.g. retinal disease, learning or memory and tumor  
 PT suppression.  
 XX Claim 16; Fig 17; 11pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a gene with a  
 CC selected function comprising contacting genes with a library of ribozymes  
 CC and identifying at least 1 ribozyme that alters the selected function of  
 CC the gene. The present sequence is a target sequence used in the present  
 CC invention. The methods (and ribozymes) are useful for identifying novel  
 CC genes involved in retinal degeneration, retinal disease, learning or  
 CC memory, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or tumor suppression, and for  
 CC producing non-human animal models of diseases  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 540 CTTCTGACTCTGT 553  
 DB 14 CTTCTGACTCTGT 1  
 RESULT 1117  
 AAL44114/c  
 ID AAL44114 standard; DNA; 14 BP.  
 XX AAL44114;  
 XX 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DE MARS gene, intron 5 - exon 6 junction.  
 XX Gene therapy; modulator of antigen receptor signalling; ss; MARS;  
 KW tumour suppressor gene; Scr-like adaptor protein; SLAP;  
 KW myeloid malignancy; acute myelogenous leukaemia; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW immunosuppression; myeloproliferative disorder; breast cancer.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH intron 1..6  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /number= 5  
 FT exon 7..14  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /number= 6  
 XX WO200242452-A2.  
 XX 30-MAY-2002.  
 XX 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001662.  
 XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000CA-02324663.

XX (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.  
 XX Mcglade JC, Loreto MP;  
 XX WPI; 2002-566564/60.  
 XX New isolated modulator of antigen receptor signaling protein or its  
 PT fragment, useful for treating malignant disorders such as myeloid  
 PT malignancies, autoimmune disorders and myeloproliferative disorders.  
 XX Example 2; Fig 12C; 110pp; English.  
 XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of modulator  
 CC of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) proteins. The MARS protein is a  
 CC putative tumour suppressor gene and exhibits structural and sequence  
 CC similarity to the Scr-like adaptor protein (SLAP). The MARS DNA and  
 CC protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment of  
 CC myeloid malignancies (e.g. acute myelogenous leukaemia) autoimmune  
 CC disorders, immunosuppression, myeloproliferative disorders and  
 CC malignancies related to the de-regulation of tyrosine kinases (e.g.  
 CC breast cancer). The present DNA sequence represents an intron-exon  
 CC junction in a MARS protein gene  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 212 CCAGCCCTCTCCAG 225  
 DB 14 CCAGCCCTCTCCAG 1  
 RESULT 1118  
 AAT55115/c  
 ID AAT55115 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX AAT55115;  
 AC AAT55115;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 21-APR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1006).  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
 XX ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9523225-A2.  
 XX 31-AUG-1995.  
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.  
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.  
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.  
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.  
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.  
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.  
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.  
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.  
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.  
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.  
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.  
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.  
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.  
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.  
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.  
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.  
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.  
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.  
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.  
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.  
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;  
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
XX  
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use  
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the  
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product  
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated  
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the  
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain  
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified  
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences  
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their  
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target  
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially  
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rei A; tumour necrosis factor;  
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
KW ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9523225-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-AUG-1995.  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.  
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.  
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.  
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.  
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.  
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.  
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.  
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.  
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.  
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.  
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.  
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.  
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.  
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.  
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.  
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.  
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.  
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.  
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.  
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.  
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.  
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.  
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;  
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
XX  
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use  
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the  
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product  
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated  
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the  
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain  
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified  
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences  
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their  
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target  
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially  
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential  
 CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means  
 CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo  
 CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 245 GCTCTTGAAGGACT 258

Db 15 GCTCTTGAAGGCTT 2

RESULT 1120  
 AAX79429/c  
 ID AAX79429 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAX79429;

XX DT 17-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX DE HLA-DR typing probe F67DR70.

XX KW Tissue typing; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; MHC; donor; allele; PCR;  
 KW major histocompatibility complex; bone marrow transplant; primer;  
 KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; probe; polymorphism;  
 KW sequence-specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5468611-A.

XX PD 21-NOV-1995.

XX PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045530.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX PI WPI; 1996-010091/01.

XX PT Improved method for HLA typing - by DNA amplification and sequence-  
 PT specific oligonucleotide hybridisation, used to select bone marrow  
 PT donors.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 21-22; 20pp; English.

XX CC A novel method of typing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) of the major  
 CC histocompatibility complex (MHC), esp. for typing donors for bone marrow  
 CC transplants, involves determining if the donor tissue HLA-DR alleles are  
 CC selected from the gp: HLA-DPWS2C, DR12a.b, DR3a.e, DR5a.e, DR6a,  
 CC DR8a-d, DRW53a-c, DR4a-f, DR7, DR9, DR2a-c B3, DR2a-d B1, DR10 and DR1a-  
 CC c. The method uses PCR to amplify these regions followed by sequence-  
 CC specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation (SSOPH) using the probes  
 CC AAX79365-X79429. SSOPH allows detection of polymorphisms that predict  
 CC differences at a single amino acid level thus reducing errors and  
 CC improving the chance of successfully matching tissues

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TCCCTTCAGGAAG 465

Db 14 TGTCTTCAGGAAG 1

RESULT 1121

AAT41816

XX ID AAT41816 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT41816;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 18-DEC-1996 (first entry)

XX DE HLA allele, HLA-DRB1\*08, \*12 and \*1404 resolution probe, F67.

XX KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-DR\*08; HLA-DR\*12; locus B1;  
 KW polymorphism; amplify; conserved region; detection; primer; probe;  
 KW tissue matching; identifying disease susceptibility; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5545526-A.

XX PD 13-AUG-1996.

XX PF 01-MAR-1993; 93US-00025038.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX PI WPI; 1996-383664/38.

XX PT Human leukocyte antigen typing of tissue samples - using allele-specific  
 PT amplification to distinguish allele pairs.

XX PS Example 1; Col 19; 24pp; English.

XX CC The sequences given in AAT41811-20 represent probes which were used to  
 CC resolve the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) DRB1 alleles, DRB1\*08, \*12 and  
 CC \*1404. This probe sequence hybridises to the Phe67 coding region found in  
 CC alleles \*0801, \*0802, \*0804, \*0805 and \*1202. These probes may be used in  
 CC the method of invention which concerns HLA typing of a sample for an  
 CC unknown pair of alleles. The pair of alleles comprises one of two known  
 CC types which have the same overall set of polymorphisms but have a  
 CC different distribution of polymorphisms between their two alleles. The  
 CC method comprises selectively amplifying the DNA of just one allele of the  
 CC unknown pair and analysing the amplified DNA to determine which  
 CC polymorphisms are present in that allele, and therefore assigning the  
 CC unknown pair to the known type having that allele. The method comprises  
 CC three test stages. The first stage is to establish the number of alleles  
 CC present in each sample. Primers corresponding to fairly well conserved  
 CC regions of a locus will increase the likelihood that unknown alleles will  
 CC be amplified and potentially detected by hybridisation with a probe. In  
 CC the second stage, the group or basic type identified determines which set  
 CC of allele specific primers will be used. The first of the two primers  
 CC comprises an opt. labeled sequence common to each allele of the group  
 CC identified in the first stage but different from other groups identified  
 CC in stage one. The second primer may be a mixture of different labeled  
 CC primers, complementary to two or more sequences within the group, or the  
 CC amplification may be performed with only one second primer to detect the  
 CC presence of a single group of alleles. In the third stage the specific  
 CC allele is determined. This may be done by amplification or hybridisation  
 CC using a radiolabelled probe. The method may be used for tissue matching,  
 CC identifying disease susceptibility, etc. The method of the invention esp.  
 CC distinguishes between DRB1\*0304/DRB1\*03032 and DRB1\*0301/DRB1\*0302.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 465  
DB 2 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 15

RESULT 1122  
AAT38941/C  
ID AAT38941 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
AC AAT38941;  
XX  
DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)  
DT 01-JAN-1997 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Vater transposon 5' flanking sequence in niaD gene.  
XX  
KW Transposon; transposable element; Vater; niaD; nitrate reductase; ss.  
XX  
OS Aspergillus awamori.  
XX  
PN WO9629414-A1.  
XX  
PD 26-SEP-1996.  
XX  
PF 19-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003734.  
XX  
PR 21-MAR-1995; 95US-00408413.  
XX  
PA (GENEV ) GENECOR INT INC.  
XX  
PI Amutan M, Dunn-Coleman NS, Nyyssonen EM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1996-443189/44.  
XX  
PT New transposable element, Vater, from Aspergillus and related transposase  
PT - used to activate or inactivate specific host cell genes, e.g. to  
PT control heterologous protein prodn.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 38pp; English.  
XX  
CC A novel eukaryotic mobile transposon (AAT38932), designated Vater, is  
CC present at approx. 15 copies in Aspergillus niger and A. niger var.  
CC awamori. It was identified as an insertion in the nitrate reductase gene  
CC (niaD) gene. 5' and 3' niaD sequences flanking the Vater insertion are  
CC given in AAT38941 and AAT38942, respectively. (Updated on 16-OCT-2003 to  
CC standardise OS field)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 ACTTGGCATTCCTC 489  
DB 14 ACTTGGCATTCCTC 1

RESULT 1123  
AAV48595/C  
ID AAV48595 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV48595;  
XX  
DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE junD gene antisense oligonucleotide JunD-12.  
XX  
KW junB; junD; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP856579-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 05-AUG-1998.  
XX  
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.  
XX  
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.  
XX  
XX (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.  
XX  
XX Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;  
XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.  
XX  
XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of  
XX consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues  
XX able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and  
XX reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in  
XX culture.  
XX  
XX Claim 10; Fig 5a; 286pp; English.  
XX  
XX AAV48564-708 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the  
XX junB and junD genes. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48565-614  
XX resulted in effective downregulation of negative growth control by JunB  
XX or JunD, while AAV48615-708 had little effect. The oligonucleotides  
XX exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides  
XX that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that  
XX can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four  
XX consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four  
XX consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive  
XX nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive  
XX cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each  
XX (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The  
XX oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly  
XX the genes for p53, ErbB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control  
XX proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or  
XX kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The  
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by  
XX altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases  
XX of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system  
XX  
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 838  
DB 15 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 2

RESULT 1124  
AAV48765  
ID AAV48765 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV48765;  
XX  
DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE ErbB-2 gene antisense oligonucleotide ErbB-2-57.  
XX  
KW ErbB-2; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN EP856579-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-AUG-1998.  
XX

PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.  
 XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.  
 XX PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.  
 XX PI Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;  
 XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.  
 XX  
 XX Preparation of antisense oligonucleotide(s) which lack long runs of  
 PT consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues  
 PT able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and  
 PT reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in  
 PT culture.  
 XX PS Claim 10; Fig 6b; 286pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX AAV48709-886 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the  
 CC ErbB-2 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48709-91 resulted in  
 CC significant reduction in ErbB-2 protein expression, while  
 CC oligonucleotides AAV48792-886 had little effect. The oligonucleotides  
 CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides  
 CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that  
 CC can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four  
 CC consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four  
 CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive  
 CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive  
 CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each  
 CC (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly  
 CC the genes for p53, ErbB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control  
 CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or  
 CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The  
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by  
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases  
 CC of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 671 GAAGCTCACAGATG 684  
 Db 1 GCAGCTCACAGATG 14

RESULT 1125  
 AAV16667/c  
 ID AAV16667 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAV16667;

DT 12-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE Probe F67DR70 used to identify HLA-DR sequences.

XX DR region; major histocompatibility complex; HLA-DR; HLA-typing;  
 KW HLA-DR beta consensus sequence; allelic polymorphism;  
 KW HLA-DR beta-allelic polymorphism; probe; bone marrow; transplant; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5702885-A.

XX 30-DEC-1997.

XX 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.

XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.  
 XX PR Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;  
 XX PI WPI; 1998-076408/07.  
 XX DR  
 XX Oligo-nucleotide probes and primers and methods for HLA typing -  
 PT particularly for tissue typing for bone marrow transplants.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Col 20; 20pp; English.

XX The present probe is used to identify differences in the DR region of  
 CC human major histocompatibility complex (HLA-DR). The specification  
 CC describes a method for HLA-typing, which includes an oligonucleotide  
 CC probe which undergoes sequence-specific hybridisation with an HLA-DR beta  
 CC consensus sequence at positions 61-64. The probe contains a labelling  
 CC substance other than a nucleotide sequence, which facilitates detection  
 CC of the probe. The HLA sequence of a subject is PCR amplified, and a probe  
 CC that recognises an allelic polymorphism at a selected HLA locus is  
 CC contacted with the amplified product. This first probe recognises a HLA-  
 CC DR beta-allelic polymorphism. A second (different) probe is brought into  
 CC contact with a second sample of the amplified DNA in a separate reaction,  
 CC and hybridisation detected. The probes and primers are used for HLA  
 CC typing, e.g. for tissue, especially bone marrow, transplants  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTCCAGGAAG 465  
 Db 14 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 1

RESULT 1126

AAZ64408/c

ID AAZ64408 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC AAZ64408;

DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 8884.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;  
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO955847-A2.

XX 04-NOV-1999.

XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.

XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.

XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;

XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.

XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to  
 PT hepatitis C infection.  
 XX

PS Claim 1; Page 91; 123pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves

CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in

CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme

CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA

CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential

CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to

CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the

CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by

CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or

CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with

CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and

CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with

CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune

CC diseases, and cancer

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 773 GGAGAAGAAGTGTG 786

Db 15 GGAGAAGAAGTGTG 2

RESULT 1127

AAZ64263/C

ID AAZ64263 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAZ64263;

XX

DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 6973.

XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;

KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;

KW autoimmune disease; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN WO955847-A2.

XX

PD 04-NOV-1999.

XX

PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.

XX

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.

PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.

XX

PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to

PT hepatitis C infection.

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 86; 123pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves

CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in

CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme

CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA

CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential

CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to

CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the

CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by

CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or

CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with

CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and

CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with

CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune

CC diseases, and cancer

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 465

Db 15 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 2

RESULT 1128

AAF46502

ID AAF46502 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF46502;

XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1341.

XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;

KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

PT inflammation.

XX

PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia  
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 GGAGCTGCGGTACAG 738  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 GGAGCTGGGTACAG 15

RESULT 1129  
 AAF46504  
 ID AAF46504 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 AC AAF46504;  
 XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1343.  
 XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN WO200078341-A1.  
 XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.  
 XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.  
 XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
 XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
 XX

PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
 XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering  
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that  
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or  
 PT inflammation.  
 XX

PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.  
 XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 726 GAGCTGCGGTACAG 739  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GAGCTGGGTACAG 14

RESULT 1130  
 AAF53299/C  
 ID AAF53299 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 XX AAF53299;  
 AC

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4259.  
 XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN WO200078341-A1.  
 XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.  
 XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.  
 XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
 XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
 XX

PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
 XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering  
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that  
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or  
 PT inflammation.  
 XX

PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.  
 XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGA 777  
DB 15 GGCAGAACTGAAGA 2

RESULT 1131  
AAF53300/C  
ID AAF53300 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AC AAF53300;  
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT DT  
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4260.  
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;  
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP-3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO200078341-A1.  
XX 28-DEC-2000.  
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU000693.  
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering  
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that  
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or  
PT inflammation.  
XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of  
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (FOX Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
XX P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia  
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGA 777  
DB 14 GGCAGAACTGAAGA 1

RESULT 1132  
AAF95031  
ID AAF95031 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AC AAF95031;  
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
DT DT  
DE Mutant capture oligonucleotide #24.  
XX Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;  
KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;  
KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.  
XX EPI076099-A2.  
XX 14-FEB-2001.  
XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.  
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.  
XX (NISN ) NISSHINEO IND INC.  
XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
XX Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;  
PI WPI; 2001-246696/26.  
XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for  
PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle  
PT bacilli.  
XX Claim 10; Page 25; 114pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide  
XX sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wTb) that are  
XX susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mTb) that are  
XX resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are  
XX rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and  
XX ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the  
XX rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is  
XX responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for  
XX resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;  
XX and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present  
XX invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide  
XX sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and  
XX primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an  
XX oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the  
XX present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug  
XX resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli  
XX simultaneously  
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CAGGAGCTGCGGTA 736  
DB 2 CAGGAGCTGCGGTA 15

RESULT 1133  
AAF92685/C



PD	27-JUN-2002.
XX	
PF	23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
PP	
PR	23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX	
PA	(BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA	(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
PA	(ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
PA	(PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA	(MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX	
PI	Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
DR	WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX	
PT	New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT	replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT	cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; Page 52; 80pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC	specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC	enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC	(HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC	of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC	ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC	HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC	hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC	a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC	other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC	interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC	sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC	Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC	printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC	obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC	seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdsDIDentry.html
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 5.4e+03;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	452 TGCGTTCACGAGG 465
Db	15 TGCGTTCACGAGG 2
RESULT 1136	
ABX01461/c	
ID	ABX01461 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XC	
AC	ABX01461;
XX	
DT	23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Hepatitis C virus substrate #1243 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1243.
XX	
XW	Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XW	HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW	liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW	type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;
KW	interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW	substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX	
OS	Hepatitis C virus.
XX	
PN	US2002082225-A1.
XX	
PD	27-JUN-2002.
XX	

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23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
(BLAT/) BLATT L.
(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
(ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
(PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
(MACE/) MACEJACK D.
Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
WPI; 2002-617759/66.
New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
Claim 1; Page 56; 80pp; English.
The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
(HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDEntry.html
Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 773 GGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786
DB 15 GGAGAGAGAGTGAG 2
|||||||
RESULT 1137
ABZ76549/C
ID ABZ76549 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABZ76549;
XX
DT
DT
DE 29-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Lactobacillus brevis PCR primer ORF3 SEQ ID NO:52.
XX Lactobacillus brevis; beer turbidity; beer clouding; beer; detection;
XX lactic acid bacteria; brewing; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX Lactobacillus brevis.
OS
XX WO200295028-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005022.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00154085.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX

```

PI Fujii T;  
 XX WPI; 2003-120803/11.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Polynucleotide probes and primers for detecting beer-clouding lactic acid  
 PT bacteria, for quality control during beer production applicable in  
 PT brewing industry.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 7; Page 30; 94pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a polynucleotide probe, or primer, for  
 CC detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria containing a nucleotide  
 CC sequence of (I) with 8056 base pairs (see AB276501), or a nucleotide made  
 CC from not less than 15 nucleotides hybridisable with its complementary  
 CC sequence. Probes and primers from the present invention can be used for  
 CC detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria (Lactobacillus brevis) for  
 CC quality control during beer production, which is applicable in the  
 CC brewing industry. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for  
 CC Lactobacillus brevis which is used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 384 CTGCTGGCGGAC 397  
 DB 14 CTGCTGGCGGAC 1

RESULT 1138  
 AAT48906  
 ID AAT48906 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT48906;  
 XX  
 DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1WB)mdr.  
 XX  
 KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;  
 KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;  
 KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT misc\_feature 1..16  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;  
 FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino  
 FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of  
 FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to  
 FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"  
 XX  
 XX WO9640715-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 19-DEC-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.  
 XX  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.  
 XX  
 PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.  
 XX  
 PI Smith LJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi drug resistant phenotypes

PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1WB)mdr that  
 CC specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of  
 CC human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition  
 CC of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to  
 CC the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an  
 CC antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to  
 CC cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant  
 CC phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the  
 CC oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug  
 CC resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.  
 CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All  
 CC MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the  
 CC tumour to chemotherapeutic agents, as probes to discover the target to  
 CC which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug  
 CC resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric  
 CC molecules

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888  
 DB 1 CTCATTGAGGTCC 14

RESULT 1139  
 AAV14166  
 ID AAV14166 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV14166;  
 XX  
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)  
 DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Probe HBPr21 for genotype specific target of HBV.  
 XX  
 KW Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;  
 KW preCore region; HbsAg region; genotype specific target;  
 KW mutation detection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX  
 DN WO9740193-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP002002.  
 XX  
 PR 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.  
 XX  
 PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.  
 XX  
 PI Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;  
 XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.  
 DR  
 XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically  
 PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene  
 PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 5; Page 26; 80pp; English.

XX This sequence is a probe for a genotype specific target of hepatitis b  
 CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for

CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or  
CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the  
CC relevant part of a suitable HSV gene in the sample with at least 1  
CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least  
CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid  
CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from  
CC the HSV RT pol gene region, HSV preCore region, HSVAg region and/or HBV  
CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T  
CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring  
CC the HSV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the  
CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to  
CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,  
CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT  
CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and  
CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCT 221  
Db 1 GTTCCAGCCCTCT 14

RESULT 1140  
AA57828/c  
ID AAX57828 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX57828;  
XX  
XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
DT PCR primer for G. oxydans autonomous replication domain.  
DE  
XX Autonomous replication domain; plasmid pF4; L-sorbose dehydrogenase;  
KW L-sorbose dehydrogenase production; 2-keto-L-gulononic acid; PCR primer;  
KW ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Gluconobacter oxydans.  
XX  
XX WO920772-A1.  
FN  
XX 29-APR-1999.  
PD  
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP004611.  
PF  
XX 16-OCT-1997; 97JP-00303395.  
PR  
XX (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.  
PA  
XX Saito Y, Noguchi Y, Yoshikawa K, Soeda S;  
PI WPI; 1999-302744/25.  
XX  
XX Gluconobacter-originated plasmid pF4 DNAs, useful for producing  
PT biologically active substance e.g. L-sorbose dehydrogenase and 2-keto-L-  
PT gulonic acid.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 15; 57pp; Japanese.  
PS  
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the autonomous replication  
CC domain of Gluconobacter oxydans. The invention relates to a DNA  
CC originating in plasmid pF4 with a domain controlling the autonomous  
CC replication in Gluconobacter and a domain from which polynucleotides in  
CC the region unnecessary in the autonomous replication have been wholly or  
CC partly deleted, with exception of the pF4 body. Transformants transformed  
CC with the vector can be used to produce physiologically active substances,  
CC particularly L-sorbose dehydrogenase and/or L-sorbose dehydrogenase and  
CC 2-keto-L-gulononic acid. The DNAs contain the domain controlling the

CC autonomous replication in a bacterium and a domain with polynucleotides  
CC in the region unnecessary for this function completely or partially  
CC removed to cut down the size, while other domains of the vector can be  
CC enlarged by integrating a greater variety of structural genes to impart  
CC more functions  
XX  
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTC 222  
Db 14 TTCCAGCCCTCTC 1

RESULT 1141  
AAZ36573/c  
ID AAZ36573 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ36573;  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
DT Probe hybridising to nucleotides of human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2).  
DE  
XX Human; c-erb-B-2; HER-2; chromosome aberration; probe;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; haemopoietic malignancy; cancer;  
KW inborn constitutive disease; herbicide resistance gene; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9957309-A1.  
FN  
XX 11-NOV-1999.  
PD  
XX 04-MAY-1999; 99WO-DK000245.  
PF  
XX 04-MAY-1998; 98DK-00000615.  
PR  
XX (DAKO-) DAKO AS.  
PA  
XX Pluzek K, Nielsen KV, Adelhorst K;  
PI WPI; 2000-038821/03.  
XX  
XX Detection of chromosome aberrations, used for detecting diseases and  
PT disorders, infections, and plant alterations related to e.g. herbicide  
PT resistance.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 44; 63pp; English.  
PS  
XX Oligonucleotides AAZ36562-97 represent a set of probes hybridising to the  
CC human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2) gene. The probes are used to demonstrate the  
CC method of the invention. The specification describes a method for the  
CC detection of chromosome aberrations in eukaryotic samples uses sets of  
CC peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probes in hybridisation reactions. The method  
CC comprises using at least 2 sets of hybridisation probes, where at least  
CC one set comprises one or more PNA probes capable of hybridising to  
CC specific nucleic acid sequences related to a potential aberration in a  
CC chromosome. The methods can be used for the detection of chromosome  
CC aberrations. They can be used for the diagnosis of disorders and diseases  
CC related to chromosomal aberrations or abnormalities such as e.g.  
CC haemopoietic malignancies, cancers and inborn constitutive diseases. The  
CC method may be used for detecting viral sequences and their localization  
CC in the chromosome. In plant biology, the methods can be used for  
CC monitoring the efficiency of transferring herbicide resistance genes to a  
CC plant

Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 423 CGCTGCCCCCTGC 436  
 DB 14 CGTCTGCCCTGC 1

RESULT 1142  
 AAA46246  
 ID AAA46246 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 AC AAA46246;  
 XX 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM200 acceptor site of exon 2.  
 DE Interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM200 acceptor site of exon 2.  
 KW Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan; IPM150; IPMC; IPM200;  
 KW chromosome 6q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;  
 KW choroideremia; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;  
 KW retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis;  
 KW rod- cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200026367-A2.  
 PD 11-MAY-2000.  
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025440.  
 XX 29-OCT-1998; 98US-00183972.  
 XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.  
 XX Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;  
 PI WPI; 2000-365616/31.  
 DR Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful for  
 PT preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as retinal  
 PT detachment and choroideremia degeneration.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 120; 183pp; English.

AAA46245-76 represent donor and acceptor sites of human  
 interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPM200. The  
 inter is an IPM component (IPMC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPM150 and  
 IPM200, exist. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome 6q13-q15,  
 between markers CHLC.GAT11F10 and DS284. The IPM proteins may be used  
 to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or to rectify  
 alterations in their nucleic acids that result in expression of an  
 inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used in this way to treat  
 ocular diseases such as retinal detachment, choroideremia degeneration,  
 retinal degeneration, age related macular degeneration, photoreceptor  
 degeneration, RPE (retinal pigment epithelium) degeneration, cone  
 degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis, rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod  
 dystrophy. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used to assay for  
 other modulators of IPM proteoglycan expression and activity that may be  
 used to treat ocular diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be  
 used as diagnostic reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids  
 and their products in samples from patients according to standard  
 methodologies

Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 547 ACTCTGTAGCCCA 560  
 DB 2 ACTCTGTAGCCCA 15

RESULT 1143  
 AAH91937  
 ID AAH91937 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 AC AAH91937;  
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #1012.  
 DE Human inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;  
 KW chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200142511-A2.  
 PD 14-JUN-2001.  
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.  
 XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.  
 XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.  
 XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 XX (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-367874/38.  
 DR Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory  
 PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 81; 463pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of  
 polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as  
 ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect  
 the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel  
 disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be  
 used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity  
 testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a  
 polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention

Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCAGGTTTGTGTTTA 945  
 DB 2 TCAGGTTTGTGTTTA 16

RESULT 1144  
 ABK41462/c  
 ID ABK41462 standard; RNA; 16 BP.  
 AC ABK41462;  
 XX

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human proteasome alpha subunit, PMSA1, target ribozyme sequence tag #27.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; translation initiation factor 2B gamma subunit; eIF2Bgamma;  
KW ribozyme; ribozyme sequence tag; RST; TST; target sequence tag; HCV;  
KW hepatitis C virus infection; virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
KW proteasome alpha subunit; PMSA1.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200183754-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 02-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014337.  
XX  
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-00563794.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Kruger M, Welch PJ, Barber JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-034514/04.  
DR  
XX Identifying cellular regulators essential in pathogenesis of infectious  
PT agents, useful for treatment of infectious diseases preferably viral  
PT diseases especially hepatitis C virus (HCV).  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 47; 74pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a randomised ribozyme gene vector library which  
CC is introduced into a population of cells expressing negative selection  
CC marker gene operatively linked to viral nucleic acid acted on by cellular  
CC regulator of virus replication or expression (e.g. the human translation  
CC initiation factor 2B gamma subunit, eIF2Bgamma, and proteasome alpha  
CC subunit 1, PMSA1, acting on Hepatitis C virus, HCV, sequences) and a  
CC target recognition sequence of recovered ribozymes are sequenced to  
CC identify the cellular regulator. Also included are target sequence tags,  
CC TST, derived from eIF2Bgamma and PMSA1, the ribozyme sequence tags, RST,  
CC targeting the TSTs (and a list of target genes given in the  
CC specification), methods of identifying the ribozyme sequences and other  
CC compounds having a positive or negative effect on viral replication via  
CC interaction with the cellular regulator. The methods are useful for  
CC identifying a cellular regulator of virus replication or expression, for  
CC identifying a compound that modulates the activity of a viral cellular  
CC regulator, identifying a ribozyme reactive with a cellular regulator of  
CC virus replication or expression, and for treating an HCV infection by  
CC inhibiting the activity of a cellular regulator involved in HCV  
CC replication. The ribozymes and inhibitory compounds identified by the  
CC above screening methods are used to reduce the severity of such an  
CC infection. The methods allow rapid and efficient identification of  
CC cellular genes involved in the propagation or pathogenesis of infectious  
CC agents. The present sequence is a ribozyme target sequence tag of the  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 183 CACAGTGGCCGGGT 196  
DB 14 CACAGTGACCGGT 1  
RESULT 1145  
AAQ26331/c  
ID AAQ26331 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ26331;  
AC  
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB229 hybridising region.  
XX  
KW Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9210589-A1.  
XX  
PD 25-JUN-1992.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.  
XX  
PR 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.  
XX  
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
XX  
XX Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;  
PI Apple RJ;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.  
XX  
XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises  
PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue  
PT typing.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 43; 90pp; English.  
XX  
CC The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB229 for  
CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid  
CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second  
CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification  
CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing  
CC homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for  
CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.  
CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is  
CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and  
CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity  
CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. See also AAQ26092-  
CC Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAG 465  
DB 15 TGTCTTCAGGAG 2  
RESULT 1146  
AAQ26112  
ID AAQ26112 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ26112;  
AC  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
XX HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB03 hybridising region.  
XX  
XX Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO9210589-A1.  
XX  
XX 25-JUN-1992.  
PD  
XX

PF 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.  
 XX  
 PR 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.  
 XX  
 PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 XX  
 PI Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;  
 PI Apple RJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1992-234644/28.  
 XX  
 XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises  
 PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue  
 PT typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 37; 90pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB03 for  
 CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid  
 CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second  
 CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification  
 CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing  
 CC homozous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for  
 CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.  
 CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is  
 CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and  
 CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity  
 CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. The probe is used with  
 CC the HRP-labelled, untailored probe CRX35. See also AAQ26092-Q26367.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 465  
 DB 3 TGTCTTCCAGGAG 16  
 RESULT 1147  
 AAQ26233/C  
 ID AAQ26233 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ26233;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB129 hybridising region.  
 XX  
 KW Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9210589-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JUN-1992.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.  
 XX  
 XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 XX  
 XX Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;  
 XX Apple RJ;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.  
 XX  
 XX The sequences given in AAQ47605-11 show regions of homology between jun

PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue  
 PT typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 40; 90pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB129 for  
 CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid  
 CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second  
 CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification  
 CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing  
 CC homozous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for  
 CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.  
 CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is  
 CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and  
 CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity  
 CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. It has not yet been  
 CC tested. See also AAQ26092-Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN  
 CC field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 465  
 DB 15 TGTCTTCCAGGAG 2  
 RESULT 1148  
 AAQ47606/C  
 ID AAQ47606 standard; CDNA to mRNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ47606;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human D HUMJUNDE/C2147 c-jun specific probe.  
 XX  
 KW Probe; quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein;  
 KW alpha subunit; specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;  
 KW pathophysiology; disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious;  
 KW osteodystrophy; pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes;  
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9315221-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 05-AUG-1993.  
 XX  
 XX 29-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000977.  
 XX  
 PR 29-JAN-1992; 92US-00827208.  
 PR 24-MAR-1992; 92US-00857059.  
 PR 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00974409.  
 XX  
 XX (HITB ) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.  
 XX (HITB ) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.  
 XX  
 XX Akitaya T, Cooper A, Mitsuhashi M;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1993-258695/32.  
 XX  
 XX Quantitating messenger RNA in sample - using immobilised-polynucleotide  
 XX having sequence complementary to sequence unique to the mRNA.  
 XX  
 XX Example 9; Page 72; 17pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The sequences given in AAQ47605-11 show regions of homology between jun

CC specific probes. They were used in the method of the invention for the  
CC detection and quantification of mRNAs in a sample without the need to  
CC purify the mRNA from cells. The claimed method comprises identifying a  
CC polynucleotide sequence unique to the mRNA, and immobilising an oligomer  
CC complementary to this sequence to an insoluble support. The sample is  
CC then incubated with the insoluble support such that the unique sequence  
CC will hybridise to the bound oligomer and be immobilised. Non-immobilised  
CC components are washed from the support and bound RNA is labelled in such  
CC a way that the label is incorporated onto the support relative to the  
CC amount of mRNA on the support. The amount of bound label is then  
CC determined. This method can be used for the reliable, rapid, simultaneous  
CC quantification of multiple varieties of mRNA. It may be used for  
CC diagnosing and recognition of pathophysiology of various disease states,  
CC eg. hereditary diseases, cancer, and infectious diseases. G proteins are  
CC thought to be involved in causing various disease states. A genetic  
CC deficiency of Gs protein is the molecular basis of hereditary  
CC osteodystrophy. Pituitary tumours in acromegalic patients have been shown  
CC to contain mutant Gs proteins. G proteins are also involved in invasive  
CC and metastatic melanoma cells, and diabetes. See also AAO47381-666.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
DB 17 CAGCAGGCTCGCCG 4  
  
RESULT 1149  
AAV14179/C  
ID AAV14179 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV14179;  
XX  
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
DE Probe HBPr50 for genotype specific target of HBV.  
XX  
XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;  
KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;  
KW mutation detection; ss.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Hepatitis B virus.  
XX  
XX WO9740193-A2.  
PN 30-OCT-1997.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-BP002002.  
XX  
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.  
XX  
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.  
XX  
XX Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;  
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.  
DR  
XX  
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically  
PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene  
PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.  
XX  
XX Claim 5; Page 27; 80pp; English.  
PS  
XX This sequence is a probe for a genotype specific target of hepatitis b  
CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for  
CC detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a sample.  
CC

CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or  
CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the  
CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1  
CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least  
CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid  
CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from  
CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV  
CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T  
CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring  
CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the  
CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to  
CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,  
CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT  
CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and  
CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 208 GTTCCCGAGCCCTCT 221  
DB 17 GTTCCCGAGCCCTCT 4  
  
RESULT 1150  
AAV95305  
ID AAV95305 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV95305;  
XX  
XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 358.  
XX  
XX Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;  
KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;  
KW diseased cell; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9832846-A2.  
XX  
XX 30-JUL-1998.  
XX  
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.  
XX  
XX 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;  
XX WPI; 1998-427942/36.  
DR  
XX  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived  
PT from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c  
PT -fos, especially cancer.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which  
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540  
CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin  
CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261  
CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target  
CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating  
CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially  
CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The  
CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift  
CC

CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos  
 CC RNA in a cell  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 615 GCCATCTCAACCAG 628  
 ||||:|||||  
 Db 2 GCCAUCUCGACCAG 15

RESULT 1151  
 AAV95304  
 ID AAV95304 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV95304;  
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 356.  
 XX  
 KW Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;  
 KW diseased cell; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9832846-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 30-JUL-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.  
 XX  
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.  
 XX  
 PS 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-427942/36.  
 XX  
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived  
 from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c  
 -fos, especially cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which  
 specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540  
 and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin  
 ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95561  
 to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target  
 sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating  
 cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially  
 leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The  
 ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift  
 and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos  
 RNA in a cell  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 615 GCCATCTCAACCAG 628  
 ||||:|||||  
 Db 4 GCCAUCUCGACCAG 17

RESULT 1152  
 AAV97635/C  
 ID AAV97635 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV97635;  
 XX  
 DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 3560.  
 XX  
 KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;  
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9833893-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-AUG-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.  
 XX  
 PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.  
 XX  
 PS 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-437449/37.  
 XX  
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal  
 growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for  
 treating cancers.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; Page 76; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)  
 which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor  
 receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090  
 represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044  
 to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and  
 hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for  
 cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR  
 expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or  
 treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to  
 examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 CCTGGTACTGTGGG 826  
 |||||:|||||  
 Db 14 CCTGGTAGTGTGGG 1

RESULT 1153  
 AAV96425  
 ID AAV96425 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV96425;  
 XX  
 DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Potato citrate synthase target sequence position 207.  
 XX

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;  
KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.  
OS Solanum tuberosum.  
XX WO9832843-A2.  
PN 30-JUL-1998.  
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000738.  
XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.  
PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;  
XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.  
DR New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid  
PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering.  
XX Claim 53; Page 52; 79pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
CC -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the  
CC expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or  
CC (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to  
CC AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and  
CC hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95981, and AAV96355 to  
CC AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target  
CC sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent  
CC potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.  
CC AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate  
CC synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used  
CC to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,  
CC particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and ditura or to  
CC inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussel sprouts,  
CC arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf  
CC grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same  
CC way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine  
CC genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The  
CC ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences  
CC within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present  
CC at only very low concentrations  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 833 AGCTGTTACAGAA 846  
DB 2 AGCUGUACAGAA 15  
RESULT 1154  
AAV91021  
ID AAV91021 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AAV91021;  
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
XX Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 646.  
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;  
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;  
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;

KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9850530-A2.  
PN 12-NOV-1998.  
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.  
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0046059P.  
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.  
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.  
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.  
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;  
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;  
PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;  
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
DR Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes  
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,  
PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates  
PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.  
XX Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.  
XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with  
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,  
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to  
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases  
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic  
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and  
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs  
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are  
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or  
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction  
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and  
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the  
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGC 729  
DB 2 CAAAUUUAUGAGC 15  
RESULT 1155  
AAV91020  
ID AAV91020 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AAV91020;  
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
XX

DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 645.

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;

KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;

KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;

KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9850530-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.

XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;

PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;

PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes

PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,

PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates

PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.

XX Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid

CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method

CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic

CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising

CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC

CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence

CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with

CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,

CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to

CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases

CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic

CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and

CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs

CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are

CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or

CC used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to

CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction

CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and

CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the

CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

XX Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CAAATTTCAGGAGC 729

DB 3 CAAAUUUCAGGAGC 16

RESULT 1156

AAV91019

AAV91019 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV91019;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 644.

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;

KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;

KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;

KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9850530-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.

XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;

PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;

PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes

PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,

PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates

PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.

XX Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid

CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method

CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic

CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising

CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC

CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence

CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with

CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,

CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to

CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases

CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic

CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and

CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs

CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are

CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or

CC used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to

CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction

CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and

CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the

CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

XX Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CAAATTTCAGGAGC 729

DB 4 CAAAUUUGAGC 17

RESULT 1157  
 AAA36001  
 ID AAA36001 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC AAA36001;  
 AC  
 DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:58.  
 XX  
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;  
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;  
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;  
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200018960-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.  
 XX  
 PA (NASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.  
 XX  
 PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.  
 XX  
 PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation  
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,  
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 55; 11pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The  
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the  
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP  
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a  
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic  
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess  
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a  
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used  
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to  
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 831 GAAGCTGGTACCAG 844  
 DB 2 GAAGTTGGTACCAG 15  
 RESULT 1158  
 AAA46231  
 ID AAA46231 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA46231;  
 AC  
 DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Primer IPW7F for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPW150 cDNA.  
 XX  
 KW Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan; IPW150; IPMC; IPW200;  
 KW chromosome 6q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;  
 KW choriorretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;  
 KW retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis;  
 KW rod- cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200026367-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025440.  
 XX  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-00183972.  
 XX  
 PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-365616/31.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful for  
 PT preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as retinal  
 PT detachment and choriorretinal degeneration.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 43; Page 44; 183pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAA46209-42 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an  
 CC interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPW150. The  
 CC protein is an IPM component (IPWC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPW150 and  
 CC IPW200, exist. The human IPW150 gene is located on chromosome 6q13-q15,  
 CC between markers CHC.GATALLF10 and D6S284. The IPM proteins may be used  
 CC to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or to rectify  
 CC alterations in their nucleic acids that result in expression of an  
 CC inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used in this way to treat  
 CC ocular diseases such as retinal detachment, choriorretinal degeneration,  
 CC retinal degeneration, age related macular degeneration, photoreceptor  
 CC degeneration, RPE (retinal pigment epithelium) degeneration, cone  
 CC degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis, rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod  
 CC dystrophy. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used to assay for  
 CC other modulators of IPM proteoglycan expression and activity that may be  
 CC used to treat ocular diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be  
 CC used as diagnostic reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids  
 CC and their products in samples from patients according to standard  
 CC methodologies  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 329 AGCTGTGGAGCAAC 342  
 DB 4 AGCTCTGGAGCAAC 17  
 RESULT 1159  
 AAF02692  
 ID AAF02692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF02692;  
 AC  
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #987.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 KW interferon alpha; ss.



Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 213 CAGCCCTCTCCAGA 226  
Db 2 CCGCCCTCTCCAGA 15

RESULT 1162  
AAF02453  
ID AAF02453 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF02453;  
XX  
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #748.  
XX  
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
interferon alpha; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200061729-A2.  
XX  
PD 19-OCT-2000.  
XX  
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.  
XX  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.  
XX  
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes.  
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.  
XX  
PS Claim 37; Page 73; 164pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
CC encoding the FR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).  
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
CC interferon alpha  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 433 CTGCTAGTCTAAG 446  
Db 4 CTGCTAGTCTTAAAG 17

RESULT 1163  
AAC66363/c  
ID AAC66363 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC66363;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify B. pertussis S1 DNA.  
XX  
KW Protection; pathogen infection; vaccination; immunisation; poliovirus;

Bordetella pertussis; respiratory syncytial virus; Mycoplasma pneumoniae;  
meningococcus; pneumococcus; rotavirus; influenza; parainfluenza;  
Corynebacterium diphtheriae; Clostridium tetani; hepatitis B virus;  
Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia trachomatis; Moraxella catarrhalis;  
PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Bordetella pertussis.  
XX  
PN WO200064457-A1.  
XX  
PD 02-NOV-2000.  
XX  
PF 21-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010954.  
XX  
PR 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298135.  
XX  
PA (UYDA-) UNIV DALHOUSIE.  
XX  
PI Lee SF, Halperin SA;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-687261/67.  
XX  
PT Composition having genetically modified live oral commensal bacteria  
PT which express immunogenic fragments of mucosal pathogens, used as oral  
PT vaccines to treat host against Bordetella pertussis, poliovirus  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 25; 52pp; English.  
XX  
CC A composition for stimulating protection against infection by a pathogen,  
CC comprises a live commensal oral organism genetically modified to express  
CC multiple immunogenic fragments of the pathogen. The composition has  
CC antibacterial and antiviral activity and acts as a vaccine. The  
CC composition which is administered orally or intranasally, is used for  
CC prophylactically treating a host against infection by a pathogen such as  
CC Bordetella pertussis, respiratory syncytial virus, poliovirus, Mycoplasma  
CC pneumoniae, meningococcus, pneumococcus, rotavirus, influenza,  
CC parainfluenza, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Clostridium tetani, hepatitis  
CC B virus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae non-typeable Haemophilus influenzae, or  
CC Chlamydia pneumoniae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Moraxella catarrhalis, or  
CC their combinations. The composition can also be used for chronic  
CC immunisation of a host against infection by a pathogen. The present  
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a Bordetella pertussis  
CC DNA sequence, which is used in an example illustrating the use of the  
CC composition of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGGTGA 610  
Db 16 CGGTGGCGGGAGGA 3

RESULT 1164  
ABK00420/c  
ID ABK00420 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK00420;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #420.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS WO200159103-A2.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 XX MPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 PT central nervous system injury.  
 XX Claim 86; Page 72; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 CC an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QV 793 AACTGCAGACTGA 806  
 |||||  
 Db 17 AACTGCAGACTGA 4

RESULT 1165  
 ABA79373/c  
 ID ABA79373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABA79373;

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

Factor VIII mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 2219.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

PN 04-OCT-2001.

PD 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for

XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical

XX modification.

XX Claim 7; Page 171; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred No 6.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCT 581  
 Db 15 GATCCTCGTGCCT 2

RESULT 1166  
 ABA79372  
 ID ABA79372 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA79372;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Factor VIII mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 2218.  
 XX  
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cystostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 PI Kmiec BB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 171; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the genes correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGCTGCTTTGGGG 146  
 Db 4 TGCTGCTTTGGGG 17

RESULT 1168  
 ABA93692/C  
 ID ABA93692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA93692;  
 XX  
 DT 29-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCT 581  
 Db 3 GATCCTCGTGCCT 16

RESULT 1167  
 ABA80144  
 ID ABA80144 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA80144;  
 XX  
 DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 108.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;  
 KW disease diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
 XX  
 PN US6251588-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-JUN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
 XX  
 PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
 XX  
 PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 XX  
 PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-424455/45.  
 XX  
 PT Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target  
 PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe  
 PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of  
 PT parameters.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of  
 CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide  
 CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the  
 CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation  
 CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are  
 CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable  
 CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating  
 CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

DE GAPDH cDNA PCR primer #1.  
 XX Neomycin resistance; viral vector; plasmid; pSub201; CMV promoter;  
 KW reversed terminal repetitive sequence; polyclonal site; pRc/CMV;  
 KW cytomegalovirus promoter; GAPDH; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS CN1322840-A.  
 PN 21-NOV-2001.  
 PD 20-JUN-2001; 2001CN-00118841.  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001CN-00118841.  
 XX (PREC-) INST PRECLINICAL MEDICINE CHINESE ACAD M.  
 PA Zhu L, Shi G, Liu Y;  
 PI WPI; 2002-148632/20.  
 XX Glandular associated viral vector for mediating gene transfer, comprises  
 PT a reversed terminal repetitive sequence of plasmid pSub201.  
 PT Example 3; Page 16; 29pp; Chinese.  
 XX The present invention describes a viral vector as a 7146 base pair  
 CC plasmid including a reversed terminal repetitive sequence of plasmid  
 CC pSub201 and a CMV promoter, polyclonal site and neomycin resistance gene  
 CC of plasmid pRc/CMV. A gene transferred by the vector of the present  
 CC invention may be expressed stably in a host cell for a long period. The  
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for GAPDH, which is used in an  
 CC example from the present invention  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 211 CCACGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 17 CCACGCCCTCTCCA 4  
 RESULT 1169  
 ABN07800/C  
 ID ABN07800 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABN07800;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7792.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200192524-A2.  
 PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7792; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 838  
 DB 17 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 4  
 RESULT 1170  
 ABN07801/C  
 ID ABN07801 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABN07801;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7793.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS



CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGA 810  
Db 16 GCAGGACTGACGGA 3

RESULT 1172  
ABN08112/c  
ID ABN08112 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABN08112;  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8104.  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8104; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 769 AACTGAGAGAGAG 782  
 DB 1 AGCTGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1174  
 ABN07802/C  
 ID ABN07802 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN07802;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7794.  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7794; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 825 GGTGCTGAGCTGG 838  
 DB 15 GGTGCTGAGCTGG 2

RESULT 1175  
 ABN08393/C  
 ID ABN08393 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN08393;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8385.  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8385; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 401 CACCCTGCTCCAGC 414  
 ||| |||||  
 DB 15 CACTCTGCTCCAGC 2  
 RESULT 1176  
 ABN08394/c  
 ID ABN08394 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABN08394;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8386.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8386; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 401 CACCCTGCTCCAGC 414  
 ||| |||||  
 DB 14 CACTCTGCTCCAGC 1  
 RESULT 1177  
 ABN08111/c  
 ID ABN08111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABN08111;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8103.  
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;



CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGA 810  
 Db |||||  
 14 GCAGGACTGACGGA 1  
 RESULT 1180  
 ABN07675  
 ID ABN07675 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN07675;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7667.  
 XX  
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8106; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 GAACTGGAGAGAA 781

DB 4 GAGCTGGAGAGAA 17

RESULT 1181  
 ABK17723/c  
 ID ABK17723 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK17723;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 370.

XW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 XW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 XW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 XW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 XW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 XW angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 XW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 XW amberyze.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200188124-A2.

PD 22-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.

PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.

PS Claim 4; Page 65; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 843 AGAACACAGCCCC 856

DB 15 AGAACAAAGCCCC 2

RESULT 1182

ABK17724/c

ID ABK17724 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK17724;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 371.

XW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 XW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 XW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 XW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 XW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 XW angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 XW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 XW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
 XW amberyze.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200188124-A2.

PD 22-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 65; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg<sup>2+</sup>. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 843 AGAACACAGCCCC 856  
 Db 14 AGAACAAAGCCCC 1  
 RESULT 1183  
 ABK18431/c  
 ID ABK18431 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK18431;  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1078.  
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;  
 KW ambrzyme.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200188124-A2.  
 PN 22-NOV-2001.  
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.

XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg<sup>2+</sup>. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 843 AGAACACAGCCCC 856  
 Db 16 AGAACAAAGCCCC 3  
 RESULT 1184  
 ABK19084/c  
 ID ABK19084 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK19084;  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human ERG DNAzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1731.  
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;  
 KW ambrzyme.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200188124-A2.  
 PN 22-NOV-2001.  
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 108; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 6.5e-02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 881 TGAGGTCTCTGCATG 894  
 DB 14 TGAGGTCTCTGAATG 1  
 RESULT 1185  
 ABK17718/c  
 ID ABK17718 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK17718;  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 365.  
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 XX Human; antidiabetic; antipsoriasis; virucide; osteopathic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiarthritic; antipsoriasis; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;

KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; sa;  
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
 KW amberzyme.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200188124-A2.  
 PN 22-NOV-2001.  
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 65; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 6.5e-02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 882 GAGTCTCTGCATGT 895  
 DB 17 GAGTCTCTGAATGT 4  
 RESULT 1186  
 ABK18608  
 ID ABK18608 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK18608;  
 XX

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1255.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnaray; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2001188124-A2.  
XX  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX  
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 82; 149pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 445 AGCCAGATCCCTC 459  
DB 1 AGCCCAUGCCUUC 14

RESULT 1187  
ABK17554  
ID ABK17554 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABK17554;  
XX  
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 201.  
XX  
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnaray; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2001188124-A2.  
XX  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX  
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 62; 149pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 445 AGCCAGATGCCTTC 458  
||| | : | | : |  
db 3 AGCCAUAUGCCUUC 16

RESULT 1188  
ABK55725  
ID ABK55725 standard: RNA: 17 BP.

ABK55725;	
02-JUL-2002	(first entry)

Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #96.

Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma; chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome; oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic; acetylcysteine.

xx  
OS  
Homo sapiens.

WO200211674-A2.

14-FEB-2002

09-AUG-2001: 2001WO-US024970-XX PF

09-AUG-2000: 2000US-0224383P-XX  
PR

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (SYNT ) SYNTEX USA LLC.  
PA (THOM/ ) THOMPSON J

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
PI Grupe A;  
PI

WPI: 2002-217145/27.

Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX  
PS  
Claim 4: Page 54: 152pp: English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (ClCA1) genes by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions that are related to or will respond to the levels of ClCA1 in a cell or tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing ClCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of ClCA1, where the invention further comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of ClCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

XX  
S0  
Semience 17 BP: 5 A: 6 C: 2 G: 0 T: 4 U: 0 Other:

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Indels 3; Mismatches 1;

```
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10: Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Qy	660	CTCATGCAGCTGAA	673
		: : : : :	
Db	3	CUCAUUCAGCUGAA	16

RESULT 1189  
ABX56266  
ID ABX56266 standard: RNA: 17 BP.

AC ABK56266:

02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #637.

Human; chloride channel activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmaic; antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma; chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome; oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic; acetylcysteine.

XX  
BN  
W0200211674-A2

XX  
14-FEB-2002XX  
DE  
09-AUG-2001 • 2001WO-IIS024970-

XX  
DB 08-311C-2000: 2000HS-0324382B

XX  
DA  
(BIBO-) BIBOZYME PHARM INC

PA (SYNT) ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
PA (THOM / ) THOMPSON T

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
PI Gruppe A;  
PI Gruppe A;

WPI: 2002-217145/27.

Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX  
PS  
Claim 4: page 65: 152pp: English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 10: Conservative 3: Mismatches 1: Indels

RESULT 1190  
 ID ABK55724  
 XX ID ABK55724 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK55724;  
 XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #95.  
 XX KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
 XX KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
 XX KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
 XX KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
 XX KW acetylcysteine.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200211674-A2.  
 XX PD 14-FEB-2002.  
 XX PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
 XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PA (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
 XX PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
 XX PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
 XX PI Grupe A;  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 54; 152pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAA 673  
 Db 4 CUCAUUCAGCUGAA 17  
 RESULT 1191

ABK57081  
 ID ABK57081 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK57081;  
 XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1452.  
 XX KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
 XX KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
 XX KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
 XX KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
 XX KW acetylcysteine.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200211674-A2.  
 XX PD 14-FEB-2002.  
 XX PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
 XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PA (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
 XX PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
 XX PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
 XX PI Grupe A;  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 95; 152pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAA 673  
 Db 1 CUCAUUCAGCUGAA 14  
 RESULT 1192  
 ACC54056/c  
 ID ACC54056 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX

AC ACC54056;  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2823.  
XX  
XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
DR  
XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 692; 798pp; French.  
XX  
XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 769 AACTGGAGAAG 782  
DB 17 AACTGGAGAGCAG 4  
RESULT 1193  
ACCS4021  
ID ACCS4021 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACCS4021;  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2788.  
DE  
XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
DR  
XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 684; 798pp; French.  
XX  
XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 888 CTGCATCTGAGAAC 901  
DB 4 CTGCCTGTGAGAAC 17  
RESULT 1194  
ACCS2692/C  
ID ACCS2692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACCS2692;  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1459.  
DE  
XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
DR  
XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 377; 798pp; French.  
XX  
XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or

CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGG 146

DB 17 TGTCTGATTGGG 4

RESULT 1195

ACCS4199/C

ID ACCS4199 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ACCS4199;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2966.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;

XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;

XX cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX FR2826373-A1.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Anson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,

XX apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral

XX disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 725; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated

XX with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The

XX invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%

XX identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or

XX polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The

XX invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease

XX characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CAACGAGCGCTCAG 635

DB 17 CAACGAGCGCACAG 4

RESULT 1196

ACD00597

ID ACD00597 standard; DNA; 17 BP

XX ACD00597;  
AC 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1070.  
DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO2003031621-A2.  
PN 17-APR-2003.  
PD 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
PR (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
XX Zhang J;  
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.  
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
XX investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
XX expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1094; 156pp; English.  
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
XX coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
XX 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
XX 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
XX without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
XX sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in  
XX length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
XX for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
XX aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
XX encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAATTTTCAGGAG 728

DB 1 CCAAATTTTCAGGAG 14

RESULT 1197

ACD00596

ID ACD00596 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ACD00596;

XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1069.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;

XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031621-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
XX Zhang J;  
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.  
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
XX investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
XX expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1093; 156pp; English.  
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
XX coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
XX 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
XX 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
XX without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
XX sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in  
XX length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
XX for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
XX aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
XX encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728  
Db 2 CCAACTTTCAGGAG 15  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 1198  
ACD00594  
ID ACD00594 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD00594;  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1067.  
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003031621-A2.  
XX  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
XX Zhang J;  
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.  
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
XX investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
XX expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1091; 156pp; English.  
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
XX coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
XX 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
XX 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
XX without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
XX sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in  
XX length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
XX for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
XX aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
XX encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728  
Db 4 CCAACTTTCAGGAG 17  
|||||  
|||||

RESULT 1199  
ACD00595  
ID ACD00595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD00595;  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1068.  
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003031621-A2.  
XX  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
XX Zhang J;  
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.  
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
XX investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
XX expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1092; 156pp; English.  
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
XX coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
XX 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
XX 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
XX without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
XX sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in  
XX length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
XX for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
XX aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
XX encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728  
 DB 3 CCAACTTTCAGGAG 16

RESULT 1200  
 ACC48122/c  
 ID ACC48122 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC48122;  
 XX  
 DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Nucleotide sequence of a sequencing primer.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid sequencing; exonuclease; primer extension; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003020895-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 13-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 28-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027605.  
 XX  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941882.  
 XX  
 PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA STATE.  
 XX  
 PI Williams P, Taylor TJ, Williams DJB, Gould I, Hayes MA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-278763/27.  
 XX  
 PT Sequencing DNA, by contacting hybrid of target nucleic acid molecule and  
 PT primer in presence of DNA polymerase, with DNA for primer extension,  
 PT detecting primer extension and number of DNA added to primer, repeating  
 PT steps.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 48; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to sequencing a DNA and involves contacting a  
 CC template system with unknown nucleic acid molecule (I) hybridized to a  
 CC primer in presence of DNA polymerase with reduced exonuclease activity,  
 CC with a single type of DNA to allow extension of primer by incorporation  
 CC of DNA at its 3' end, detecting primer extension and number of DNA  
 CC incorporated into primer and repeating the steps to determine the  
 CC sequence of (I). The method is useful for sequencing a DNA. Other methods  
 CC useful for removing contaminating nucleotides from a solution and for  
 CC discriminating between the in phase and out-of-phase sequencing signals  
 CC are also provided. The method is useful for determining the nucleotide  
 CC sequence of genomic or cDNA fragments, and as a diagnostic tool for  
 CC sequencing patient derived DNA samples. The present sequence represents a  
 CC primer used for reactive sequencing to exemplify the method of the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 925 GGACTTTCAGGTTT 938  
 DB 16 GGACTTTCAGGTTT 3

RESULT 1201  
 ABT37801  
 ID ABT37801 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABT39985 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 ABT39985;  
 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5622.  
 Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 human fukutin; ds.  
 Homo sapiens.  
 WO2003025175-A2.  
 27-MAR-2003.  
 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 and transfected cells.  
 Disclosure; Page 691; 720pp; French.  
 The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGCTGGA 610  
 DB 16 CGGAGGCGGCTGGA 3

RESULT 1202  
 ABT37801  
 ID ABT37801 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABT37801;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3438.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 435; 720pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizoprenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 568 GATCCTCGTGGCTT 581  
DB 1 GATCCTCTGCTGCT 14  
RESULT 1203  
ABT36562/C  
ID ABT36562 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC ABT36562;  
XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2199.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 280; 720pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizoprenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 137 TGCCTTGGGGCTG 150  
DB 17 TCTTTGGGGCTG 4  
RESULT 1204  
ABT35974/C  
ID ABT35974 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC ABT35974;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1611.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 221; 720pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 GTTTTGTATTATCA 948  
 |||||  
 DB 16 GTTTTGTATTATCA 3

RESULT 1205  
 ACA06427/C  
 ID ACA06427 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACA06427;  
 XX  
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #246.  
 DE

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinyzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2002177568-A1.  
 PD 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.  
 PF  
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.  
 XX  
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 DR  
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 14 GCTCTTGAAGTCT 1  
RESULT 1206  
ADB00459/c  
ID ADB00459 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB00459;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1445.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN EP1281758-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
XX  
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
XX  
CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
CC manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1445; 103pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MDZ12. MD23 is  
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 664 TCGAGCTGAAGCTC 677  
DB 17 TCGGCTGAAGCTC 4  
RESULT 1207  
ADB02157  
ID ADB02157 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX

AC ADB02157;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3143.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN EP1281758-A2.  
XX  
PD 05-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
XX  
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
XX  
CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
CC manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3143; 103pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MDZ12. MD23 is  
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAAG 330  
DB 4 AGACTGCAGAGATG 17  
RESULT 1208  
ADB00460/c  
ID ADB00460 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB00460;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1446.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN ZP1281758-A2.  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
XX  
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
XX  
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1446; 103pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677  
DB 16 TCGCGCTGAAGCTC 3  
RESULT 1209  
ABZ69588/c  
ID ABZ69588 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX  
XX ABZ69588;  
XX  
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human transforming growth factor beta TGF-beta mutated fragment.  
XX  
XX Human; transforming growth factor beta; TGF-beta; cytostatic; cancer;  
KW adeno-associated viral construct; gene therapy; mutant; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX EP1279740-A1.  
PN  
XX 29-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX

PF 26-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00870167.  
XX  
PR 26-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00870167.  
XX  
XX (UVVR-) UNIV VRIJE BRUSSEL.  
XX  
XX De Greve J, Teugels E, Neyns B, Zeinoun Z, Vermeij J;  
PI WPI; 2003-373764/36.  
XX  
XX New recombinant adeno-associated viral construct, useful for preparing a  
PT composition for treating and/or preventing cancers.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 22pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant adeno-associated viral  
CC construct comprising a first terminal repeat of an Adeno Associated  
CC Virus, a strong heterologous DNA with at least 90% homology with the gene  
CC encoding for a constitutively activated TGF-beta1 peptide, a  
CC polyadenylation signal and a second terminal repeat of an Adeno  
CC Associated Virus. The gene is under the control of the promoter. The  
CC construct is useful for treating and/or preventing cancers. The present  
CC sequence is a mutated fragment of the human transforming growth factor  
CC beta (TGF-beta) coding sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 323 CAGAGAAGCTGTGG 336  
DB 15 CAGAGGAGCTGTGG 2  
RESULT 1210  
ABZ64765/c  
ID ABZ64765 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABZ64765;  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #222.  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Mcdswiggen J;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.  
PS

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 671 GAAGCTCAGATG 684  
 Db 17 GCAGCTCAGATG 4

RESULT 1211  
 ABZ64877/C  
 ID ABZ64877 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABZ64877;  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #334.  
 DE  
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200297114-A2.  
 FN  
 PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 PF  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 DR  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 139; 185pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,

CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426  
 Db 14 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 1

RESULT 1212  
 ABZ64876/C  
 ID ABZ64876 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABZ64876;  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #333.  
 DE  
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200297114-A2.  
 FN  
 PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 PF  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 DR  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 139; 185pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426  
 Db 14 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 1

Db 17 GCAGGCTGTCGGC 4

RESULT 1213  
ABZ64966/c  
ID ABZ64966 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ64966;  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #423.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
PF  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
PF  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR  
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Mcswiggen J;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 ACTGGCATTCTC 489  
||| |||||  
Db 17 ACTCGGCATTCTC 4

RESULT 1214  
ABZ65371/c  
ID ABZ65371 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABZ65371;  
AC  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX

DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #828.  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
PF  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR  
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Mcswiggen J;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 GGGGGCTGCAGTTC 156  
||| |||||  
Db 17 GGGGGCTGCAGTTC 4

RESULT 1215  
ABZ64766/c  
ID ABZ64766 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABZ64766;  
AC  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #223.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
PD

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
PF  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR  
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Mcswiggen J;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
DR  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 670 TGAAGCTCACAGAT 683  
Db 14 TGCAGCTCACAGAT 1  
RESULT 1216  
ABZ61269/c  
ID ABZ61269 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ61269;  
XX  
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human H-Ras DNzyme target #60.  
DE  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
PD  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
PF  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR  
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Mcswiggen J;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
DR  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 58; Page 112; 185pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 722 TCAGGAGCTCGGT 735  
Db 16 TCAGGAGCTCGGT 3  
RESULT 1217  
ABZ64806  
ID ABZ64806 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ64806;  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #263.  
DE  
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200297114-A2.  
PN  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
PD  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
PF  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
PR  
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
PR  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Mcswiggen J;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
DR  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 138; 185pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC

CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 423 CGGCTGCCCTGTC 436  
 Db 4 CGUCUGCCCTGTC 17  
 RESULT 1218  
 ACDS2085/c  
 ID ACDS2085 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACDS2085;  
 XX  
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HBV inozyme substrate sequence #215.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PANC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 154; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyne sequences  
 CC disclosed in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 936 TTTTGTTCATGAG 949  
 Db 17 TTTTGTTCATGAG 4  
 RESULT 1219  
 ACDS2296/c  
 ID ACDS2296 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACDS2296;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #495.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PANC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 XX

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 283; 387pp; English.  
 PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 704 GGTGCCCATAGCCA 717  
 DB 17 GGTGCCCATAGCCA 4  
 RESULT 1220  
 ACD60317  
 ID ACD60317 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ACD60317;  
 XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1783.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis C virus.  
 OS WO200281494-A1.  
 XX PN 17-OCT-2002.  
 PD 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 265; 387pp; English.  
 PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 704 GGTGCCCATAGCCA 717  
 DB 2 GGUGCCCAUUGCCA 15  
 RESULT 1221  
 ACD54534/C  
 ID ACD54534 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ACD54534;  
 XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DE HBV DNazyme substrate sequence #42.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

OS Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX WO200281494-A1.  
 PN 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US0009187.  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure.  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX Example 1; Page 185; 387pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyzyme sequences  
 CC disclosed in the present invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 936 TTTTGTGTTTATGAG 949  
 DB 14 TTTTGTGTTTGTGAG 1  
 RESULT 1222  
 ACC63208/C  
 ID ACC63208 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC63208;  
 AC ACC63208;  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5188.  
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrania; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 84; 738pp; French.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68906), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention of and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrania  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTCGACAGAGAGCTG 333  
 DB 17 CTTGACAGAGAGCTG 4  
 RESULT 1223  
 ACC67941  
 ID ACC67941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC67941;  
 AC ACC67941;  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5188.  
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrania; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF

DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 455.  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrania; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 84; 738pp; French.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68906), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention of and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrania  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTCGACAGAGAGCTG 333  
 DB 17 CTTGACAGAGAGCTG 4  
 RESULT 1223  
 ACC67941  
 ID ACC67941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC67941;  
 AC ACC67941;  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5188.  
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrania; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 637; 738pp; French.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGA 505  
 DB 1 GATCTTATTGGAGA 14  
 ||||| |||||  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 1224  
 ACC65988/c  
 ID ACC65988 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC65988;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3235.  
 DE  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 409; 738pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 506 TTGGCCAGTTTCG 519  
 DB 17 TTGGCCAGTTTCG 4  
 ||||| |||||  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 1225  
 ACC68516  
 ID ACC68516 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC68516;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5763.  
 DE  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 704; 738pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

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Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCT 581
DB 1 GATCCTTGCTGCT 14

RESULT 1226
ACC67958
ID ACC67958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC67958;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5205.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Teerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 639; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 454 CCTTCAGGAGAG 467
DB 4 CCTTCAGGAGAG 17

RESULT 1227
ADA15895
ID ADA15895 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA15895;

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XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer for amplification of GAPDH DNA #SEQ ID 74.
XX
KW Human; beta-actin; GAPDH; loop-mediated isothermal amplification; LAMP;
KW glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; cancer; metastasis;
KW genetic engineering; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070935-A1.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP001474.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00043866.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00043867.
XX
PA (SYSM-) SYSMEX CORP.
XX
PI Tada S;
XX
WPI; 2003-679880/64.
XX
PT Primers for nucleic acid amplification in detecting housekeeping gene
PT mRNAs to confirm amplification of beta-actin and glyceraldehyde-3-
PT phosphate dehydrogenase useful in diagnosis of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 26; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to primers for nucleic acid amplification for
CC detecting a housekeeping gene and/or a housekeeping gene-related mRNA by
CC the Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) method. Particularly
CC referred to are primers for the amplification of beta-actin or GAPDH. The
CC primers of the invention are for nucleic acid amplification in detecting
CC housekeeping gene mRNAs, e.g. to confirm amplification of beta-actin and
CC glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), which are useful in
CC diagnosis of cancer and metastasis. By applying such primers, the
CC amplification of beta-actin and GAPDH can be used to confirm the presence
CC or absence of a tumour marker, e.g. cytokeratin, which can be used in the
CC control of data correction in the LAMP method, particularly in genetic
CC engineering, molecular biology and clinical medicine including disease
CC diagnosis. Using this method, diagnosis is fast (within 15 minutes) and
CC highly reliable. The required primers were designed based upon the gene
CC domain of e.g. beta-actin. After reaction by the reverse transcriptase-
CC loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) method, the
CC amplification product was detected to confirm amplification of beta-actin
CC in the samples. The current sequence represents a primer for the
CC amplification of human GAPDH.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 224
DB 1 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 14

RESULT 1228
ADB42724
ID ADB42724 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB42724;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3047.

```

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 388; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGC 698  
 Db 1 GATCTGCCACCGC 14  
 RESULT 1229  
 ADB44940/C  
 ID ADB44940 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB44940;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5263.  
 DE  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;

diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 647; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 675 CTCACAGATGGATC 688  
 Db 14 CACACAGATGGATC 1  
 RESULT 1230  
 ADB45526/C  
 ID ADB45526 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB45526;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5849.  
 DE  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN WO2003040369-A2.  
XX 15-MAY-2003.  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
DR New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX Disclosure; Page 715; 771pp; French.  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules.  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 769 AACTGGAGAAGAG 782  
DB 17 AACTGGAGAAGCAG 4  
RESULT 1231  
ADD81035  
ID ADD81035 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADD81035;  
AC  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #69.  
DE ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;  
KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.  
KW Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
XX US2003054346-A1.  
PN 20-MAR-2003.  
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.  
PF

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
XX (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.  
XX (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.  
PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.  
PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.  
PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.  
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
XX WPI; 2003-743746/70.  
DR Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target  
XX nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each  
PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to  
PT hybridize with target.  
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 108; 423pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of  
CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method  
CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize  
CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that  
CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for  
CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a  
CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict  
CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target  
CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with  
CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a  
CC rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGG 146  
DB 4 TGTCTGCTTTGGGG 17  
RESULT 1232  
ADE30755  
ID ADE30755 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADE30755;  
AC  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 142.  
DE expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiatic;  
KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;  
KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus; coronary artery disease; differential expression.  
KW Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX US2003180764-A1.  
PN 25-SEP-2003.  
PD 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.  
PF 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.  
PR (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX Shang J, Bowen B;  
XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.  
DR

XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and  
PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as  
PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart  
PT disease.  
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 142; 59pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression  
CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has  
CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.  
CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with  
CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly  
CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart  
CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially  
CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 685 GATCTGCACCGC 698  
DB 1 GATCTGCCACCGC 14  
RESULT 1233  
AAQ26129  
ID AAQ26129 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ26129;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB22 hybridising region.  
XX  
XX Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO9210589-A1.  
XX  
XX 25-JUN-1992.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.  
XX  
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
XX  
XX Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;  
XX Apple RJ;  
XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.  
XX  
XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises  
PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue  
PT typing.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 37; 90pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB22 for  
CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid  
CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second  
CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification  
CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing  
CC homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for  
CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.  
CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is  
CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and

CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity  
CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. Preliminary testing  
CC shows that the probe is more preferred than others. See also AAQ26092-  
XX Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 452 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 465  
DB 4 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 17  
RESULT 1234  
AAQ34456  
ID AAQ34456 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ34456;  
XX  
XX 17-DEC-2001 (revised)  
DT 12-MAY-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DQA1 probe AG2.3, for allele 0103.  
XX  
XX Amplification; conformation polymorphism; SSCP; DQ-alpha; DQ-beta;  
XX cystic fibrosis; neurofibromatosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX USN7751892-N.  
XX  
XX 01-DEC-1992.  
XX  
XX 29-AUG-1991; 91US-00751892.  
XX  
XX 29-AUG-1991; 91US-00751892.  
XX  
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.  
XX  
XX Mann D, Dean M, Carrington M, White MB;  
XX WPI; 1993-017809/02.  
XX  
XX Distinguishing multiple alleles and identifying new alleles - by single-  
PT strand conformation polymorphism technique using specific gel  
PT electrophoresis conditions.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 19; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The oligomer AG2.3 represents a specific probe for DQA1 allele 0103 and  
CC is used to distinguish multiple alleles of a gene of the immunoglobulin  
CC supergene family. The DNA encoding the gene of interest in a sample is  
CC amplified and then denatured. The amplified DNA is then separated on a  
CC non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel consisting of 5 percent bis-acrylamide  
CC with 0-10 percent glycerol, and the presence or absence of DNA bands  
CC showing hybridisation is detected. Before amplification of the gene, the  
CC alleles may be divided into subsets by oligonucleotide hybridisation.  
CC Using single stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) multiple alleles  
CC in complex genetic systems can be distinguished e.g. DQ-alpha and DQ-beta  
CC and new alleles identified. The method may be used in studying genetic  
CC associations with disease, in forensic analyses and typing tissues for  
CC transplantation. The SSCP method has been used for detection of mutant  
CC alleles which correlate with the presence of disorders such as cystic  
CC fibrosis and neurofibromatosis. See also AAQ34443-73. (Note: Revised  
CC entry submitted to correct the patent number format of US Government-  
CC owned NTIS applications to prevent clashes with ongoing US granted patent  
CC numbers. For further information please visit the Derwent web site at  
XX www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/ntis\_us.html.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGAGAGAGAG 782  
 ID AACTGAGAGAGAG 14  
 DB 1 AACTGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1235  
 AAQ41674  
 ID AAQ41674 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ41674;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 24-AUG-1993 (first entry)  
 XX DE Probe DB326 for Class I HLA DNA allele A region B.  
 XX DE Amplification; allelic variants; A; B; C; alleles; exon; diagnosis;  
 XX KW tissue typing; forensic testing; susceptibility; PCR; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN EP540997-A1.  
 XX PD 12-MAY-1993.  
 XX PF 28-OCT-1992; 92EP-00118396.  
 XX PR 05-NOV-1991; 91US-00786113.  
 XX PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 XX PI Bugawan T, Erlich HA;  
 XX PR WPI; 1993-153998/19.

XX PS Disclousure; Page 7; 23pp; English.  
 XX CC The HLA Class I DNA type of nucleic acid in a sample may be determined by  
 CC amplifying any DNA contg. a Class I HLA allele second and/or third exon,  
 CC hybridising the PCR prod. with probes which only hybridise to exactly  
 CC complementary sequences and detecting the pattern of hybridisation given,  
 CC which is indicative of the Class I HLA allele of the sample. The A, B and  
 CC opt. C alleles are amplified by PCR using pairs of nucleotide primers.  
 CC Specific primers for exon 2 are DB308 and DB309 and for the third exon  
 CC are DB311 and DB337. A panel of sequence specific oligonucleotide probes  
 CC (SSOs) is used to detect the HLA A and B allelic variants not  
 CC distinguishable by serological, cellular or biochemical methods. The  
 CC region identifies the polymorphic codons of the second exon of Class I  
 CC HLA A or B alleles to which the probe hybridises. Region A includes  
 CC codons 9-12 of exon 2 of both A and B alleles. Region B includes codons  
 CC 62 and 63 of exon 2 of A alleles. Region C includes codons 65-67 of exon  
 CC 2 of A alleles and codons 69-71 of B alleles. Region D includes codons 73  
 CC -77 of exon 2 of A alleles. Specific applications include tissue typing,  
 CC identification of individuals (e.g. in forensic tests) and detecting  
 CC susceptibility to disease. See also AAQ41656-94. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003  
 CC to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 TGGTACCGAACAC 849

Db 5 TGGTACCGAACAC 18

RESULT 1236  
 AAQ46565/C  
 ID AAQ46565 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ46565;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 13-SEP-1993 (first entry)  
 XX DE Monomer DRB7002 for typing of HLA DR beta.  
 XX KW Reverse dot blot hybridisation; tandem; head to tail monomers; probe;  
 XX KW staggered complementary primers; HLA molecular typing; ds.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO9309245-A1.  
 XX PD 13-MAY-1993.  
 XX PF 22-OCT-1992; 92WO-US009113.  
 XX PR 31-OCT-1991; 91US-00786228.  
 XX PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.  
 XX PI Rudert WA, Trucco M;  
 XX PR WPI; 1993-167708/20.

XX DT Detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid sequence - by reverse dot  
 XX DT blot hybridisation using tandem head-to-tail monomers contg. probes  
 XX PT synthesised by staggered complementary primers.  
 XX PS Example 2; Fig 11; 59pp; English.  
 XX CC Five amplifications are necessary to fully type DR beta, bringing to 11  
 CC the number of independent amplifications to be completed: 2 for DQ alpha  
 CC and beta, 2 for DP alpha and beta, 1 for DR alpha, 1 for DR beta all  
 CC segments, and 5 for DR beta allele specific segments. While this number  
 CC is not prohibitive, it can be reduced by performing co-amplifications  
 CC that reduce the no. of independent reactions necessary to generate all  
 CC the segments specifically representing DR, DQ and DP alpha and beta chain  
 CC gene hypervariable regions. The sequence shown is that of a monomer which  
 CC must be transformed in repetitive polymers to test all the DRB sequences,  
 CC via the novel, reverse dot blot method of the invention. See also  
 CC AAQ41355-78, AAQ41388-414 and AAQ46555-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGGCTTCCAGGAG 465  
 Db 16 TGGCTTCCAGGAG 3

RESULT 1237  
 AAQ70148/C  
 ID AAQ70148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ70148;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 10-MAR-1995 (first entry)

DE Primer 2 for RT-PCR of cDNA from PVY-resistant transgenic plants.  
 XX Potyvirus Y; Potato virus Y; PVY; resistance; transgenic plant;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR; Solanaceae; pathogen; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN WO9416087-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 21-JUL-1994.  
 XX  
 XX 12-JAN-1994; 94WO-FR0000038.  
 XX  
 XX 14-JAN-1993; 93FR-00000307.  
 XX  
 XX (INRG ) INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.  
 XX  
 XX Lagavre T, Durand-Tardif M, Cassedelbart F, Robaglia C;  
 XX WPI; 1994-249233/30.  
 DR  
 XX Plants resistant to potyvirus e.g. tobacco, tomato, pepper etc. -  
 PT contains in the genome DNA fragment(s) expressing transcripts of donor  
 PT virus.  
 PT  
 XX Example 5; Page 14; 38pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX Two oligonucleotides were synthesised which allow amplification of cDNA  
 CC corresponding to chimeric genes expressing fragments of PVY proteins. The  
 CC chimeric genes are obtained from transgenic plants which are resistant to  
 CC potyvirus Y. Primer 1 (AAQ70147) covers the sequence of the expression  
 CC vector from the transcription start site to the ATG translation  
 CC initiation codon; primer 2 (AAQ70148) covers the sequence complementary  
 CC to the NP111 gene of PABDI from nucleotides 1489-1508. (Updated on 25-MAR  
 CC -2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGCGC 426  
 DB 15 GCAGGCTCTCCGCGC 2  
 RESULT 1238  
 AAT56722  
 ID AAT56722 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT56722;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 02-APR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human TNF-alpha hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1202).  
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICM-1;  
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO9523225-A2.  
 PN

XX 31-AUG-1995.  
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.  
 XX  
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.  
 XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.  
 XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.  
 XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.  
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.  
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.  
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.  
 XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.  
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
 XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.  
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.  
 XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.  
 XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.  
 XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.  
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.  
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.  
 XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.  
 XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.  
 XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.  
 XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.  
 XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.  
 XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.  
 XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.  
 XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.  
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.  
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;  
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
 XX  
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use  
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 2; Page 259; 407pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha mRNA at  
 CC the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the  
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain  
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified  
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences  
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their  
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target  
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them  
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock and  
 CC other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as for  
 CC treatment of AIDS. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 4 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 17  
 RESULT 1239  
 AAQ99734  
 ID AAQ99734 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ99734;  
AC  
KW  
DT 03-MAY-1996 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer M668F to generate 5' nested M13-derived DNA fragment.  
XX  
XX meltometer; quantitative analysis; probe; diagnosis; thermomodulator;  
KW thermal denaturation profile; sickle cell anaemia; cystic fibrosis;  
KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9525815-A1.  
XX  
PD 28-SEP-1995.  
XX  
PF 24-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003708.  
XX  
XX 24-MAR-1994; 94US-00215030.  
XX  
XX (GAME-) GAMERA BIOSCIENCE CORP.  
XX  
PI Mian A;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1995-344628/44.  
XX  
XX New DNA meltometer for DNA sizing quantitating sequencing and probing -  
PT the meltometer is used for the rapid diagnosis of pathological and  
PT disease states, e.g. sickle cell anaemia.  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 33; 50pp; English.  
XX  
CC A nested set of seven DNA fragments of different lengths was produced  
CC using bacteriophage M13mp18 as template. The nested set was produced  
CC using a set of PCR primers in which a single, common sense-orientated  
CC (i.e., 5') primer (AAQ99729) was used in individual reactions with one of  
CC a set of unique 3' primers (AAQ99730-36), located along the M13mp18  
CC sequence at increasing distance 3' from the 5' primer site. This resulted  
CC in a nested set of DNA fragments sharing a common 5' end and increasing  
CC amount of M13mp18 DNA sequence in size order 3' from this common end. The  
CC primer is identified as sense (P) or antisense (R) and by the position of  
CC the 5' end of each primer relative to the M13mp18 sequence. These PCR  
CC reactions yielded a nested set of PCR product DNA fragments of 67, 115,  
CC 154, 321, 497, 763 and 1000 bp. In addition, a non-nested 30 bp fragment  
CC (using AAQ99730) and two unrelated PCR product DNA fragments of 138 bp  
CC (using AAQ99730) and 508 bp were similarly generated from phage lambda DNA (using AAQ99737  
CC -40). These DNA fragments were individually sized using the DNA meltometer  
CC of the invention. The DNA meltometer can be used to accurately size DNA  
CC fragments over a range of at least 30-500 bps, and the use of the  
CC isostabiliser TEACI can eliminate the base composition and sequence-  
CC specific contributions to the Tm using the meltometer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 373 GTCGCGCCCTCTG 386  
DB 1 GTCGCGCCCTCTG 14  
RESULT 1240  
AAQ95896/c  
ID AAQ95896 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC AAQ95896;  
XX  
XX 21-FEB-1996 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Primer B (Group 12, set B) for marker D16S415, chromosome 16.

XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;  
KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;  
KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9515400-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-JUN-1995.  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.  
XX  
XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.  
XX  
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
XX  
XX Levitt RC;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1995-215278/28.  
XX  
XX Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to  
PT amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each  
PT with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of  
PT disease related genetic rearrangement.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Fig 7L-3; 104pp; English.  
XX  
XX The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible  
CC microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cm intervals  
CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The MMS are  
CC polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated  
CC genotyping. esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique  
CC DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each  
CC polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a  
CC difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can  
CC be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for linkage studies.  
CC Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising  
CC labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 12 primer pairs  
CC are shown in AAQ95883-914. The published size range of the D16S451 allele  
CC is 208-234 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is  
CC about 72%  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 728 GCTCGCGTACAGTG 741  
DB 18 GCTCGCGTACAGTG 5  
RESULT 1241  
AAT36749  
ID AAT36749 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAT36749;  
XX  
XX 22-APR-1997 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide to cyclin D3 gene.  
XX  
XX Antisense; phosphorylation; retinoblastoma; tumour suppressor; ribozyme;  
KW antagonist; kinase; cyclin; cdk4; Rb; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX DE19539130-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 29-AUG-1996.  
XX

PF 20-OCT-1995; 9SDE-01039130.  
 XX  
 PR 28-FEB-1995; 9SDE-01008734.  
 XX  
 PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GBS FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 XX  
 PI Strauss M, Bartek J, Lukas J, Sandig V;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-394264/40.  
 XX  
 XX Compens. for treating tumour or other hyperplasias - contg. co-operative  
 PT gene, antisense or ribozyme against kinase or cyclin or other inhibitor  
 PT of Rb phosphorylation.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 16; Page 4; 7pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The oligonucleotides AAT36744-50 represent antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC targeted to genes encoding proteins that interact with, pref. by  
 CC phosphorylating the retinoblastoma (Rb) protein. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC used in a novel method of treating tumours by using: (a) tumour  
 CC suppressor genes that co-operate with the Rb suppressor, (b) antisense or  
 CC ribozymes that are antagonistic to kinases or cyclins, or (c) other  
 CC compounds that inhibit Rb phosphorylation. This oligonucleotide is  
 CC directed to the cyclin D3 gene  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 148 CTGAGCTCCATAC 161  
 DB 5 CAGAGCTCCATAC 18  
 RESULT 1242  
 ID AAT40392/C  
 XX AAT40392 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAT40392;  
 XX  
 DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.  
 XX  
 KW rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP08070896-A.  
 XX  
 PD 19-MAR-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.  
 XX  
 PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.  
 XX  
 PA (CANO ) CANON KK.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-203171/21.  
 XX  
 XX Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as  
 PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA  
 CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to  
 CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is  
 CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 739 GTGTAGCCCTTGGTC 752  
 DB 15 GTGTAGCCCTTGGTC 2  
 RESULT 1243  
 ID AAT95057/C  
 XX AAT95057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAT95057;  
 XX  
 DT 13-MAR-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer for murine recombination activating gene-1.  
 XX  
 KW PCR primer; murine; mouse; recombination activating gene-1; RAG-1;  
 KW activation; B cell production; rearrangement; expression;  
 KW variable region; correction; immune system defect; B cell deficiency;  
 KW immune system; enhancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN US568577-A.  
 XX  
 PD 11-NOV-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 17-OCT-1994; 94US-00323910.  
 XX  
 PR 17-OCT-1994; 94US-00323910.  
 XX  
 PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 XX  
 PI Weksler ME, Szabo P;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-558199/51.  
 XX  
 XX T-cell protein that activates B-cell production - potentially useful for  
 PT treating immune system disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Col 7; 13pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The present sequence is a primer for murine recombination activating gene  
 CC -1 (RAG-1), which is activated by a novel 17.5-18.5 kD T cell produced  
 CC protein. The protein also activates B cell production and rearrangement  
 CC and expression of variable region gene segments in B cells, and generates  
 CC a diverse repertoire of B cells. The protein may prove useful in  
 CC correcting immune system defects, especially B cell deficiencies, and may  
 CC enhance immune system activity  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4  
 RESULT 1244  
 ID AAT48904  
 XX AAT48904 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAT48904;  
 XX  
 DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)

```

XX DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr.
XX DE
XX DE
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
XX KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
XX OS
XX OS
XX OS
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 1..18
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
XX FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
XX FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
XX FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
XX FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
XX PN WO9640715-A1.
XX PN
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX PD
XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
XX PF
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
XX PR
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX PA
XX PI Smith LJ;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.
XX DR
XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -
XX PT either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
XX PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr that
XX CC specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
XX CC human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition
XX CC of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to
XX CC the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an
XX CC antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to
XX CC cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant
XX CC phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the
XX CC oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
XX CC resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
XX CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All
XX CC MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the
XX CC tumour to chemotherapeutic agents, as probes to discover the target to
XX CC which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug
XX CC resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric
XX CC molecules
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888
Dd 3 CTCATTGCGTCC 16
| | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 1245
AAT48905
ID AAT48905 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT48905;
XX AC
XX AC
XX DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)

```

```

XX DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr.
XX DE
XX DE
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
XX KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
XX OS
XX OS
XX OS
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 1..18
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
XX FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
XX FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
XX FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
XX FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
XX PN WO9640715-A1.
XX PN
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX PD
XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
XX PF
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
XX PR
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX PA
XX PI Smith LJ;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.
XX DR
XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -
XX PT either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
XX PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr that
XX CC specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
XX CC human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition
XX CC of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to
XX CC the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an
XX CC antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to
XX CC cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant
XX CC phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the
XX CC oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
XX CC resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
XX CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All
XX CC MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the
XX CC tumour to chemotherapeutic agents, as probes to discover the target to
XX CC which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug
XX CC resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric
XX CC molecules
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888
Dd 1 CTCATTGCGTCC 14
| | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 1246
AAT48908
ID AAT48908 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT48908;
XX AC
XX AC
XX DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)

```

XX DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1X)mdr.

XX DE Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;

KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;

KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc\_feature 1..18

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;

FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino

FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of

FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to

FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"

XX PN W09640715-A1.

XX XX

XX PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX XX

XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.

XX XX

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.

XX XX

XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX XX

XX PI Smith LJ;

XX XX

XX DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.

XX XX

XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -

XX either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic

XX effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.

XX XX

XX PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.

XX XX

XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1X)mdr that

XX specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of

XX human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition

XX of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to

XX the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an

XX antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to

XX cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant

XX phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the

XX oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug

XX resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.

XX Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All

XX MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the

XX tumour to chemotherapeutic agents' as probes to discover the target to

XX which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug

XX resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric

XX molecules

XX XX

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

.Best Local Similarity 92.8%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888

DB 5 CTCATTGCGTCC 18

RESULT 1247

AA784847

ID AAT84847 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 18 BP.

XX AC

XX AC AAT84847;

XX XX

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 21-FEB-1998 (first entry)

XX XX

DE GAPDH PCR primer.

XX XX

KW BRCA1; breast cancer; ovarian cancer; human; tumour suppressor gene;

KW gene therapy; LXS; retrovirus; primer; PCR; GAPDH; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX XX

PN W09730108-A1.

XX XX

PD 21-AUG-1997.

XX XX

XX PF 19-FEB-1997; 97WO-US003340.

XX XX

XX PR 20-FEB-1996; 96US-00603753.

XX XX

XX PA (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.

XX XX

XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX XX

XX PI Holt JT, Jensen RA, Clairex M, Page DL, Szabo CI, Jetton TL;

XX PI Robinson-Benion CL, Thompson NE;

XX XX

XX DR WPI; 1997-434733/40.

XX XX

XX XX BRCA1 and BRCA2 tumour suppressor gene products - useful to inhibit

XX breast and ovarian cancer cell growth and tumorigenesis, or treat gene

XX linked hereditary or sporadic ovarian or breast cancer.

XX XX

XX PS Example 18; Page 44; 148pp; English.

XX XX

XX CC 2 PCR primers (AAT84846 and AAT84847) were used as control primers for

XX GAPDH in RT-PCR studies (see also AAT84844-45) of BRCA1 tumour suppressor

XX gene transfer in a phase I trial of retroviral BRCA1 gene therapy of

XX ovarian cancer. The results showed comparatively strong expression of

XX LXS-BRCA1 vector in samples from patients with significant vector

XX transduction who had been recently treated with vector. Disease

XX stabilisation was noted in 8 of 12 treated patients. (Updated on 25-MAR-

XX CC 2003 to correct PI field.)

XX XX

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

.Best Local Similarity 92.8%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224

DB 4 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 17

RESULT 1248

AAV01061/C

ID AAV01061 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC

XX AC AAV01061;

XX XX

XX DT 30-MAR-1998 (first entry)

XX XX

XX DE Primer F1 for human PKR gene.

XX XX

XX KW Human; PKR; double stranded RNA-activated protein kinase; neoplasm;

XX KW cell growth; differentiation; tumour suppressor; tumorigenesis; primer;

XX KW PCR; amplification; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX

XX PN US5670330-A.

XX XX

XX PD 23-SEP-1997.

XX XX

XX XX 25-OCT-1993; 93US-00143219.

XX PF

XX 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00953681.  
 PR 22-OCT-1993; 93US-00141244.  
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
 PA (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.  
 XX Roy S, Barber GH, Koromilas AE, Sonenberg N, Katze MG;  
 PI WPI; 1997-479453/44.  
 XX Screening method for identifying anti-tumour agents - based on an  
 PT increase in the activity of a double stranded RNA-activated protein  
 PT kinase.  
 XX Disclosure; Col 33; 41pp; English.  
 PS The primers AAV01061-Y01071 were used to PCR amplify the gene encoding  
 CC the human PKR protein (AAV01060), a double stranded RNA-activated protein  
 CC kinase. The protein can be used in a screening method for identifying  
 CC anti-tumour agents by measuring PKR activity in a system before and after  
 CC adding a test agent, where an increase in PKR activity indicates that the  
 CC agent is an anti-tumour agent, especially useful for the prevention  
 CC and/or treatment of neoplasms. PKR is an interferon-inducible cytoplasmic  
 CC Ser-Thr specific protein kinase which can also be activated by double  
 CC stranded RNA. PKR is active in cell growth and differentiation by  
 CC regulating protein synthesis, and thus has been suggested to function as  
 CC a tumour suppressor. The screening system may also include a further  
 CC protein which inhibits PKR activity thereby inducing tumorigenesis. An  
 CC example of such a protein is the p58 protein, a cellular 58 kD protein  
 CC purified from influenza-infected cells (see AAW36140)  
 XX Sequenced 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 760 AGATGGAGCACTG 773  
 Db | ||||| |||||  
 14 AGATGGAGCACTG 1  
 RESULT 1249  
 AAT93487  
 ID AAT93487 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAT93487;  
 AC AAT93487;  
 XX 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
 DT 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
 DE DQA1 allele determining DNA DQA4102 strand A.  
 XX DQA1; DQA4102; histocompatibility locus; allele; resequencing analysis;  
 KW flow cytometry; Differentially fluorescent microsphere; DFM; human;  
 KW multiplex assay; bead-set; fluorophore; epitope mapping; screening;  
 KW therapeutic drug; multiple analyte; gene mutation; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9714028-A2.  
 PN WO9714028-A2.  
 XX 17-APR-1997.  
 PD 17-APR-1997.  
 XX 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.  
 PF 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.  
 XX 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00540814.  
 PR 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00542401.  
 XX {LUMI-} LUMINEX CORP.  
 PA {LUMI-} LUMINEX CORP.  
 XX Chandler VS, Fulton RJ, Chandler MB;

XX WPI; 1997-236023/21.  
 DR Bead-sets for simultaneous assay of multiple analytes by cytometric  
 XX analysis - comprise many subsets carrying specific reagent and  
 PT identifiable from all other subsets by fluorescence parameters,  
 PT especially for clinical assays, and detecting gene mutation.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 102; 293pp; English.  
 PS This DNA sequence DQA4102 determines DQA1 allele. The allele specific for  
 CC this DNA is 0103. The 8 major alleles of the DQA1 gene are determined by  
 CC fourteen unique DNA sequences contained within a 227 bp PCR product. This  
 CC is used in flow cytometry to perform resequencing analysis of the PCR  
 CC products where the presence or absence of all fourteen DNA sequences can  
 CC be determined simultaneously in a single reaction tube containing the  
 CC mixed bead-set. The system is based on competitive hybridisation between  
 CC the PCR product and complementary oligonucleotide pairs representing the  
 CC unique DNA sequences. This strand is labelled with a green emitting  
 CC fluorophore and the complementary strand of this oligonucleotide pair is  
 CC coupled to a unique subset of microspheres. This fluorescent  
 CC oligonucleotide and the PCR product are added to the bead-set containing  
 CC the microsphere subset and the mixture is hybridised and analysed by flow  
 CC cytometry. The other DNA pairs of sequences are labelled and coupled  
 CC similarly. The ability of the PCR product to inhibit the hybridisation of  
 CC the fluorescent oligonucleotides to their respective microsphere subset  
 CC is used to determine the DNA sequence and the corresponding alleles  
 CC present in the PCR product. The flow cytometry method using the novel  
 CC bead-sets can also be used in quantitative and qualitative assay of  
 CC illicit or therapeutic drugs, antigens, auto antibodies, analytes  
 CC commonly elevated during pregnancy or nucleic acids, epitope screening of  
 CC a monoclonal antibody and for detecting specific gene mutations  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 769 AACTGGAGCAAG 782  
 Db | ||||| |||||  
 1 AACTGGAGCAAG 14  
 RESULT 1250  
 AAT93488/C  
 ID AAT93488 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAT93488;  
 AC AAT93488;  
 XX 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
 DT 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
 DE DQA1 allele determining DNA DQA4102 strand B.  
 XX DQA1; DQA4102; histocompatibility locus; allele; resequencing analysis;  
 KW flow cytometry; Differentially fluorescent microsphere; DFM; human;  
 KW multiplex assay; bead-set; fluorophore; epitope mapping; screening;  
 KW therapeutic drug; multiple analyte; gene mutation; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9714028-A2.  
 PN WO9714028-A2.  
 XX 17-APR-1997.  
 PD 17-APR-1997.  
 XX 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.  
 PF 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.  
 XX 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00540814.  
 PR 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00542401.  
 XX {LUMI-} LUMINEX CORP.  
 PA {LUMI-} LUMINEX CORP.  
 XX

PI Chandler VS, Fulton RJ, Chandler MB;  
 DR WPI; 1997-236023/21.  
 XX  
 XX Bead-sets for simultaneous assay of multiple analytes by cytometric  
 PT analysis - comprise many subsets carrying specific reagent and  
 PT identifiable from all other subsets by fluorescence parameters,  
 PT especially for clinical assays, and detecting gene mutation.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 102; 293pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This DNA sequence DQ44102 determines DQ41 allele. The allele specific for  
 CC this DNA is 0103. The 8 major alleles of the DQ41 gene are determined by  
 CC fourteen unique DNA sequences contained within a 227 bp PCR product. This  
 CC is used in flow cytometry to perform resequencing analysis of the PCR  
 CC products where the presence or absence of all fourteen DNA sequences can  
 CC be determined simultaneously in a single reaction tube containing the  
 CC mixed bead-set. The system is based on competitive hybridisation between  
 CC the PCR product and complementary oligonucleotide pairs representing the  
 CC unique DNA sequences. This strand is coupled to a unique subset of  
 CC microspheres and the complementary strand of this oligonucleotide pair is  
 CC labelled with a green emitting fluorophore. The fluorescent  
 CC oligonucleotide and the PCR product are added to the bead-set containing  
 CC the microsphere subset and the mixture is hybridised and analysed by flow  
 CC cytometry. The other DNA pairs of sequences are labelled and coupled  
 CC similarly. The ability of the PCR product to inhibit the hybridisation of  
 CC the fluorescent oligonucleotides to their respective microsphere subset  
 CC is used to determine the DNA sequence and the corresponding alleles  
 CC present in the PCR product. The flow cytometry method using the novel  
 CC bead-sets can also be used in quantitative and qualitative assay of  
 CC illicit or therapeutic drugs, antigens, auto antibodies, analytes  
 CC commonly elevated during pregnancy or nucleic acids, epitope screening of  
 CC a monoclonal antibody and for detecting specific gene mutations  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAG 782  
 Db 18 AACTGGAGAGAG 5

RESULT 1251  
 AAX75547/c  
 ID AAX75547 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX75547;  
 XX  
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #6.  
 XX  
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammetthead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 OS  
 PN WO9715662-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 DR  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 184; 218pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 367 AAGAGCGCTGGCC 380  
 Db 16 AAGAGAGCTGGCC 3

RESULT 1252  
 AAT85599  
 ID AAT85599 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT85599;  
 XX  
 DT 17-MAR-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Scrambled oligonucleotide +85 for human WSX receptor cDNA.  
 XX  
 KW Human; WSX receptor; identification; purification; ligand; activator;  
 KW antibody; agonist; proliferation; obesity; differentiation; anaemia;  
 KW treatment; neoplasia; arteriosclerosis; Type II diabetes;  
 KW polycystic ovarian disease; cardiovascular disease; osteoarthritis;  
 KW dermatological disorder; hypertension; insulin resistance;  
 KW hypercholesterolaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;  
 KW scrambled; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9725425-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-JUL-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 07-JAN-1997; 97WO-US000325.  
 XX  
 PR 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.  
 PR 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Bennett B, Carter PJ, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W;  
 PI Rodrigues ML;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-372864/34.  
 XX  
 PT WSX receptor and related antibodies and ligands - used to develop  
 PT products for diagnosis and therapy, e.g. for improving haematopoiesis or

PT for treating tumours.  
 XX Example 8; Fig 7; 219pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is the scrambled oligonucleotide +85 for the human  
 CC WSX receptor cDNA. The receptor can be used to identify and purify  
 CC ligands and activators. An anti-WSX receptor antibody can be used as an  
 CC agonist to activate the WSX receptor, leading to enhanced proliferation  
 CC or differentiation of a cell expressing the WSX receptor. It can also be  
 CC used to decrease body weight and/or fat-depot weight and/or food intake  
 CC in an obese mammal. WSX receptor ligands can be used to enhance  
 CC proliferation or differentiation of lymphoid, myeloid or erythroid blood  
 CC cell lineages. This is useful when a mammal, especially a human, is  
 CC suffering from decreased blood cell levels, i.e. anaemia, caused by  
 CC chemotherapy, radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation therapy.  
 CC It can also be used to repopulate blood cells in a mammal. The products  
 CC can also be used to treat, e.g. neoplastic disorders, arteriosclerosis,  
 CC Type II diabetes, polycystic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases,  
 CC osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, hypertension, insulin  
 CC resistance, hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer and  
 CC cholelithiasis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 438 AGTCTAAAGCCAGA 451  
 DB 2 AGTCTTAAGCCAGA 15  
 RESULT 1253  
 AAV44627/C  
 ID AAV44627 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAV44627;  
 XX  
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human uncoupling protein-2 UCP2 gene primer hUCP2.CDSF5.  
 XX  
 KW Uncoupling protein-2; UCP2 gene; human; respiration; thermogenesis;  
 KW obesity; hyperinsulinaemia; glucose intolerance; diabetes; syndrome X;  
 KW hypothermia; wasting; cachexia; anorexia; inflammation; fever;  
 KW hyperthermia; gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9831396-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-JUL-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.  
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 XX  
 PI Surwit RS, Collins SA, Warden CH, Seldin MF, Ricquier D;  
 PI Bouillaud F;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 1998-413823/35.  
 XX  
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.  
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 XX  
 PI Surwit RS, Collins SA, Warden CH, Seldin MF, Ricquier D;  
 PI Bouillaud F;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 1998-413823/35.  
 XX  
 PF Method for treating disease associated with altered UCP-2 expression - by  
 PF administering agent which enhances or inhibits UCP-2 activity,  
 PF effectively to treat obesity, diabetes, fever, hyperthermia, cachexia  
 PF etc.  
 XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 1F; 98pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Primer hUCP2.CDSF5 is used with reverse primer hUCP2.CDSR5 (see AAV44628)  
 CC in the PCR amplification of a 1125 bp region of the human uncoupling  
 CC protein-2 (UCP2) gene coding sequence (see also AAV44595). The invention  
 CC relates to a method for treating diseases associated with altered UCP2  
 CC expression, such as obesity, diabetes, syndrome X, hypothermia,  
 CC hyperinsulinaemia, glucose intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation,  
 CC cachexia, fever or hyperthermia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 260 AGACAGGAGCACCT 273  
 DB 14 AGACAGGGGCACCT 1  
 RESULT 1254  
 AAV44621/C  
 ID AAV44621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAV44621;  
 XX  
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human uncoupling protein-2 UCP2 gene primer hUCP2.CDSF2.  
 XX  
 KW Uncoupling protein-2; UCP2 gene; human; respiration; thermogenesis;  
 KW obesity; hyperinsulinaemia; glucose intolerance; diabetes; syndrome X;  
 KW hypothermia; wasting; cachexia; anorexia; inflammation; fever;  
 KW hyperthermia; gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9831396-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-JUL-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.  
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 XX  
 PI Surwit RS, Collins SA, Warden CH, Seldin MF, Ricquier D;  
 PI Bouillaud F;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 1998-413823/35.  
 XX  
 PF Method for treating disease associated with altered UCP-2 expression - by  
 PF administering agent which enhances or inhibits UCP-2 activity,  
 PF effectively to treat obesity, diabetes, fever, hyperthermia, cachexia  
 PF etc.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1F; 98pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Primer hUCP2.CDSF2 is used with reverse primer hUCP2.CDSR2 (see AAV44622)  
 CC in the PCR amplification of a 1043 bp region of the human uncoupling  
 CC protein-2 (UCP2) gene coding sequence (see also AAV44595). The invention  
 CC relates to a method for treating diseases associated with altered UCP2  
 CC expression, such as obesity, diabetes, syndrome X, hypothermia,  
 CC hyperinsulinaemia, glucose intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation,  
 CC cachexia, fever or hyperthermia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACAGGAGCACCT 273  
 DB 14 AGACAGGAGCACCT 1

RESULT 1255  
 AAX29180/c  
 ID AAX29180 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX29180;  
 XX  
 DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE House-keeping control gene GAPDH amplifying primer GAPDH-L.  
 XX  
 KW Osteopontin; antisense; restenosis; coronary arterial tissue; CASMC;  
 XX inflammation; coronary artery smooth muscle cell; angioplasty; human;  
 KW GAPDH; house-keeping gene; glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; OPN;  
 XX PCR primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9907844-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016569.  
 XX  
 PR 07-AUG-1997; 97US-0054967P.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX  
 PI Mukherjee AB, Kundu GC, Panda DK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-190049/16.  
 XX  
 XX New osteopontin antisense sequences - useful to treat restenosis,  
 XX particularly following vascular surgery.  
 PT  
 PS Example 1; Page 29; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to antisense osteopontin oligonucleotide sequences  
 CC which are complementary to at least a portion of the human osteopontin  
 CC (OPN) cDNA sequence (AAX29181). The antisense sequences are used to  
 CC prevent restenosis in tissue, particularly coronary arterial tissue,  
 CC especially where the patient is undergoing angioplasty, particularly  
 CC percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty or directional coronary  
 CC atherectomy. They prevent secretion of osteopontin by monocytes and  
 CC macrophages which infiltrate to sites of inflammation following surgery.  
 CC Osteopontin probably causes restenosis by inducing coronary artery smooth  
 CC muscle cells (CASMC) to migrate to, and proliferate at, angioplasty  
 CC injury sites. Sequences AAX29180-181 represent PCR primers amplifying a  
 CC control house-keeping gene GAPDH  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1256  
 AAX90266  
 ID AAX90266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX90266;  
 XX  
 DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE DQA1 gene PCR primer DQA102 A strand.  
 XX  
 KW Monoclonal antibody; epitope; multiplexed analysis; diagnosis;  
 KW genetic analysis; flow cytometry; human myelin basic protein; MBP;  
 KW microbial antigen; viral antigen; pathological condition; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS WO9936564-A1.  
 XX  
 PN 22-JUL-1999.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 15-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000918.  
 XX  
 PR 16-JAN-1998; 98US-00008387.  
 XX  
 PA (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Chandler VS, Fulton JR, Chandler MB;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-444409/37.  
 XX  
 PT Beadset for simultaneous detection of many analytes by flow cytometry,  
 PT e.g. for detecting antigens, antibodies, or nucleic acid mutations.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 102; 301pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a beadset (A), able to detect many  
 CC analytes (I) in a single sample by flow cytometry (FC). (A) is produced  
 CC by: (i) providing many subsets of beads which, within each subset, are  
 CC homogeneous as regards at least 3 selected class parameters (C) but  
 CC sufficiently different in at least one C from beads in other subsets to  
 CC provide a profile of C values unique for each subset in FC; (ii) coupling  
 CC the beads in each subset with a reactant (R), specific for a given (I)  
 CC and (iii) mixing the subsets to form an (A) in which subsets (and thus  
 CC bound R) are identifiable in FC from the unique profile of C. A method of  
 CC flow cytometry analysis using (A) is used to detect a very wide range of  
 CC (I), e.g. microbial or viral antigens (particularly from pathogens that  
 CC cause venereal, pulmonary or gastrointestinal disease); therapeutic or  
 CC illicit drugs; antigens or antibodies associated with particular  
 CC pathological conditions (malignancy, allergy, autoimmune disease, blood-  
 CC borne viruses or cardiovascular disease); hormones, including those  
 CC indicative of pregnancy; enzymes; immunoglobulins (Ig), particularly of  
 CC different (sub)classes; Ig that form part of a particular epitope  
 CC (specifically an epitope of human immune deficiency virus) or nucleic  
 CC acids (particularly for detecting a wide variety of mutations, e.g. those  
 CC present in the ret proto-oncogene, the low density lipoprotein receptor,  
 CC the Duchenne muscular dystrophy, angiotensin p53, and Rb genes. The  
 CC process is particularly used for diagnosis of disease and for genetic  
 CC analysis. The present sequence represents a DQA gene PCR primer used in  
 CC the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAG 782  
 DB 1 AACTGGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1257  
 AAX90267/c  
 ID AAX90267 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX90267;

XX 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX DQA1 gene PCR primer DQA102 B strand.

XX Monoclonal antibody; epitope; multiplexed analysis; diagnosis;

XX genetic analysis; flow cytometry; human myelin basic protein; MBP;

XX microbial antigen; viral antigen; pathological condition; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9936564-A1.

XX 22-JUL-1999.

XX 15-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000918.

XX 16-JAN-1998; 98US-00008387.

XX (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.

XX Chandler VS, Fulton JR, Chandler MB;

XX WPI; 1999-444409/37.

XX Beadset for simultaneous detection of many analytes by flow cytometry,

XX e.g. for detecting antigens, antibodies, or nucleic acid mutations.

XX Example; Page 102; 301pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a beadset (A), able to detect many

XX analytes (I) in a single sample by flow cytometry (FC). (A) is produced

XX by: (i) providing many subsets of beads which, within each subset, are

XX homogeneous as regards at least 3 selected class parameters (C) but

XX sufficiently different in at least one C from beads in other subsets to

XX provide a profile of C values unique for each subset in FC; (ii) coupling

XX the beads in each subset with a reactant (R), specific for a given (I)

XX and (iii) mixing the subsets to form an (A) in which subsets (and thus

XX bound R) are identifiable in FC from the unique profile of C. A method of

XX flow cytometry analysis using (A) is used to detect a very wide range of

XX (I), e.g. microbial or viral antigens (particularly from pathogens that

XX cause venereal, pulmonary or gastrointestinal disease); therapeutic or

XX illicit drugs; antigens or antibodies associated with particular

XX pathological conditions (malignancy, allergy, autoimmune disease, blood-

XX borne viruses or cardiovascular disease); hormones, including those

XX indicative of pregnancy; enzymes; immunoglobulins (Ig), particularly of

XX different (sub)classes; Ig that form part of a particular epitope

XX (specifically an epitope of human immune deficiency virus) or nucleic

XX acids (particularly for detecting a wide variety of mutations, e.g. those

XX present in the ret proto-oncogene, the low density lipoprotein receptor,

XX the Duchenne muscular dystrophy, angiotensin p53, and Rb genes. The

XX process is particularly used for diagnosis of disease and for genetic

XX analysis. The present sequence represents a DQA gene PCR primer used in

XX the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAG 782

DB 18 AACTGGAGAGAGAG 5

RESULT 1258

AAZ34352

ID AAZ34352 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ34352;

XX 14-DEC-1999 (first entry)

XX Nucleic acid-based diagnostic exemplification oligonucleotide #14.

XX Catalytic nucleic acid-based diagnostic method; determination; AIDS;

XX mutation; ribozyme; target; cleavage; amplification; PCR primer; probe;

XX cancer; human immune deficiency virus; cystic fibrosis; HIV; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9950452-A1.

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX 16-MAR-1999; 99WO-IB000848.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079651P.

XX (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON RES PTY LTD.

XX Todd AV, Fuery CJ, Cairns MJ;

XX WPI; 1999-591332/50.

XX Detecting diseases associated with a known mutation by amplification and

XX cleavage with catalytic nucleic acids, particularly for cancer, human

XX immune deficiency virus and cystic fibrosis.

XX Disclosure; Page 19; 57pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining whether a

XX subject is afflicted with a disorder characterised by the presence of a

XX known nucleic acid. The method comprises: (i) amplifying, in an isolated

XX sample from the subject, the nucleic acid segment that, in an affected

XX individual contains (A), (ii) treating the amplicons with a catalytic

XX nucleic acid (I) that specifically recognizes and cleaves a target

XX sequence present in either the mutated or wild-type segments, but not in

XX both; and (iii) detecting any cleavage caused by (I). Step (ii) may be

XX performed concurrently with (i). The method is specifically used to

XX diagnose cancer (especially), acquired immune deficiency syndrome and

XX cystic fibrosis. (i) recognises as few as two bp to create a cleavage

XX site (contrast at least 4 bp required by enzymes used in restriction

XX fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis); such sites occur more

XX frequently than restriction enzyme sites, and mismatched primers can be

XX used to induce cleavage sites for (I). The method is potentially more

XX flexible than RFLP and does not require any enzymes or toxic compounds.

XX AA234339 to AA234450 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the

XX exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 TCCTGCTGCGCGGC 395

DB 2 UCCUGUGCGCGGC 15

RESULT 1259

AAZ57940

ID AAZ57940 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ57940;

XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for G. oxydans D-sorbitol dehydrogenase coding sequence.

XX D-sorbitol dehydrogenase; L-sorbose; 2-keto-L-gulononic acid; precursor;

XX L-ascorbic acid production; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Gluconobacter oxydans.  
XX  
XX WO9920763-A1.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1999.  
XX  
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP004612.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97JP-00285280.  
XX  
XX (FUJI ) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.  
XX  
XX Saito Y, Ishii Y, Noguchi Y, Yoshikawa K, Soeda S;  
XX WPI; 1999-302741/25.  
XX  
XX Gene group for D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple large-scale  
XX production of L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulononic acid as precursor for L-  
XX ascorbic acid.  
XX  
XX Example 5; Page 26; 83pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-sorbitol  
XX dehydrogenase of the invention. Cells transformed with a vector  
XX containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used to produce L-  
XX sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulononic acid as precursor for simple large-scale L-  
XX ascorbic acid production  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 477 CTTGGCATTCTTCA 490  
XX DB 2 CTTGGCATTCTTCA 15  
XX  
XX RESULT 1260  
XX ID AAZ58247 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAZ58247;  
XX  
XX 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase specific PCR primer.  
XX  
XX Uteroglobin; human; inflammation; antiinflammatory; cancer; tumour;  
XX metastasis; haematopoiesis; therapy; PCR primer;  
XX glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200004863-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-FEB-2000.  
XX  
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016312.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1998; 98US-00120264.  
XX  
XX (CLAR-) CLARAGEN INC.  
XX (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.  
XX  
XX Pilon A, Mukherjee AB, Zhang Z;  
XX WPI; 2000-182512/16.  
XX  
XX Treating and preventing primary cancer cell growth or tumor metastasis  
XX and stimulating hematopoiesis.  
XX

PS Example 17; Page 45; 73pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is that of human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate  
XX dehydrogenase (GAPDH) specific primer hGAPDH-1. The primer was used in  
XX the PCR amplification of cDNA generated from human cell lines that had  
XX been transfected with human uteroglobin (hUG) expression vectors. hUG-  
XX specific primers (see AAZ58243-44) were also used. The cell lines were  
XX created in order to determine the possible role(s) of UG in suppressing  
XX the invasion of the extracellular matrix by cancer cells. The invention  
XX provides compositions and methods for preventing and treating primary  
XX cancer cell growth and tumour metastasis, as well as stimulation of  
XX haematopoiesis, by targeting a UG receptor with recombinant human UG  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
XX DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4  
XX  
XX RESULT 1261  
XX ID AAZ27446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAZ27446;  
XX  
XX 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, G3PDH, primer 1.  
XX  
XX Transferrin receptor-like protein; Tfr2; chromosome 7q22;  
XX myelodysplastic syndrome; acute myeloid leukaemia; breast cancer;  
XX ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; iron uptake; RT-PCR primer;  
XX glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; G3PDH; ss.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
XX  
XX WO200027874-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-MAY-2000.  
XX  
XX 04-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026205.  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107502P.  
XX 22-JUL-1999; 99US-00358755.  
XX (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.  
XX  
XX Kawabata H, Koeffler HP;  
XX WPI; 2000-376490/32.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid encoding a transferrin receptor-like protein designated  
XX Tfr2, useful as a tool for altering the iron uptake of specific cells,  
XX identifying new ligands, and diagnosing and treating tumors.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 19; 58pp; English.  
XX  
XX The transferrin receptor-like protein, Tfr2 functions in cellular iron  
XX uptake and is localised to chromosome 7q22. Two transcripts are expressed  
XX from the Tfr2 gene: alpha and beta. Tfr2-alpha is predicted to be a  
XX membrane bound form of Tfr2, while the beta form is predicted to be an  
XX intracellular form, since it lacks the putative transmembrane domain of  
XX Tfr2-alpha. Loss of heterozygosity or deletion at the Tfr2 locus has been  
XX reported in several malignant diseases including myelodysplastic  
XX syndromes, acute myeloid leukaemia, breast cancer, ovarian cancer and  
XX pancreatic cancer. It is speculated that Tfr2 mutations may occur in  
XX these cancers. It is known that Tfr2 expression is higher in tumour cells  
XX compared to normal cells. The Tfr2 gene may be used to alter iron uptake

CC by specific cells and may be used for diagnosing or treating tumour  
 CC cells. The present sequence is a RT-PCR primer for glyceraldehyde -3-  
 CC phosphate dehydrogenase, G3PDH, which was amplified as a control in the  
 CC cloning of TfR2

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 224  
 Db 17 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1262  
 AAA65178/c  
 ID AAA65178 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA65178;

XX 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer RGAPDHF used to amplify rat GAPDH.

XX Utrophin; promoter; rat; PCR primer; GAPDH;  
 KW glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; Duchenne's muscular dystrophy;  
 KW DMD; muscular dystrophias; ss.

XX Rattus sp.

XX W0200035474-A1.

XX 22-JUN-2000.

XX 09-DEC-1999; 99WO-DK000694.

XX 11-DEC-1998; 98DK-00001639.

XX (KHUR/) KHURANA T S.

XX Khurana TS;

XX WPI; 2000-431498/37.

XX Use of a neurite derived growth factor for the treatment of muscular  
 PT dystrophias, especially Duchenne's muscular dystrophy.

XX Example 1; Page 16; 37pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the use of a neurite derived growth  
 CC factor for the treatment of muscular dystrophias. The growth factor  
 CC heregulin increases utrophin transcription in skeletal muscle by  
 CC transcriptional activation of the utrophin promoter. To characterise  
 CC utrophin transcriptional regulation a DNBox construct was used. This  
 CC construct has a deletion mutation removing the N-box from the utrophin  
 CC promoter. The level of utrophin transcription was measured by  
 CC quantitative reverse transcription PCR. The present sequence is the  
 CC primer RGAPDHF used to amplify rat glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate  
 CC dehydrogenase as a control. The invention is useful for treatment or  
 CC alleviation of muscular dystrophias, particularly Duchenne's muscular  
 CC dystrophy (DMD)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 224  
 Db 17 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1263

AAZ71244/c

XX AAZ71244 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ71244;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5600.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 1425; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3357, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 246 CTCTTGAAGGACTT 259  
 Db 18 CTCTTGAAGGCTT 5

RESULT 1264

AAZ70190/c

XX AAZ70190 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ70190;

XX



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XX PN WO200006589-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 02-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017470.
XX XX
XX PR 31-JUL-1998; 98US-00126945.
XX XX
XX PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PI Libermann TA, Oettgen JP, Kunsch CA, Endress GA, Rosen CA;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-195255/17.
XX XX
XX XX Novel prostate derived polypeptide, polynucleotide useful for diagnosis,
XX PT prevention and treatment of prostate cancer, autoimmune disorders,
XX PT microbial infections and also as food additive or preservative.
XX XX
XX PS Example 3; Page 51; 132pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present DNA sequence is the antisense PCR primer, used to amplify the
XX CC GAPDH (Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase) sequence. It is used to
XX CC study the tissue distribution of PDEF polypeptides. The PDEF gene is
XX CC mapped to the human chromosome 6p21.3 region that is associated with loss
XX CC of heterozygosity and chromosomal translocations in various human
XX CC cancers. PDEF has cytostatic, cardiant, immunosuppressive,
XX CC cerebroprotective, fungicide, antibacterial, vulnery, neuroprotective,
XX CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, anabolic, antiinflammatory and anorectic
XX CC activity. PDEF polynucleotides are useful in linkage analysis as markers,
XX CC as hybridisation probes for differential identification of the tissues or
XX CC cell types and as polymorphic markers for forensic purposes. PDEF is
XX CC useful as prostate-specific tumour marker for the diagnosis and treatment
XX CC of prostate cancer. PDEF sequences are useful for treating autoimmune
XX CC disorders, haematopoietic, blood coagulation, immune and nervous system
XX CC disorders, hyperproliferative disorders like, neoplasms and microbial
XX CC infections, heart attacks, stroke, scarring and for tissue regeneration.
XX CC They are also useful as food additives or preservatives
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4
RESULT 1267
AAAL5547/c
ID AAAL5547 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAAL5547;
XX XX
XX XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human G-alpha-i3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#25966.
XX XX
XX KW Human: G-alpha-i3; G protein; Gi protein; adenylyl cyclase; dopamine;
XX KW thyrotropin-releasing hormone; somatostatin; signal transduction pathway;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..18
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Optionally phosphorothioate deoxynucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 1..4

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```

FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides providing
FT FT bases 15..18 are also 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides. All
FT FT cytidine residues within this region are then 5-
FT FT methylcytidine"
FT FT modified_base
FT FT 15..18
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides providing
FT FT bases 1..4 are also 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides. All
FT FT cytidine residues within this region are then 5-
FT FT methylcytidine"
XX XX
XX PN US6063626-A.
XX XX
XX PD 16-MAY-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00339775.
XX XX
XX PR 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00339775.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Cowser LM;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-375497/32.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human G-alpha-i3
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with G-alpha-i3 expression and as
XX PT prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
XX PT formation.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 3; Col 39; 30pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide for the human G-
XX CC alpha-i3 gene. The protein produced from this gene is a member of the G
XX CC protein family, and more specifically of the Gi family. The Gi proteins
XX CC are involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and the
XX CC regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. In addition, G-alpha-i3 has been
XX CC shown to have a role in the dopamine, thyrotropin-releasing hormone and
XX CC somatostatin signal transduction pathways. The oligonucleotide may be
XX CC used to modulate expression of the G-alpha-i3 gene and can be used to
XX CC prevent infection, inflammation and tumours
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 880 TTGAGGTCTGTCAT 893
DB 14 TTGAGGTCTGTCAT 1
RESULT 1268
AAS13825/c
ID AAS13825 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAS13825;
XX XX
XX XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE GAPDH sense primer.
XX XX
XX KW Human immunodeficiency virus type 1; HIV-1; GAPDH; primer; antiviral;
XX KW antiinflammatory; antipyretic; analgesic; anti-HIV; viral infection;
XX KW substituted phenol compound; inflammatory response; oedema; fever;
XX KW neuromuscular pain; headache; cancer; arthritis; dementia; AIDS;
XX KW leukaemia virus; ovine lentivirus infection; spumaretrovirus infection;
XX KW simian immunodeficiency virus; SIV; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
XX KW highly active antiviral therapy; HAART; ss.

```

XX OS Unidentified.  
 XX PF WO200168086-A1.  
 XX PN 20-SEP-2001.  
 XX PD 19-MAR-2001; 2001WO-NL000222.  
 XX PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00200991.  
 XX PR (UYUT-) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT.  
 XX PA (UYUT-) UNIV UTRECHT MEDISCH CENT.  
 XX PF Nottet JSLM;  
 XX PI WPI; 2001-607436/69.  
 XX DR Use of substituted phenol compounds for treating viral infection e.g. HIV  
 XX PT infection.  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 15; 48pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to the use of substituted phenol compounds (I) for  
 CC treating viral infections. (I) is used for the treatment of viral  
 CC infection e.g. retroviral infection; in the treatment of inflammatory  
 CC responses such as oedema, fever, algia, neuromuscular pain, headache,  
 CC cancer or arthritic pain, viral infection related or associated demencias  
 CC or other bodily ailments; in the treatment of leukaemia virus infection  
 CC such as caused by bovine leukaemia virus or human T-cell-leukaemia virus,  
 CC ovine lentivirus infections or spumaretrovirus infections, retrovirus  
 CC infection caused by an immunodeficiency virus such as human or simian  
 CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV or SIV), and for pain-relief. The treatment  
 CC can be combined with at least one other antiviral agent to enhance the  
 CC possible number of combinations that can be used to e.g. treat patients  
 CC with retroviral infections such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome  
 CC (AIDS) or AIDS-related infections, thus enhancing therapeutic  
 CC possibilities for combination or highly active antiviral therapy (HAART).  
 CC The composition allows treatment in a conveniently wide therapeutic  
 CC window. The present represents GAPDH sense primer used in the method of  
 CC the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCACGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 17 CCACGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1269  
 AAH48628/c  
 ID AAH48628 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAH48628;  
 XX DT 21-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human MLP exon 2 mutagenic primer SEQ ID 6.  
 XX KW MLP; human; mutation; muscle-specific promoter; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW dilative cardiomyopathy; cardiant; gene therapy; myocardial disease;  
 KW sarcomer; dystrophin; cardial actin; hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;  
 KW long QT syndrome; chromosome 11p15.1; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX PA WO200157208-A2.  
 XX PN  
 XX PI

PD 09-AUG-2001.  
 XX PF 01-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001042.  
 XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000DE-01004857.  
 XX PA (SCHD ) SCHERING AG.  
 XX PF Knoell R;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-483436/52.  
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding mutant MLP, useful for diagnosis and treatment  
 XX PT of myocardial disease, particularly dilatative cardiomyopathy.  
 XX PS Example 3; Page 50; 53pp; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid (I) encoding an MLP (not  
 CC defined) which has a 1273 base pair (bp) sequence (I) that includes a  
 CC mutation at base 10 in exon 2 or the third position of codon 112 in exon  
 CC 4, is new. The product of the invention has cardiant activity and can be  
 CC used for gene therapy. (I), and related nucleic acids or probes, are used  
 CC in diagnosis of and/or screening for myocardial diseases (or  
 CC predisposition), especially dilatative cardiomyopathy. Both specified  
 CC mutations are associated with development of these diseases. Antibodies  
 CC (Ab) raised against MCP and other peptides encoded by (I) can be used  
 CC similarly. Also the regulatory region (III) of the genomic MLP sequence  
 CC (optionally when incorporated into vectors or cells) is used in gene  
 CC therapy, specifically for prevention and/or treatment of cardiovascular  
 CC disease, particularly those which involve a point mutation in a gene  
 CC encoding sarcomer, dystrophin or cardial actin, e.g. hypertrophic  
 CC cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome and dilative cardiomyopathy. The  
 CC regulatory region of the MLP gene provides muscle-specific gene  
 CC expression. This sequence represents a mutagenic primer used to  
 CC illustrate the method of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 CCAGTTTGGCATTT 524  
 DB 14 CCAGTTTGGCATCT 1

RESULT 1270  
 AAH79635/c  
 ID AAH79635 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAH79635;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 43.  
 XX KW Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;  
 KW antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US6187586-B1.  
 XX PD 13-FEB-2001.  
 XX PF 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.  
 XX PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PN Monia BP, Cowser LM, Roth RA;  
 XX PI



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RESULT 1273
AAS95212
ID AAS95212 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS95212;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Otoferlin exon PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOF; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;
KW autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200170972-A2.
XX
PD 27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-1B000578.
XX
PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191738P.
XX
PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
PI Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
PI Weil D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-611499/70.
XX
PT Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
PT nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
PT gene, implicated in deafness.
XX
PS Claim 25; Page 31; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
CC sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
CC human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
CC autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for
CC detecting deafness disease in humans and for characterising the functions
CC of proteins and genes encoding them in auditory function. AAS95022-
CC AAS95248 represent human and mouse otoferlin coding sequences, PCR
CC primers and related sequences of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Claim 25; Page 31; 99pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for
detecting deafness disease in humans and for characterising the functions
of proteins and genes encoding them in auditory function. AAS95022-
AAS95248 represent human and mouse otoferlin coding sequences, PCR
primers and related sequences of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 210 TCCAGCCCTCTCC 223
DB 2 TCCAGCCCTGTCC 15
XX
RESULT 1274
AAS95085/C
ID AAS95085 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS95085;
XX
DT 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human otoferlin exon PCR primer #50.
XX
KW Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOF; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;
KW autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200170972-A2.
XX
PD 27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-1B000578.
XX
PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191738P.
XX
PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
PI Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
PI Weil D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-611499/70.
XX
PT Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
PT nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
PT gene, implicated in deafness.
XX
PS Claim 25; Page 17; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
CC sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
CC human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
CC autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for
CC detecting deafness disease in humans and for characterising the functions
CC of proteins and genes encoding them in auditory function. AAS95022-
CC AAS95248 represent human and mouse otoferlin coding sequences, PCR
CC primers and related sequences of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 302 GGCCCTGCATGGGA 315
DB 16 GTCCCTGCATGGGA 3
XX
RESULT 1275
AAF28498/C
ID AAF28498 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF28498;
XX
DT 12-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GADPH PCR sense primer.
XX
KW Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; cytotstatic; GADPH;
KW dermatological; antiinflammatory; osteopathic; antiseborrheic;
KW telomeric repeat amplification protocol; TRAP; vitamin D3 analogue;
KW prostate cancer; breast cancer; myeloid leukaemia; baldness;
KW sebaceous gland disease; acne; seborrheic dermatitis; osteoporosis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200104089-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP006393.
XX
PR 12-JUL-1999; 99US-0143413P.
XX
PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Batcho AD, Hennessy BM, Uskokovic MR;
XX

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DR WPI; 2001-138294/14.  
 XX New vitamin D3 analogs, useful for treating prostate and breast cancer,  
 PT myeloid leukemia, benign prostate growth, baldness, sebaceous gland  
 PT diseases e.g. acne or dermatitis and osteoporosis.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 7; 31pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is a primer which was used as a control in a  
 CC telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP) assay to determine the  
 CC effects of vitamin D3 analogues on human telomerase reverse transcriptase  
 CC (hTERT) expression. The vitamin D3 analogues are useful for treating  
 CC prostate cancer, breast cancer, myeloid leukaemia, benign prostate  
 CC growth, baldness, sebaceous gland diseases such as acne or seborrheic  
 CC dermatitis and osteoporosis  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4  
 RESULT 1276  
 AAF31014/C  
 ID AAF31014 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAF31014;  
 XX 05-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DE GAPDH PCR primer #1.  
 XX PCR primer; anti-HIV; antiviral; GAPDH; 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivative;  
 KW ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS WO200101985-A1.  
 XX 11-JAN-2001.  
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000WO-NL000460.  
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99EP-00202156.  
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142297P.  
 PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00200991.  
 XX (UYUT-) UNIV UTRECHT MEDISCH CENT.  
 PA (UYUT-) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT.  
 XX Nottet JSLM;  
 PI WPI; 2001-138057/14.  
 XX Use of 2-acetoxy phenyl sulfide derivatives for production of  
 PT pharmaceuticals composition for treatment of viral infection.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 17; 36pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for treating  
 CC viral infections e.g. HIV infection. The pharmaceutical compositions  
 CC comprise 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivatives or their functional  
 CC equivalents. PCR primers for HIV-1 tat/rev coding sequence (see AAF31013  
 CC and AAF31015) were used in an assay to study the effects of the  
 CC pharmaceutical compositions on the transcriptional level of HIV-1. The  
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer for GAPDH, and was used as a negative  
 CC control in the HIV PCR assay. The composition is also useful for  
 CC providing pain relief such as in prophylaxis or therapeutic treatment of

CC inflammatory responses such as oedema, fever, algesia, neuromuscular  
 CC pain, headache, cancer or arthritic pain, viral infection-related or  
 CC associated dementia and other bodily ailments  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4  
 RESULT 1277  
 AAD37471/C  
 ID AAD37471 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAD37471;  
 AC AAD37471;  
 XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DE GAPDH specific antisense RT-PCR primer.  
 XX Therapy; transcription factor; TF; gastrointestinal inflammatory disease;  
 KW dermatologic inflammatory disease; bacterial sepsis; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; kidney disorder; rheumatologic disorder; psoriasis;  
 KW vasculitis; osteoarthritis; collagen vascular disorder; atherosclerosis;  
 KW systematic lupus erythematosus; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; restenosis;  
 KW scleroderma; transplant rejection; stroke; vasotropic; immunosuppressive;  
 KW antibacterial; nontropic; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective;  
 KW antipyretic; RT-PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS WO200224144-A2.  
 XX 28-MAR-2002.  
 PD 20-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029340.  
 XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234379P.  
 PR (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.  
 XX Oettgen P, Libermann T, Goldring M;  
 PI WPI; 2002-425892/45.  
 DR Treating inflammation associated with rheumatologic, dermatologic, and  
 XX gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in a mammal, comprises altering  
 PT activity of a transcription factor involved in mediating the  
 PT inflammation.  
 XX Example 1; Page 40; 112pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to a method for treating inflammation in a mammal.  
 CC The method comprises altering the activity of a transcription factor (TF)  
 CC involved in mediating the inflammation. The method is useful for treating  
 CC inflammation located in a tissue, synovial fluid or blood associated with  
 CC an inflammatory disease, in a mammal. The inflammatory disease comprises  
 CC vascular inflammatory disorders comprising bacterial sepsis, dermatologic  
 CC inflammatory diseases, rheumatologic disorders, gastrointestinal  
 CC disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, collagen vascular  
 CC disorder, vasculitis, scleroderma and systemic lupus erythematosus. The  
 CC inflammatory disease comprises atherosclerosis, restenosis, psoriasis,  
 CC transplantation associated arteriopathy, multiple sclerosis, diabetes,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, transplant rejection, stroke, other autoimmune  
 CC diseases and fever. The method treats or prevents inflammation after  
 CC cartilage implantation in a mammal. Increasing the activity of TF which  
 CC is either not expressed in diseased tissue or expressed in low amounts,

CC	invention
XX	Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18; Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 7.1e-02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	766 CAGAACTGGGAGC 779 
Ddb	4 CAGAACTGGGACG 17 

RESULT 1279  
ABL88793  
ID ABL88793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL88793;  
XX  
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX	Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX	KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
KW	XX
XX	OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS	OS Synthetic.
XX	XX
PN	EP1174518-A1.
XX	XX
PD	23-JAN-2002.
XX	XX
PF	20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX	XX

PR	20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX	
PA	(AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
XX	
XX	Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2002-156696/21.
DR	
XX	
XX	Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
PT	especially clinical samples has groups capable to identify essentially
PT	all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
PT	significance.
PT	

PS The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
XX family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the

CC	comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance for			
CC	a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for			
CC	diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a			
CC	member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent			
CC	oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present			
CC	invention			
XX				
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;			
	Query Match	1.5%;	Score 12.4;	DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity	92.9%;	Pred. No. 7.1e+02;	
	Matches 13;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	766 CAGAACTGGAGAG	779		

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Qy 766 CAGACTGGAGAG 779

Db  
4 CAGAACTGGAAAAG 17

RESULT 1280

ABL88792  
ID ABL88792 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL88792:

DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:14.

Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
reverse transcriptase; binding group: ss.

Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

OS Synthetic

PN EP1174518-A1.

23-JAN-2002.

20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.

20-JUL-2000: 2000EP-00202611.

PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

PI Loukachov VV, van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

WPI; 2002-156696/21.

Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples, especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high significance.

PS Disclosure; Page 10; 166pp; English.

The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample, by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a member of a family of nucleic acids. AB188779 to AB189321 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 18 BP: 8 A: 1 C: 7 G: 2 T: 0 U: 0 Other: XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  
766 CAGAACTGGAGAAG 779

Db  
4 CAGAAATGGAGAAG 17

RESULT 1281

ABL88832  
ID ABL88832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL88832;

XX	22-MAY-2002	(first entry)
DT		
XX		
DE	HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:54.	
XX		
KW	Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;	
KW	reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.	
XX		
OS	Human immunodeficiency virus 1.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
XX	EP1174518-A1.	
PN		
XX		
XX	23-JAN-2002.	
PD		
XX		
XX	20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.	
PF		
XX		
XX	20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.	
PR		
XX		
XX	(AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.	
PA		
XX		
FI	Leukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2002-156696/21.	
DR		
XX		
XX	Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples.	
PT	especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially	
PT	all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high	
PT	significance.	
XX		
XX	Disclosure; Page 20; 166pp; English.	
PS		
XX		
CC	The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a	
CC	family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative	
CC	low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to	
CC	identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family	
CC	of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of	
CC	binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,	
CC	by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining	
CC	whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the	
CC	sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample	
CC	comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of	
CC	a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for	
CC	diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a	
CC	member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent	
CC	oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present	
CC	invention	

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

QY 765 GCAGAACTGGAGAA 778  
Dp 3 GCAGAACTGGAAA 16

RESULT 1282  
AAD27878/c  
ID AAD27878 standard: DNA: 18 BP.

AC AAD27878;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

	Mouse	RYK	exodomain/transmembrane domain	DNA sense PCR primer.
DE				
XX				

Developmental disorder; diagnosis; RYK; related to tyrosine kinase; receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like molecule; morphogenesis; craniofacial structure; neural condition; axon guidance; angiogenesis; corpus callosum defect; muscle development; PCR primer; mouse; ss.

XX OS Mus sp.  
XX PN WO200210359-A1.  
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.  
XX PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-AU000932.  
XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000AU-00009091.  
XX PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.  
XX PI Stacke S, Halford MM, Wilks AF, Buchert M, Hovens C;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-206187/26.  
XX PT Diagnosing developmental abnormality in an animal, comprises screening  
XX PT for the presence of a functional receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like  
XX PT molecule, such as RYK, a mediator of RYK signaling, or a polynucleotide  
XX PT encoding RYK.  
XX PS Example 3; Page 32; 62pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a likelihood for  
XX CC progression of developmental abnormality or diagnosing a genetic or  
XX CC biochemical basis behind a particular developmental abnormality in an  
XX CC animal by screening for a functional receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like  
XX CC molecule such as RYK (related to tyrosine kinase), a mediator of RYK  
XX CC signalling, or a polynucleotide encoding the RYK or its signalling  
XX CC mediator. The developmental disorder includes an aberration in  
XX CC morphogenesis of craniofacial structures including the secondary palate,  
XX CC a neural condition (e.g. aberration in axon guidance or where axons fail  
XX CC to cross the midline as in corpus callosum defects), conditions affecting  
XX CC angiogenesis and muscle development (e.g. muscle insertion) and  
XX CC maintenance. The method is also used to screen for a chemical or natural  
XX CC product which blocks, reverses or otherwise ameliorates the effects of a  
XX CC mutated RYK phenotype. The invention permits the early diagnosis of  
XX CC abnormalities in an animal and provides a method for genetic or other  
XX CC therapeutic intervention. The present sequence is a PCR primer for  
XX CC amplifying mouse RYK exodomain/transmembrane domain DNA  
XX QY Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 706 TGCCCATAGCCCAA 719  
Db 15 TGCCCATAGCCACA 2  
RESULT 1283  
ABK90170/c  
ID ABK90170 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABK90170;  
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human/mouse GAPDH PCR primer #2.  
XX KW Human; mouse; blood vessel development; endothelial cell differentiation;  
XX KW Ets; transcription factor; vascular specific gene; endothelial function;  
XX KW angiogenesis; vascular development; coronary heart disease; ischaemia;  
XX KW poor circulation; peripheral vascular disease; cerebral vascular disease;  
XX KW cancer; diabetic retinopathy; joint inflammation; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX KW localised inflammation; psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; ELF-1;  
XX KW glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN Mus sp.

XX PN WO200255698-A2.  
XX PD 18-JUL-2002.  
XX DF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044586.  
XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253566P.  
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.  
XX PI Oettgen P, Libermann T;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-583658/62.  
XX PT Controlling blood vessel development and/or endothelial cell  
XX PT differentiation comprises altering the activity of an Ets transcription  
XX PT factor used in regulating endothelial function or angiogenesis.  
XX PS Example; Page 36; 81pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention relates to a new method of controlling blood vessel  
XX CC development and/or endothelial cell differentiation in a mammal. The  
XX CC method involves altering the activity of an Ets transcription factor  
XX CC which activates vascular specific genes, where decreasing or increasing  
XX CC the activity of this transcription factor decreases or increases blood  
XX CC vessel development or endothelial cell differentiation. The method of the  
XX CC invention is useful in modulating the development of the blood vessels  
XX CC and/or endothelial cell differentiation by altering the activity of the  
XX CC Ets transcription factors, which are essential for regulating blood  
XX CC vessel development, endothelial cell differentiation, angiogenesis, and  
XX CC endothelial function. The method is also useful in screening for  
XX CC compounds that affect the activity of these transcription factors, and  
XX CC using these compounds to diagnose or treat diseases that involve vascular  
XX CC development, such as coronary heart disease, ischaemia, poor circulation,  
XX CC peripheral or cerebral vascular disease, cancer, diabetic retinopathy,  
XX CC inflammation in joints of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, localised  
XX CC inflammation, psoriasis or inflammatory bowel disease. The ELF-1  
XX CC polynucleotide and the vector may also be useful in treating the above  
XX CC diseases as gene therapy. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a  
XX CC PCR primer that was used in the methods of the invention to amplify human  
XX CC and mouse glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) sequences  
XX QY Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4  
RESULT 1284  
ABT08393/c  
ID ABT08393 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABT08393;  
XX DT 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human beta-APP promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 28.  
XX KW Human; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor;  
XX KW inhibitor; cancer; age-related disease; promoter; atherosclerosis;  
XX KW cyrostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
XX KW nephrotropic; antiarthritic; arthritis; renal disease;  
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200266681-A2.

XX PD 29-AUG-2002.  
XX PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002784.  
XX PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265840P.  
XX PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861925.  
XX PA (UNII ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.  
XX PI Poole J, Roninson IB, Chang B;  
XX PI WPI; 2002-674960/72.  
XX PT New recombinant expression construct, useful for identifying compounds  
XX PT that inhibit the induction of genes induced by cyclin-dependent kinase  
XX PT inhibitors for preventing or treating cancer, renal failure or  
XX PT Alzheimer's disease.  
XX PT Example 8; Page 125; 137pp; English.  
XX PT The present invention relates to a recombinant expression construct  
XX PT encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian  
XX PT gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. The construct  
XX PT is useful for identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes  
XX PT induced by CDK inhibitors. The compounds are useful for preventing or  
XX PT treating a disease caused by CDK inhibitor induced gene expression, e.g.  
XX PT cancer other than colon cancer, renal failure, Alzheimer's disease,  
XX PT amyloidosis, age-related diseases, atherosclerosis or arthritis. The  
XX PT present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a human promoter  
XX PT suitable for use in the construct of the invention  
XX PT Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e-02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 195 GTCAGTTCTCGG 208  
DB 18 GTCAGTTCTCGG 5

RESULT 1285  
AAD53969/c  
ID AAD53969 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAD53969;  
XX DT 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human KIF1Bbeta DNA fragment.  
XX KW KIF1B protein; gene therapy; molecular motor protein; kinesin; human;  
XX KW KIF1Bbeta gene-associated disease; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2A;  
XX KW muscular; transgenic; gene; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX FT 1..18  
XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX FT /product= "Human KIF1Bbeta peptide"  
XX FT /note= "CDS does not include start and stop codon"  
XX FT /partial  
XX PN WO200297079-A2.  
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005226.  
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293513P.

XX PA (UITY ) UNIV TOKYO.  
XX PI Hirokawa N, Hayashi Y;  
XX PR WPI; 2003-167276/16.  
XX PR P-PSDE; AAE35319.  
XX PT New KIF1B polypeptide having motor activity that transports synaptic  
XX PT vesicle precursor, is useful for developing therapeutic or preventive  
XX PT agent for KIF1B gene-associated diseases e.g. Charcot-Marie-Tooth  
XX PT disease type 2A.  
XX PS Example 6; Fig 7; 44pp; English.  
XX PT The invention relates to KIF1B protein which belongs to kinesin  
XX PT superfamily of molecular motor proteins (KIFs). KIF1B is useful for  
XX PT screening for a compound binding to it. Composition comprising the  
XX PT selected compound is useful for treating, alleviating, or preventing a  
XX PT KIF1B gene-associated disease, in particular Charcot-Marie-Tooth  
XX PT disease type 2A. Transgenic non-human vertebrate, are useful for  
XX PT screening for a candidate compound for treating, alleviating, or  
XX PT preventing a KIF1B gene-associated disease. KIF1B DNA is useful for  
XX PT gene therapy and for recombinant production of polypeptides. KIF1B  
XX PT antibody is useful for affinity purification of KIF1B and for detecting  
XX PT expression of KIF1B gene at the protein level. The present sequence  
XX PT is human KIF1B DNA fragment  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 706 TGCCCATAGCCAAA 719  
DB 14 TGCCCATAGCCAAA 1

RESULT 1286  
ABX77459  
ID ABX77459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABX77459;  
XX DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human lrba gene 3' splice donor site for Exon 21.  
XX KW LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; lrba; cancer;  
XX KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic; gene therapy; tumour; melanoma;  
XX KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma; lymphoblastic leukaemia;  
XX KW lung carcinoma; ds; human; mouse.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200278614-A2.  
XX PD 10-OCT-2002.  
XX PF 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010350.  
XX PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280107P.  
XX PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.  
XX PI Kerr WG, Wang J;  
XX PR WPI; 2003-103233/09.  
XX PT A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful  
XX PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient.

PS Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like

CC Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour growth. The

CC invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to

CC suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and

CC small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have

CC cytosolic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a

CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering

CC to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The

CC agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or

CC a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence

CC that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the

CC invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour

CC or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal

CC cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic

CC leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a DNA

CC sequence used within the scope of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 AAATTCAGGAGCT 730

DB 1 AATTTTCAGGAGCT 14

RESULT 1287

ABQ80186/c

ID ABQ80186 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABQ80186;

XX

DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE hGapdh 5' primer.

XX

XX PCR; exon 1A; DM1; divalent metal transporter 1; isoform 1A;

KW iron-regulated; intestine; iron absorption; iron overload; primer;

KW blood transfusion; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;

KW ischaemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; amplify; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO2003016341-A2.

XX

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX

XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002WO-IB003647.

XX

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00020149.

XX

XX (EUMO-) EURO MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LAB.

XX

XX Hubert N, Hentze M;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-278544/27.

XX

XX New polypeptide comprising a polypeptide 1A sequence, useful for

PT preparing a composition for treating a disease e.g., Parkinson's disease.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 47; 64pp; English.

XX

XX The sequences given in ABQ80186-203 are primers which were used to

CC amplify and isolate the DM1 (divalent metal transporter 1) genes from

CC human and mouse. The amplified sequences contained a novel exon 1A which

CC encodes a novel N-terminal peptide which is expressed in a tissue

CC specific manner. The exon is located 1.9 kb upstream of the previously

CC determined exon 1. DM1 isoform 1A, containing the new exon, is strongly

CC iron-regulated and is a useful target for modulating intestinal iron

CC

CC absorption. Blocking expression of DM1 isoform 1A may be useful for

CC secondary iron overload such as in patients treated by blood transfusion.

CC The polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating a

CC disease e.g., Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, ischaemia reperfusion

CC injury or rheumatoid arthritis

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224

DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1288

ACA75489

ID ACA75489 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACA75489;

XX

DT 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE Human WSX receptor +85nt scrambled oligonucleotide.

XX

XX WSX receptor; antianaemic; haemostatic; anticoagulant; ss;

KW neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; dermatological; anti-HIV; probe;

KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; antidiabetic; cytostatic; antitumour; cell;

KW cytokine receptor; proliferation; differentiation; haematopoietic cell;

KW anaemia; thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV induced ITP;

KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopaenic purpura;

KW ITP; myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;

KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; obesity; diabetes;

KW mature blood cell lineage; chemotherapy; radiation therapy;

KW bone marrow transplantation; metabolic disorder; anorexia;

KW steroid-induced truncal obesity; stem cell tumour; tumour.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX US2003004109-A1.

XX

XX 02-JAN-2003.

XX

XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00214802.

XX

XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.

XX

XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.

XX

XX (BENN/) BENNETT B.

XX (MATT/) MATTHEWS W.

XX

XX Bennett B, Matthews W;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-416605/39.

XX

XX Novel isolated cytokine receptor, termed WSX receptor, useful for

PT treating diseases characterized by a decrease in hematopoietic cells e.g.

PT anemia, or for treating myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases.

XX

PS Example 8; Fig 7; 77pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated cytokine receptor which plays a role

CC in enhancing proliferation and/or differentiation of haematopoietic

CC cells, termed WSX receptor comprising the amino acid sequence of mature

CC human WSX receptor variant 13.2 or its extracellular domain. The WSX

CC receptor is useful for identifying a molecule which binds to and/or

CC activates the WSX receptor, as a diagnostic tool for measuring serum

CC levels of endogenous WSX ligand, for treating diseases characterised by a

CC decrease in hematopoietic cells (such as anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,

CC hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, myelodysplasia,

CC immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP) and HIV induced ITP),

CC myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases, thrombocytosis from  
 CC inflammatory conditions and in iron deficiency, obesity or diabetes, for  
 CC enhancing repopulation of mature blood cell lineages in cells having  
 CC undergone chemo- or radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation  
 CC therapy, or for promoting kidney, liver and lung growth and/or repair.  
 CC The WSX receptor is useful for producing anti-WSX receptor antibodies,  
 CC for affinity purification of WSX ligand, for competitive screening of  
 CC potential agonists or antagonists for binding to the WSX receptor, as  
 CC molecular weight markers, as reagents for mechanism studies of the WSX  
 CC receptor or its ligands, to study the role of the WSX receptor and WSX  
 CC ligand in normal growth and development, as well as abnormal growth and  
 CC development, e.g., in malignancies, or as standards or controls in assays  
 CC for WSX receptor. A composition comprising the WSX polypeptide is useful  
 CC as an antagonist for reducing activation of endogenous WSX receptor, and  
 CC to treat metabolic disorders (e.g. anorexia or steroid-induced  
 CC truncal obesity), stem cell tumours and other tumours which express WSX  
 CC receptor. The present sequence represents a scrambled (control) probe  
 CC used in a human WSX receptor antisense inhibition assay  
 XX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 438 AGCTTAAGCCAGA 451  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 AGCTTAAGCCAGA 15

## RESULT 1209

AAL52002/c  
 ID AAL52002 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAL52002;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX GAPDH RT-PCR primer #1.

XX RT-PCR; primer; cell therapy; telomerase; direct cell transplantation;  
 KW telomerase catalytic subunit; diabetes; retinopathy; neuropathy; ss;  
 KW nephropathy; metabolic disease; hepatic disease; liver failure;  
 KW pancreatic failure; kidney failure; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW adrenal insufficiency; pituitary insufficiency; endocrine organ failure;  
 KW transplantation; extracorporeal organ support; immortalised cell.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003001198-A1.

XX 03-JAN-2003.

XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019639.

XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300181P.

PR 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00300181.

XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Wege H, Zern MA;

XX WPI; 2003-201437/19.

XX New immortalized cell comprising a functional telomerase catalytic  
 PT subunit, useful for treating diabetes, liver failure, pancreatic failure,  
 PT kidney failure, Parkinson's disease, adrenal insufficiency, pituitary  
 PT insufficiency.

PS Example 5; Page 20; 49pp; English.

XX The invention comprises immortalised cells that contain a functional  
 CC telomerase catalytic subunit - which maintains at least one function

CC specific to the cell type from which it was derived. The immortalised  
 CC cells of the invention are useful for treating symptoms of diabetes (e.g.  
 CC retinopathy, neuropathy and nephropathy), as well as ameliorating  
 CC symptoms of a metabolic or hepatic disease. The immortalised cells are  
 CC useful for treating liver failure; pancreatic failure; kidney failure;  
 CC Parkinson's disease; adrenal insufficiency; pituitary insufficiency; and  
 CC failure of endocrine organs. They are also useful for transplantation,  
 CC and as part of an extracorporeal organ support and direct cell  
 CC transplantation treatments. The present RT-PCR primer was used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224

||||| |||||

Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

## RESULT 1290

ABZ10542/c

ID ABZ10542 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ10542;

XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DT Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #682.

XX Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;

KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;

KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200277272-A2.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorian P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;

PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;

PI Schwoppe I, Ziebarth H;

XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.

XX Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative  
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that  
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.

XX Claim 15; Page 49; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and  
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a  
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,  
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118  
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present  
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for  
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative  
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute

CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for  
CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder  
CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the  
CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA  
CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also  
CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between  
CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of  
CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a  
CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative  
CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CTCCTTCGACTCT 551  
Db 18 CTCCTTCGACTCT 5

RESULT 1291  
ACH66795  
ID ACH66795 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC ACH66795;  
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human WSX receptor scrambled oligonucleotide for position +85.

XX Leptin receptor; WSX receptor; metabolic disorder; ITP; ss; anorexia;  
XX steroid-induced truncal obesity; stem cell tumour; tumour; DIC; anaemia;  
KW thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV-induced ITP;  
KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopaenic purpura;  
KW myeloproliferative thrombocytocytic disease; thrombocytosis;  
KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; diabetes; renal failure;  
KW haematopoietic cell proliferation; bone marrow transplantation.

XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US6541604-B1.  
XX  
PD 01-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.  
XX  
PR 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Bennett B, Matthews W;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-539731/51.

PT New WSX receptor, useful for preparing a composition for treating  
PT diseases mediated by WSX receptor e.g., diabetes or obesity.  
XX  
PS Example 8; Fig 7; 142pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated leptin/WSX receptor comprising a  
CC sequence of mature human WSX receptor variant 12.1. Also disclosed are  
CC the 13.2 and 6.4 WSX receptor variants (and DNA molecules encoding all 3  
CC proteins), a partial mouse WSX receptor and its encoding DNA sequence.  
CC The WSX receptor is useful for preparing a composition for treating  
CC diseases mediated by WSX receptor, especially diseases characterised by a  
CC decrease in haematopoietic cells, e.g., anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,  
CC hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), myelodysplasia,  
CC immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP), and HIV induced ITP.  
CC The WSX receptor is also useful for treating metabolic disorders such as  
CC anorexia, obesity (e.g. steroid-induced truncal obesity) tumours such as

CC stem cell tumours, inflammatory conditions, iron deficiency, diabetes,  
CC renal failure, conditions related to haematopoietic cell proliferation  
CC (such as in bone marrow transplantation and for promoting kidney, lung  
CC and liver growth and/or repair. An experiment was performed to show  
CC antisenese inhibition of human and mouse WSX receptors. The present  
CC sequence is a scrambled (control) oligonucleotide used in the experiment  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 AGTCTAAAGCCAGA 451  
Db 2 AGTCTTAAGCCAGA 15

RESULT 1292  
ADC26385/c  
ID ADC26385 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC26385;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer SEQ ID 210.

XX NOV; cytostatic; metabolic disorder; immune; neurodegenerative;  
KW circulatory; haematopoietic; wasting; cancer; gene therapy; vaccine;  
KW transgenic; human; ss; PCR; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003004687-A2.

XX 16-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021361.  
XX  
XX 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.  
XX  
XX 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.  
XX  
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304016P.  
XX  
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.  
XX  
XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305673P.  
XX  
XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307536P.  
XX  
XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.  
XX  
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.  
XX  
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.  
XX  
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313328P.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318711P.  
XX  
XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323380P.  
XX  
XX 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345022P.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361172P.  
XX  
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360814P.  
XX  
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361133P.  
XX  
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361147P.  
XX  
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361677P.  
XX  
XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0363637P.  
XX  
XX 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372326P.  
XX  
XX 16-APR-2002; 2002US-0372990P.  
XX  
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373881P.  
XX  
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373921P.  
XX  
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188186.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Casman SJ;

PI Catterton E, Edinger S, Eisen AJ, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L;  
PI Guo X, Jeffers M, Kekuda R, Li L, Malyankar UM, Miller CE;  
PI Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Rastelli L, Shenoy S;  
PI Shinkets RA, Spaderna SK, Spytka KA, Stone DJ, Taupier RJ;  
XX Vernet CAM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;  
DR WPI; 2003-221607/21.  
XX  
PT New isolated NOVX polypeptide, useful for determining the presence of, or  
PT predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of expression  
PT of the polypeptide, and for treating or preventing cancer.  
XX  
PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 210; 478pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated NOV polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptide of the invention demonstrates cytostatic activity and may be  
CC used for determining the presence of, or predisposition to a disease  
CC associated with altered levels of expression of the polypeptide,  
CC including metabolic disorders, immune disorders, neurodegenerative  
CC disorders, circulatory diseases, haemopoietic disorders, wasting diseases  
CC and cancer. The polypeptide may also be utilised during gene therapy  
CC procedures, vaccine development and transgenic animal production. The  
CC current sequence is that of the PCR primer of the invention which was  
CC used to analyse human NOV DNA.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 195 GTCAGTTCCTGGG 208  
DB 14 GTCAGTTCCTGGG 1  
  
RESULT 1293  
ID ADC70069/c  
XX ADC70069 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC ADC70069;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DE  
XX  
XX Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 559).  
KW PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;  
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;  
KW cytosine methylation state.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
XX WO2003052135-A2.  
XX  
XX 26-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.  
XX  
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;  
PI Nimrich I;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-533029/50.  
XX  
XX  
XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,  
XX useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung  
XX cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell  
XX carcinoma.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 559; 58pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and  
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with  
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it  
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able  
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides  
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further  
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma  
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.  
CC The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers  
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state  
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of  
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 538 CTCCTCTCCACTCT 551  
DB 18 CTCCTCTCCACTCT 5  
  
RESULT 1294  
ID ADC08930  
XX ADC08930 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC ADC08930;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DE  
XX  
XX Human WSX receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide #6.  
XX  
XX Human; WSX receptor; ss; weight reduction; obesity; bulimia;  
XX metabolic disorder; diabetes; insulin level reduction; food consumption;  
XX type II adult onset diabetes; infertility; hypercholesterolaemia;  
XX hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis;  
XX polycystic ovarian disease; osteoarthritis; dermatological disorder;  
XX insulin resistance; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;  
XX hypertension; kidney ailment; lung dysfunction; emphysema; haemorrhage;  
XX anaemia; thrombocytopenia; hypoplasia; cachexia; anorexia; appetite loss;  
XX tumour; antisense.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2002193571-A1.  
XX  
XX 19-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-JAN-1997; 97US-00779457.  
XX  
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.  
XX  
XX (CART/) CARTER P J.  
XX (CHIA/) CHIANG N Y.  
XX (KIMK/) KIM K J.  
XX (NATT/) MATTHEWS W.  
XX (RODR/) RODRIGUES M L.  
XX  
XX Carter PU, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W, Rodrigues ML;  
XX WPI; 2003-657237/62.  
XX  
XX Novel agonist antibody useful for activating WSX receptor and for  
XX enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a cell comprising WSX  
XX receptor, which specifically binds to the WSX receptor.  
XX

Example 8; SEQ ID NO 29; 140pp; English.

The invention relates to agonist antibodies which specifically bind to the human WSX receptor. The agonist antibodies are useful for activating the WSX receptor and for enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a cell comprising the WSX receptor, by exposing the cell to an antibody. The antibodies are also useful for reducing weight, specifically in the treatment of obesity, bulimia and other disorders associated with abnormal expression or functions of WSX receptor genes, for treating metabolic disorders such as diabetes, for reducing excessive levels of insulin in human patients and for treating patients suffering from food consumption and related pathological conditions such as type II adult onset diabetes, infertility, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia, cardiovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, polycystic ovarian disease, osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer, cholelithiasis and hypertension. The antibodies are also useful for treating kidney ailments, lung dysfunction such as emphysema, haemorrhages, diseases characterised by decrease in blood cells such as anaemia, thrombocytopenia, hypoplasia, metabolic disorders such as cachexia, anorexia and loss of appetite, and other tumour related disorders. This sequence represents a human WSX receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide.

Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 AGCTTAAGCCGAGA 451  
DB 2 AGCTTAAGCCGAGA 15

RESULT 1295  
ACF80067  
ID ACF80067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX ACF80067;  
XX  
XX  
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX TAFI PCR primer 5'htafi.  
XX  
XX Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor; TAFI; human; haemostatic;  
KW anticoagulant; thrombolytic; cardiant; vasotropic; gene therapy; PCR;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003076572-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006402.  
XX  
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361523P.  
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
XX  
XX Temora J, Matsueda GR, Hsu M, Nayeem A;  
XX WPI; 2003-731820/69.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid molecules encoding baboon thrombin-activatable  
PT fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI), useful for preventing, treating or  
PT ameliorating a pathological condition or a susceptibility to the  
PT condition, e.g. hemophilia.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Fig 3; 134pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer 5'htafi, which is based on the  
CC human thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI) DNA sequence. A

series of primers (see ACF80067-79) was used to clone TAFI cDNA from a baboon liver lambda phage library. The starting primers were chosen from DNA sequences of human and mouse TAFI. Subsequent primers were based on reference TAFI or on the baboon TAFI sequence itself. The baboon TAFI coding sequence is given in ACF80066. TAFI proteins and polypeptides of the invention inhibit the breakdown of blood clots and can be used for the treatment of blood disorders in which clotting needs to be regulated or promoted, such as haemophilia or von Willebrand's disease or in other situations, such as trauma, in which blood clotting or coagulation needs to be regulated or promoted. TAFI nucleic acids and proteins can also be used to screen for modulator compounds. Such agonists or antagonists may be useful in the treatment of various blood clotting disorders and conditions requiring haemostatic control such as haemophilia or various thrombotic diseases such as deep vein thrombosis, coronary artery disease, stroke associated with atrial fibrillation and recurrent thrombosis following stroke or myocardial infarction, fibrinolytic disorders and factor VIII deficiency

Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CCAGAGTGACGGC 235  
DB 5 CCAGAGTGACGGC 18

RESULT 1296  
ADE39659/C  
ID ADE39659 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX ADE39659;  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX Human skeletal alpha-actin / enhancer chimeric gene primer, SEQ ID 12.  
XX  
XX chimeric; skeletal alpha-actin gene promoter;  
KW skeletal muscle-specific enhancer; gene therapy; cardiovascular disease;  
KW peripheral ischaemia; skeletal muscle; transgenic animal; human; ss;  
KW primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX EPI310561-A1.  
XX  
XX 14-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002EP-00022942.  
XX  
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00440378.  
XX 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331767P.  
XX (TRGE ) TRANSGENE SA.  
XX  
XX Neuville P, Ribault S, Calenda V, Frauli M;  
XX WPI; 2003-495121/47.  
XX  
XX New construct useful for treating or preventing muscle-affecting diseases including cardiovascular disorders, comprises skeletal alpha-actin gene promoter linked with skeletal muscle-specific enhancer of a human gene.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12; 38pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel chimeric construct for the expression of a gene of interest in a host cell or organism comprising at least a skeletal alpha-actin gene promoter operably linked with at least a skeletal muscle-specific enhancer of a human gene. The chimeric gene, an expression cassette, a vector, a viral particle, and host cell of the invention are useful for the preparation of a drug for the treatment or

Example 8; SEQ ID NO 29; 140pp; English.

The invention relates to agonist antibodies which specifically bind to the human WSX receptor. The agonist antibodies are useful for activating the WSX receptor and for enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a cell comprising the WSX receptor, by exposing the cell to an antibody. The antibodies are also useful for reducing weight, specifically in the treatment of obesity, bulimia and other disorders associated with abnormal expression or functions of WSX receptor genes, for treating metabolic disorders such as diabetes, for reducing excessive levels of insulin in human patients and for treating patients suffering from food consumption and related pathological conditions such as type II adult onset diabetes, infertility, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia, cardiovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, polycystic ovarian disease, osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer, cholelithiasis and hypertension. The antibodies are also useful for treating kidney ailments, lung dysfunction such as emphysema, haemorrhages, diseases characterised by decrease in blood cells such as anaemia, thrombocytopenia, hypoplasia, metabolic disorders such as cachexia, anorexia and loss of appetite, and other tumour related disorders. This sequence represents a human WSX receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide.

Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 AGCTTAAGCCGAGA 451  
DB 2 AGCTTAAGCCGAGA 15

RESULT 1295  
ACF80067  
ID ACF80067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX ACF80067;  
XX  
XX  
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX TAFI PCR primer 5'htafi.  
XX  
XX Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor; TAFI; human; haemostatic;  
KW anticoagulant; thrombolytic; cardiant; vasotropic; gene therapy; PCR;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003076572-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006402.  
XX  
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361523P.  
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
XX  
XX Temora J, Matsueda GR, Hsu M, Nayeem A;  
XX WPI; 2003-731820/69.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid molecules encoding baboon thrombin-activatable  
PT fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI), useful for preventing, treating or  
PT ameliorating a pathological condition or a susceptibility to the  
PT condition, e.g. hemophilia.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Fig 3; 134pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer 5'htafi, which is based on the  
CC human thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI) DNA sequence. A

CC the prevention of a disease in a human or animal organism by gene  
CC therapy, preferably for the treatment or the prevention of a  
CC cardiovascular disease, more preferably peripheral ischaemia. The  
CC chimeric gene, an expression cassette, a vector, a viral particle, and  
CC host cell of the invention are also useful for specific expression of a  
CC gene of interest in skeletal muscle cells. The vector containing the  
CC chimeric gene is useful for preparing viral particles allowing the muscle  
CC -specific expression of a gene of interest in a host cell or organism.  
CC The tissue-specific gene expression is useful for many applications  
CC including production of recombinant polypeptides in cultured cell lines,  
CC construction of transgenic animal models, study of gene regulation and  
CC development of muscle targeting technologies. This polynucleotide  
CC sequence represents a primer relating to the chimeric gene of the  
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1297  
ADE50857/c  
ID ADE50857 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADE50857;  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX ESE gene SNP primer #15.

XX ss; single nucleotide polymorphism; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic;  
KW neuroprotective; anti-rheumatic; antiarthritic; thymimetic;  
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;  
KW antiasthmatic; diagnosis; autoimmune disease; ESE-3; ESE-2; ESE-1;  
KW diabetes; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus; psoriasis;  
KW asthma; myasthenia gravis; Sjogren's syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis;  
KW Pemphigus vulgaris; atherosclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis;  
KW primer.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO2003034896-A2.

XX 01-MAY-2003.  
XX 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032116.  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329158P.  
XX 26-APR-2002; 2002US-0376139P.

XX (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.  
XX Libermann T, Tautu O, Grall F, Gu X;  
XX WPI; 2003-441218/41.

XX Diagnosing the presence, predisposition or susceptibility to an  
PT autoimmune disease e.g. diabetes or multiple sclerosis, comprises  
PT detecting a polymorphism in the ESE-3, ESE-1 or ESE-1 genes.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 71; 96pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the diagnosis of an autoimmune disease, a  
CC predisposition or a susceptibility to the disease, by detecting a  
CC polymorphism in the ESE-3, ESE-2 or ESE-1 genes, which is correlated with  
CC an alteration in the activity or expression of a polypeptide encoded by  
CC these genes. Detection of the polymorphism is indicative of the

CC occurrence, predisposition or susceptibility to autoimmune disease. The  
CC method is useful for diagnosing the presence, predisposition to, or  
CC susceptibility to an autoimmune disease, e.g. diabetes (e.g. Type I  
CC diabetes or Type II diabetes), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC lupus, psoriasis, asthma, myasthenia gravis, Sjogren's syndrome,  
CC Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Pemphigus vulgaris, or inflammation (e.g.  
CC atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, or inflammation associated with  
CC restenosis). The method is also useful for preventing or treating any of  
CC these diseases. This sequence corresponds to a primer used in the method  
CC to detect the single nucleotide polymorphisms in the ESE genes,  
CC especially correlated with multiple sclerosis.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1298  
AAQ13219/c  
ID AAQ13219 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAQ13219;  
XX 10-MAR-2003 (revised)  
XX 24-OCT-1991 (first entry)  
XX Probe to HLA-DRw12b coding sequence.  
XX human leukocyte antigen; DR types; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS JP03164180-A.  
XX 16-JUL-1991.

XX 07-AUG-1990; 90JP-00208901.  
XX 10-AUG-1989; 89JP-00207153.  
XX (KITA) KITASATO RES INST.

XX WPI; 1991-250007/34.  
XX DNA base sequence of HLA-DRw12A, HLA-DRw12B and HLA-DRw12C - discriminative  
XX from other HLA-DR types.

XX Claim 11; Page 2; 24pp; Japanese.  
XX This probe is an example of a sequence of 10 bases or more derived from  
CC HLA-DR12b. The complement of this sequence is also claimed. The probe can  
CC be used for HLA-DR antigen typing. See AAQ13214-Q13223. (Updated on 10-  
CC MAR-2003 to add missing OS field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 465  
DB 15 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 2

RESULT 1299  
AAQ26141

ID AAQ26141 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAQ26141;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB36 hybridising region.  
 DE  
 KW Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN W09210589-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUN-1992.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.  
 XX  
 PR 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.  
 XX  
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 XX  
 PI Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;  
 PI Apple RJ;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.  
 XX  
 PT Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises  
 PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue  
 PT typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 38; 90pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB36 for  
 CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid  
 CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second  
 CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification  
 CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing  
 CC homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for  
 CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.  
 CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is  
 CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and  
 CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity  
 CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. Preliminary testing  
 CC shows that the probe is more preferred than others. See also AAQ26092-  
 CC Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAAG 465  
 DB 5 TGTCTTCAGGAAG 18  
 RESULT 1300  
 AAQ64512  
 ID AAQ64512 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ64512;  
 XX  
 DT 01-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HLA-DR gene typing probe OF122.  
 DE  
 KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA-DR typing; probe; diagnosis; detection;  
 KW hybridisation assay; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX JP06090757-A.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 05-APR-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 24-AUG-1992; 92JP-00224432.  
 XX  
 PR 23-AUG-1991; 91JP-00212472.  
 XX  
 PA (KITA) KITASATO KENKYUSHO SH.  
 PA (MITC) MITSUI PETROCHEM IND CO LTD.  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1994-146988/18.  
 XX  
 XX Oligo:nucleotide probes for HLA-DR typing of human DNA - and reagent kits  
 PT contg. probes, new amplification primers and buffers.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 26; 33pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC Novel sets of oligonucleotide probes are claimed which can be used for  
 CC HLA-DR typing of human DNA. A 239bp fragment of chromosomal DNA is  
 CC amplified by PCR using primers FPRI and DRbetaAMP1 (AAQ64546 and  
 CC AAQ64547). The fragment, which contains the DRB gene, is denatured and  
 CC fixed on a hybridisation membrane for screening by the different probe  
 CC sets  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAAG 465  
 DB 5 TGTCTTCAGGAAG 18  
 RESULT 1301  
 AAQ64536/C  
 ID AAQ64536 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ64536;  
 XX  
 DT 01-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HLA-DR gene typing probe F122.  
 DE  
 KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA-DR typing; probe; diagnosis; detection;  
 KW hybridisation assay; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP06090757-A.  
 XX  
 PD 05-APR-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 24-AUG-1992; 92JP-00224432.  
 XX  
 PR 23-AUG-1991; 91JP-00212472.  
 XX  
 PA (KITA) KITASATO KENKYUSHO SH.  
 PA (MITC) MITSUI PETROCHEM IND CO LTD.  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1994-146988/18.  
 XX  
 XX Oligo:nucleotide probes for HLA-DR typing of human DNA - and reagent kits  
 PT contg. probes, new amplification primers and buffers.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 29; 33pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC Novel sets of oligonucleotide probes are claimed which can be used for  
 CC HLA-DR typing of human DNA. A 239bp fragment of chromosomal DNA is  
 CC amplified by PCR using primers FPRI and DRbetaAMP1 (AAQ64546 and

CC AAQ64547). The fragment, which contains the DRB gene, is denatured and  
 CC fixed on a hybridisation membrane for screening by the different probe  
 CC sets  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 15 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 2  
 RESULT 1302  
 AAQ79974  
 ID AAQ79974 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ79974;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 13-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme Ich-1 PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Human interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme ced 3 homolog; Ich-1;  
 KW oncogene bcl-2; programmed cell death; cancer treatment; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9500160-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JAN-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006630.  
 XX  
 PR 24-JUN-1993; 93US-00080850.  
 XX  
 PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Yuan J, Miura M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-051742/07.  
 XX  
 PT or preventing programmed cell death in vertebrate cells - by inhibiting  
 PT the activity of interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 21; 116pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAQ79973 and AAQ79974 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of  
 CC AAQ79968, which encodes AAR66768 human interleukin-1 beta converting  
 CC enzyme ced 3 homolog (Ich-1), increasing Ich-1 is enzymatic activity can  
 CC promote the programmed cell death of cancer cells (pref. those  
 CC overexpressing the bcl-2 oncogene), this can be used as the basis of a  
 CC new cancer treatment. Alternatively by reducing Ich-1 is enzymatic activity  
 CC programmed cell death can be inhibited, this may be useful in the  
 CC development of new cell lines which remain viable in culture for extended  
 CC or indefinite periods, independent of growth factors. (Updated on 25-MAR-  
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 570  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 15  
 RESULT 1303

AAQ79404/C  
 ID AAX79404 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX79404;  
 XX  
 DT 17-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
 DE HLA-DR typing probe FDR67.  
 XX  
 KW Tissue typing; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; MHC; donor; allele; PCR;  
 KW major histocompatibility complex; bone marrow transplant; primer;  
 KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; probe; polymorphism;  
 KW sequence-specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US5468611-A.  
 XX  
 PD 21-NOV-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045530.  
 XX  
 PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.  
 XX  
 PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-010091/01.  
 XX  
 PT Improved method for HLA typing - by DNA amplification and sequence-  
 PT specific oligonucleotide hybridisation, used to select bone marrow  
 PT donors.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Col 19-20; 20pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A novel method of typing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) of the major  
 CC histocompatibility complex (MHC), esp. for typing donors for bone marrow  
 CC transplants, involves determining if the donor tissue HLA-DR alleles are  
 CC selected from the gp.: HLA-DRW52C, DR12a,b, DR3a,n, DR5a-e, DRNew1, DR6a,  
 CC DR8a-d, DRW53a-c, DR4a-f, DR7, DR9, DR2a-c B3, DR2a-d B1, DR10 and DR1a-  
 CC c. The method uses PCR to amplify these regions followed by sequence-  
 CC specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation (SSOPH) using the probes  
 CC AAX79365-X79429. SSOPH allows detection of polymorphisms that predict  
 CC differences at a single amino acid level thus reducing errors and  
 CC improving the chance of successfully matching tissues  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 17 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 4  
 RESULT 1304  
 AAT31556  
 ID AAT31556 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT31556;  
 XX  
 DT 25-SEP-1996 (first entry)  
 DE PCR primer for nedd2 cDNA amplification.  
 XX  
 KW Ich-1; ICE-ced-3 homologue; programmed cell death; apoptosis;  
 KW interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme; gene therapy; primer; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; nedd2; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.

```
XX PN WO9620721-A1.
XX PD 11-JUL-1996.
XX PF 04-JAN-1996; 96WO-US000177.
XX PR 04-JAN-1995; 95US-00368704.
XX PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX PI Yuan J, Miura M;
XX WPI; 1996-333763/33.
XX PT Preventing or promoting programmed cell death in vertebrate cells -
XX PT comprises inhibiting or increasing the activity of interleukin-1-beta
XX PT converting enzyme, or altering expression of other related genes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 24; 127pp; English.
XX CC A PCR primer pair (AAT31555-56) was used to amplify nedd2 cDNA from
XX CC embryonic day 15 mouse brain cDNA. The cloned mouse nedd2 cDNA was used
XX CC as a probe to screen a human foetal brain cDNA library, leading to the
XX CC isolation of cDNA clones (AAT31552-53) coding for Ice-ced 3 homologue Ich
XX CC -1 (see also AAR98462-63), a novel protein involved in programmed cell
XX CC death of vertebrate cells
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGAT 570
DB 2 CCAACAGCAGGAAT 15

RESULT 1305
AAT40391/C
ID AAT40391 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT40391;
DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.
XX rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP08070896-A.
XX PD 19-MAR-1996.
XX PF 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
XX PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
XX PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX WPI; 1996-203171/21.
XX Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as
XX PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.
XX PS Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.
XX CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA
XX CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to
XX CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is
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```
CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 739 GTGTAGCCTTGTC 752
DB 15 GTGTAGCCTTGTC 2

RESULT 1306
AAT10017
ID AAT10017 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT10017;
DT 28-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Arabidopsis thaliana HLS1 (hookless) locus PCR primer II.1.
XX HLS1; hookless; transformed plant; disease tolerance;
XX KW ethylene insensitivity; PCR primer 1303-1321; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9535318-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-1995.
XX PF 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007744.
XX PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261822.
XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX PI Ecker J, Rothenberg M, Lehman A, Roman G;
XX WPI; 1996-058366/06.
XX PT Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1 allele(s) -
XX PT confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when transformed into
XX PT plants.
XX PS Example 4; Page 42; 144pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana HLS1 (hookless)
XX CC locus. When transformed into plants HLS1 genomic DNA, or cDNA sequences
XX CC (obtd. from the HLS1 locus) confer disease tolerance and ethylene
XX CC insensitivity, with minimal injury or reduction in the harvest yield of
XX CC saleable material. The plants with disease tolerance may have extensive
XX CC levels of infection, but little necrosis and few or no lesions. They may
XX CC also have reduced necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll
XX CC loss may be virtually absent
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 888 CTGCATGTGAGAAC 901
DB 6 CTGCATGTGAGAAC 19

RESULT 1307
AAT6258
ID AAT6258 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT6258;
```

XX DT 27-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Primer 2 for hop gene.

XX KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; hop; polymorphism;

XX KW determination; analysis; genetic variation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9705281-A1.

XX PD 13-FEB-1997.

XX PF 26-JUL-1996; 96WO-JP002121.

XX PR 28-JUL-1995; 95JP-00211328.

XX PR 30-APR-1996; 96JP-00130586.

XX PA (SAPB ) SAPPORO BREWERIES.

XX PI Araki S, Tsuchiya Y;

XX PX WPI; 1997-145715/13.

XX QY Amplifying the polymorphic region in hop DNA using specific primers -

XX PT useful for distinguishing between varieties of hops.

XX PS Claim 6; Page 32; 58pp; Japanese.

XX CC AAT66257-96 are primers used for PCR amplification of a hop gene

XX CC containing an intervarietal polymorphism. Different varieties of hops can

XX CC be distinguished genetically by conducting PCR on a DNA sample from the

XX CC hops using these primers, and then analysing the amplification products

XX CC (e.g. by restriction enzyme cleavage). The use of several different

XX CC primers allows the genetic variation to be studied in detail

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 506 TTTGGCCAGTTTG 519

DB 5 TTTGGCCAGTTTG 18

RESULT 1308

AAV16600/C

ID AAV16600 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV16600;

XX DT 12-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Probe FDR67 used to identify HLA-DR sequences.

XX KW DR region; major histocompatibility complex; HLA-DR; HLA-typing;

XX KW HLA-DR beta consensus sequence; allelic polymorphism;

XX KW HLA-DR beta-allelic polymorphism; probe; bone marrow; transplant; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5702885-A.

XX PD 30-DEC-1997.

XX PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX WPI; 1998-076408/07.

XX PT Oligonucleotide probes and primers and methods for HLA typing -

XX PT particularly for tissue typing for bone marrow transplants.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 20; 20pp; English.

XX CC Probes AAV16561-624 are used to identify differences in the DR region of

XX CC human major histocompatibility complex (HLA-DR). The specification

XX CC describes a method for HLA-typing, which includes an oligonucleotide

XX CC probe which undergoes sequence-specific hybridisation with an HLA-DR beta

XX CC consensus sequence at positions 61-64. The probe contains a labelling

XX CC substance other than a nucleotide sequence, which facilitates detection

XX CC of the probe. The HLA sequence of a subject is PCR amplified, and a probe

XX CC that recognises an allelic polymorphism at a selected HLA locus is

XX CC contacted with the amplified product. This first probe recognises a HLA-

XX CC DR beta-allelic polymorphism. A second (different) probe is brought into

XX CC contact with a second sample of the amplified DNA in a separate reaction,

XX CC and hybridisation detected. The probes and primers are used for HLA

XX CC typing, e.g. for tissue, especially bone marrow, transplants

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTTCACGAG 465

DB 17 TGCCTTCACGAG 4

RESULT 1309

AAV04809

ID AAV04809 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV04809;

XX DT 14-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Sense amplification primer DRB24S.

XX KW Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; HLA-DRB consensus sequence; intron 1;

XX KW HLA class II group type; histocompatibility analysis;

XX KW compatibility analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP887423-A1.

XX PD 30-DEC-1998.

XX PF 26-JUN-1997; 97EP-00110438.

XX PR 26-JUN-1997; 97EP-00110438.

XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTEST AG.

XX PI Blasczyk R;

XX WPI; 1999-047888/05.

XX PT Determining the Human Leukocyte Antigen Class II type Histocompatibility

XX PT antigens - by using new intron-specific oligonucleotide primers for

XX PT sequence specific primer PCR and sequencing.

XX PS Claim 13; Fig 6; 36pp; English.

CC AAX04800-45 represent amplification primers for Human Leukocyte Antigen  
 CC (HLA)-DRB sequences. The primers are used in the methods of the  
 CC invention. The specification describes a method for determining the HLA  
 CC class II group type of a subject. The method comprises amplifying a  
 CC target DNA sample from a subject using a particular HLA group-specific  
 CC primer pair and determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced,  
 CC therefore identifying the group type. Methods for determining the HLA  
 CC class allele type of a subject are also described, where a specific HLA  
 CC group-specific exon region primer pair is used. The methods are useful  
 CC for determining the HLA Class II type of a patient sample, by identifying  
 CC the specific alleles present and determining the group specificity of  
 CC alleles. The methods are diagnostically useful for histocompatibility  
 CC analysis to see if donor and recipient groups match, and for further  
 CC compatibility analysis

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 471  
 Db 6 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 19

# RESULT 1310

AAZ00360  
 ID AAX00360 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAX00360;

DT 23-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE Human leukocyte antigen class II type oligonucleotide primer DRB24S.

KW Human leukocyte antigen class II type; HLA class II type;  
 KW histocompatibility locus antigen class II; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP892069-A2.

PD 20-JAN-1999.

PF 25-JUN-1998; 98EP-00111696.

PR 26-JUN-1997; 97EP-00110438.

PA (BIOT-) BIOTEST AG.

PI Blasczyk R;

DR WPI; 1999-083585/08.

XX Determining the Human Leukocyte Antigen Class II type Histocompatibility  
 PT antigens - by using new intron-specific oligonucleotide primers for  
 PT sequence specific primer PCR and sequencing.

PS Claim 9; Fig 6; 36pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of determining the Human Leukocyte Antigen  
 CC class II (HLA Class II) group type of a subject. The method comprises:  
 CC (i) amplifying a target DNA sample from a subject using a particular HLA  
 CC group-specific primer pair (sequence specific primer PCR - SSP-PCR); and  
 CC (ii) determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced, therefore  
 CC identifying the group type. AAX00360 to AAX00396 represent specifically  
 CC claimed oligonucleotide primer for use in the above method. These  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the HLA Class II type of a  
 CC patient sample, by identifying the specific alleles present and  
 CC determining the group specificity of alleles. Steps (i) and (ii) in the  
 CC method are diagnostically useful for histocompatibility analysis to see

CC if donor and recipient groups match. The new sequences are useful for  
 CC providing an insight into the genetic relationship between different  
 CC alleles of HLA Class II genes. The high resolution, nucleic acid based  
 CC method using the intron-specific primers is more efficient than prior art  
 CC methods using exon based primers, as few exon sequences offer conserved  
 CC primer binding sites, resulting in a limited number of primer pairs and  
 CC insufficient specificity for alleles, as allelic variations exist between  
 CC the primer sites. The SSP-PCR method allows separation of haplotypes in  
 CC 9% of patient samples, allowing resolution of cis-trans linkages of  
 CC heterozygous sequencing results which cannot be achieved with other  
 CC protocols

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 471  
 Db 6 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 19

# RESULT 1311

AAZ21722/c  
 ID AAZ21722 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ21722;

DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)

DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer D9S753 (Rev).

XX neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ss;  
 KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;  
 KW primer; PCR; amplification.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9946408-A1.

PD 16-SEP-1999.

PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.

PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

PI Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1999-551428/46.

XX Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated  
 PT with cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 24; 99pp; English.

XX This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of  
 CC neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-  
 CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,  
 CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,  
 CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume  
 CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for  
 CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a  
 CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the  
 CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.  
 CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia  
 CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing  
 CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 819 ACTGTGGTGCTGA 832
Db 19 ACTGTGGTGCTGA 6

RESULT 1312
AAZ21339
ID AAZ21339 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21339;
XX
DT 24-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Shigella flexneri 2a rfc PCR primer SP2.
XX
KW Shigella; frc gene; PCR primer; detection; differentiation; pathogen;
KW Escherichia coli; serotype; shigellosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Shigella flexneri.
XX
PN US9598686-A.
XX
PD 28-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 28-OCT-1996; 96US-00738922.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1996; 96US-00738922.
XX
PA (USSA ) US SEC OF ARMY.
XX
PI Houng HH;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-561026/47.
XX
PT Polymerase chain reaction technique for detecting and differentiating
PT bacterial pathogens.
XX
PS Claim 4; Col 5; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a simple polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
CC technique for detecting and differentiating Shigella from other
CC pathogenic Escherichia coli isolates. The method is applicable to a range
CC of biological materials including blood, stools, urine, and tissue. The
CC method is useful for detecting and differentiating Shigella as a distinct
CC entity from other pathogenic Escherichia coli isolates such as
CC enteroinvasive E. coli and enteropathic E. coli. The use of Shigella
CC specific serotypes allows the identification of more than 95% of
CC Shigellosis cases and also it is not a requirement for detection that the
CC primer be 100% complementary with the priming site. The method requires
CC only 2-4 hours in contrast to various prior art methods which require 48-
CC 72 hours. AAZ21336 to AAZ21341 represent PCR primers specific for
CC different Shigella rfc gene serotypes, for use in the method of the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 220 CTCACAGAGTGACG 233
Db 6 CTCACAGAGTGAGG 19

RESULT 1313
AAZ76390/c
ID AAZ76390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ76390;
XX
DT 05-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stromal cell derived factor-1 variant SDF1-3'A PCR primer #9.
XX
KW Human; stromal cell derived factor-1; SDF-1; variant; mutant; SDF1-3'A;
KW diagnosis; AIDS; HIV-1; pathogenesis; prognostic indicator; infection;
KW CXCR4; ARC; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9923253-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022578.
XX
PR 30-OCT-1997; 97US-0063832P.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Winkler CA, O'brien SJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357401/30.
XX
PT Stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 19; 56pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide encoding a
CC stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant (I) designated SDF1-3'A.
CC SDF-1 variant (I) is useful for determining the prognosis of a subject
CC exposed to HIV-1, and determining the susceptibility of a subject to HIV
CC infection. It is useful for prevention of HIV infection, and for
CC treatment of a subject at risk of or having an HIV infection or disorder,
CC and for treatment of disorders associated with expression of CXCR4. It is
CC useful for patients suffering from AIDS or ARC. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for SDF1-3'A
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CTGTCTCCAGCAGG 417
Db 18 CCAGCTCCAGCAGG 5

RESULT 1314
AAZ51276/c
ID AAZ51276 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ51276;
XX
DT 26-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer for PRO1800 gene.
XX
KW Primer; PRO1800; Hep27; homologue; short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase;
KW SCAD; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; recombinant production;
KW gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200036102-A2.
XX
PD 22-JUN-2000.

```



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Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 785
Db 18 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 5

RESULT 1317
AAA84274/C
ID AAA84274 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA84274;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #41.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
FN
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 785
Db 14 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 1

RESULT 1318
AAA82574/C
ID AAA82574 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA82574;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX cdk2 ribozyme binding site #11.
XX

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XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KW
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 48; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 GATGGCAGTACTGG 774
Db 18 GATGGCAGTACTGG 5

RESULT 1319
AAA84261
ID AAA84261 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA84261;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #28.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KW
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX WO200032765-A2.
FN
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX

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Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	531	CAACGCCCTCTTCT 544							
Db	1	CAACACCCCTCTTCT 14							
RESULT 1321									
AAH72845									
ID	AAA72845	standard; DNA; 19 BP.							
XX	AC								
XX	AAA72845;								
DT	09-FEB-2001	(first entry)							
DE	Mouse nedd2	PCR primer #2.							
XX									
KW	ced-3;	virally induced cell death; apoptosis; gene therapy; neural;							
KW	muscular degenerative disease; myocardial infarction; stroke; aging;								
KW	interleukin-1beta converting enzyme; ICE; mouse; nedd-2; PCR primer;								
KW	Ice-ced 3 homolog; ss.								
XX									
OS	Mus sp.								
PN	US6083735-A.								
PD	04-JUL-2000.								
PF	10-JUN-1994;	94US-00258287.							
PR	24-JUN-1993;	93US-00080850.							
XX	(GEO )	GEN HOSPITAL CORP.							
PI	Yuan J,	Miura M;							
XX									
DR	WPI;	2000-464343/40.							
PT	New human Ich-1L and Ich-1S	proteins for negative and positive regulation							
PT	of programmed cell death and for developing therapeutic methods for								
PT	diseases and conditions characterized by cell death, e.g. myocardial								
XX	infarction or stroke.								
PS	Disclosure;	Col 121-122; 121pp; English.							
CC	The present sequence is a PCR primer for murine nedd2 coding sequence.								
CC	This sequence was used in the isolation of the murine nedd2 coding								
CC	sequence (AAH72840). Nedd2 is a member of a family of genes involved in								
CC	programmed cell death (apoptosis). Other family members include: the ced-								
CC	3 gene of C. elegans (AAH72802), human interleukin-1beta converting								
CC	enzyme (ICE) (AB14250), murine ICE1 (AAB14249), human Ice-ced 3 homolog								
CC	(Ich-1) and murine ICE2 (AAB14252). Ich-1 may play an important role in								
CC	both the positive and negative regulation of apoptosis. The Ich gene may								
CC	be used in gene therapy in disorders characterised by cell death e.g.								
CC	neural and muscular degenerative diseases, myocardial infarction,								
CC	stroke, virally induced cell death and aging								
XX									
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;								
Query Match		1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;							
Best Local Similarity		92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;							
Matches 13;	Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;					
Qy	557	CCACACGAGGGAT 570							
Db	2	CCACACGAGGAAT 15							
RESULT 1322									
AAH27392/c									
ID	AAH27392	standard; DNA; 19 BP.							
XX	AC								
XX	AAH27392;								

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XX 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT PCR primer #61.
DE
XX Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200132861-A1.
PN
XX 10-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.
PF
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.
PR
XX (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA
XX Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
PI WPI; 2001-316439/33.
XX
XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
PT immunological disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 198; 215pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
DB 18 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 5
RESULT 1323
AAF92660/C
ID AAF92660 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF92660;
AC
XX 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX HLA-DR typing probe #40.
DE
XX Human; leukocyte antigen; HLA; typing; sequence specific probe; SSOPH;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6194147-B1.
PN
XX 27-FEB-2001.
PD
XX 30-DEC-1997; 97US-00000805
PF

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XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
PR 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
XX
XX (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
PA
XX Baxter-Lowe LA, Gorski JA;
PI WPI; 2001-217923/22.
DR
XX Human leukocyte antigen typing by amplifying a sample followed by
PT sequence specific oligonucleotide hybridization with labeled
PT oligonucleotide probes that hybridize with a series of known control DNA
PT sequences.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 11-14; 16pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing.
CC The method involves detecting polymorphic residues by sequence specific
CC oligonucleotide probe hybridization (SSOPH) with labeled oligonucleotide
CC probes
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
DB 17 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 4
RESULT 1324
AAH57736/C
ID AAH57736 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH57736;
AC
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:160.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cystostatic;
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisclerotic; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhoeic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200130362-A2.
PN
XX 03-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
PF
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
PR
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix

```

metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

Example 1; Page 83; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoariatic, dermatological, cytostatic, anti-seborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 GATGGCAGAACTGG 774  
|||||  
DB 18 GATGGCAGTACTGG 5

RESULT 1325  
AAH59436/c  
ID ID  
AAH59436 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH59436;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1860.  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO200130362-A2.  
PN  
PD 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 200WO-US029500.  
PF  
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
PR  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PA  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
DR  
XX

Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 207; 408pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTCT 785  
XX 14 TGGAGAGAGTCT 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1326  
XX AAH59423  
XX ID AAH59423 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAH59423;  
XX AC AAH59423;  
XX  
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1847.  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
XX antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
XX antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX PN WO200130362-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX  
XX XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX  
XX XX (INMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX  
XX

DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 206; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 166 ACCATCCCGCTGAC 179  
 Db 5 ACCATCCCGCTGAC 18  
 RESULT 1327  
 AAH59434/C  
 ID AAH59434 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH59434;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1858.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 XX (IMVU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 XX

PI Robbins JW, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 207; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785  
 Db 18 TGGAGAGAGAGTGT 5  
 RESULT 1328  
 AAH59435/C  
 ID AAH59435 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH59435;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1859.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 XX

PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 207; 408pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 772 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 785  
DB 17 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 4  
|||||  
RESULT 1329  
AAH59672  
ID AAH59672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH59672;  
XX  
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Cyclin E ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2096.  
XX  
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200130362-A2.  
XX  
XX 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
XX  
XX

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX  
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 224; 408pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 531 CAACGCCCTCTCTCT 544  
DB 1 CAACGCCCTCTCTCT 14  
|||||  
RESULT 1330  
AAD23089  
ID AAD23089 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD23089;  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligo #1, guiding element for methylation of human beta-APP gene.  
XX  
XX DNA methylation; gene inactivation; research; prophylactic; therapy;  
KW cancer; cytostatic; beta-amyloid protein precursor; beta-APP; human; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200179441-A2.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010531.  
XX  
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196749P.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214148P.  
PR 21-AUG-2000; 2000US-00643128.  
XX  
XX (GENM-) GENMETHRAX INC.  
PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.  
XX

DR WPI; 2002-017607/02.  
 XX  
 XX New polynucleotide, useful for methylating target nucleotide sequence,  
 PT comprises double-stranded oligonucleotide imprinting element, operably  
 PT linked to single stranded oligonucleotide guiding element complementary  
 PT to target.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 15; 44pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to methods and compositions related to  
 CC polynucleotides that induce methylation at a target nucleotide sequence  
 CC and inactivate the gene within a cell. The oligonucleotides include  
 CC double-stranded oligonucleotide imprinting element, operably linked to  
 CC single stranded oligonucleotide guiding element complementary to target.  
 CC The nucleotides of the invention are useful for inducing methylation of a  
 CC target nucleotide sequence in a cell. They are also useful in research,  
 CC diagnostic and prophylactic purposes and also in therapeutic purposes,  
 CC e.g. for treating cancer if the target nucleotide sequence is a cancer  
 CC gene. They are also useful for studying gene methylation and  
 CC demethylation processes within a cell. The present oligonucleotide  
 CC sequence is a guiding element used for specific methylation of human beta  
 CC -amyloid protein precursor (beta-APP) gene  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 195 GTCAGTTCTCTGG 208  
 DB 5 GTCAGTTCTCTGG 18  
 RESULT 1331  
 ABS68397/C  
 ID ABS68397 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS68397;  
 XX  
 DT 18-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO1800 Taqman PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO1800; PRO539;  
 KW PRO982; PRO1434; PRO1863; PRO1917; PRO1868; PRO3434; PRO1927; primer;  
 KW inflammatory disorder; immune related disease; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; systemic sclerosis; thyroiditis;  
 KW autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; diabetes mellitus; infectious hepatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; allergic disease of the lung; graft-versus host disease;  
 KW tumour; gene therapy.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2002098506-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033301.  
 XX  
 PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115733P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.  
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
 PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy NA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
 PI Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2002-690475/74.  
 DR  
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides useful  
 PT for diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory disorders and immune-related  
 PT diseases, and identifying modulators.  
 XX  
 XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide having at least 80%  
 CC amino acid sequence identity to secreted and transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC PRO1800, PRO539, PRO1863, PRO1917, PRO1868, PRO3434 or  
 CC PRO1927 and their encoding nucleic acids. Also included are vectors, host  
 CC cells and antibodies against PRO polypeptides. PRO proteins are useful  
 CC for identifying modulators of the polypeptide. PRO1868 useful for the  
 CC diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and immune related diseases  
 CC including systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic  
 CC sclerosis, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,  
 CC infectious hepatitis, psoriasis, allergic diseases of the lung and graft-  
 CC versus host disease and tumours. PRO nucleic acids are useful for  
 CC constructing hybridisation probes for mapping the gene that encodes that  
 CC PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders.  
 CC and for generating transgenic animals which are useful in the development  
 CC and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. PRO nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for gene therapy, chromosome identification, and tissue  
 CC typing. PRO proteins are useful as molecular weight markers for protein  
 CC electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO. The present  
 CC sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used to quantitate nucleic acid encoding  
 CC a PRO protein  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 DB 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6  
 RESULT 1332  
 AAS8029/C  
 ID AAS98029 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAS98029;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #582.  
 XX  
 KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
 KW

protein replacement therapy.

Mus sp.

WO200183749-A2.

08-NOV-2001.

25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.

28-APR-2000; 2000US-C200794P.

28-JUL-2000; 2000US-C221419P.

10-NOV-2000; 2000US-C247443P.

(WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
(MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

Bachmatov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
WPI; 2002-075162/10.

Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.

Claim 14; Page 96; 239pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol. The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1 gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 533 ACGCCCTCTCTCG 546  
|||||  
Db 14 ACGCCCTCTCTCG 1

RESULT 1333  
ABS67465/c  
ID ABS67465 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABS67465;  
XX  
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Novel human secreted protein, probe #6.  
DE  
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; gene mapping; transgenic;  
KW Primer; PCR; probe; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2002098505-A1.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033246.

XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.

XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.

XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.

XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115733P.

XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.

XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-011937P.

XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-011965P.

XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US01252.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US012506P.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.

XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
Wood WI;  
WPI; 2002-665999/71.

New human secreted and transmembrane (PRO) polypeptides, useful for treating conditions requiring PRO polypeptides, for screening PRO antagonists and agonists useful as drug candidates.

Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.

The invention relates to new human secreted and transmembrane proteins (PRO) and nucleic acids of the invention. The polypeptides can be administered therapeutically, especially by expressing encoding polynucleotides, e.g. in therapeutic compositions. They can be used to screen for PRO polypeptide antagonists and agonists useful to identify drug candidates. They can also be used to produce antibodies, useful to detect PRO polypeptides (e.g. diagnostically), purify PRO polypeptides or therapeutically (e.g. as antagonists or to target and/or deliver cytotoxic agents). The polynucleotides are useful therapeutically e.g. to produce antisense sequences to inhibit polypeptide production. They can be used to produce probes and primers useful to detect or isolate sequences encoding PRO polypeptides or similar sequences e.g. variants or sequences from other species. They are also useful for gene mapping and to generate transgenic animals. ABS67448-ABS67476 represent human PRO coding sequences, probes and primers of the invention

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
|||||  
Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6

RESULT 1334  
ABK40447/c

ID XX ABK40447 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABK40447;  
 XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Forward PCR primer for gene amplification analysis of human PRO1800.  
 XX DE Human; PRO; benign tumour; malignant tumour; lymphoid malignancy;  
 KW leukaemia; neuronal disorder; stromal disorder; blastocoele disorder;  
 KW inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; angiogenic disorder; cytostatic;  
 KW neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200153486-A1.  
 XX PD 26-JUL-2001.  
 XX PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 XX PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123972P.  
 XX PR 11-MAY-1999; 99US-0133459P.  
 XX PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 XX PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140650P.  
 XX PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140653P.  
 XX PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 XX PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 XX PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 XX PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149395P.  
 XX PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151689P.  
 XX PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 XX PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 XX PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 XX PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 XX PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
 XX PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Warsters SA, Pan J, Pitti RM, Roy MA, Smith V, Stone DM,  
 PI Watanabe CK, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2002-205567/26.  
 XX DT Thirty five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating  
 PT benign or malignant tumors, leukemias and lymphoid malignancies,  
 PT inflammatory, angiogenic and immunologic disorders.  
 XX Example 26; Page 146; 302pp; English.  
 XX PS The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
 XX PS polypeptides (AAU86128-AAU86162) and the polynucleotide sequences  
 CC encoding them. The PRO polypeptides, agonists, antagonists or anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful for treating benign or malignant tumours (e.g.  
 CC renal, kidney, bladder, breast, etc), leukaemias and lymphoid  
 CC malignancies, other disorders such as neuronal, glial, astrocytal,  
 CC hypothalamic, glandular, macrophagal, stromal and blastocoele disorders,  
 CC inflammatory, immune and angiogenic disorders. The polynucleotide  
 CC sequences are also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the methods of the present invention  
 XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX

RESULT 1335  
 ABL43301/c  
 ID ABL43301 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABL43301;  
 XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:345.  
 XX DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX PT Arraying genome clones.  
 XX FS Claim 4; Page 11; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination based on each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 151 CAGCTCCATCTTG 164  
 DB 15 CAGCTTCATCTTG 2

RESULT 1336  
 ABS53482/c  
 ID ABS53482 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABS53482;  
 XX

DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE PCR primer #1 used to amplify gene encoding human PRO1800.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane polypeptide; PRO polypeptide;

XX T-lymphocyte proliferation; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW inflammatory bowel disease; Sjogren's syndrome; thyroiditis;

KW autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; diabetes mellitus; multiple sclerosis;

KW hepatitis; contact dermatitis; allergic disease; psoriasis; vitreous;

KW immune related disease; kidney disease; antinflammatory; antithyroid;

KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; antianaemic;

KW antidiabetic; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; antinflammatory; PCR;

KW dermatological; antiallergic; antipsoriatic; PRO1800; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2002098507-A1.

PN 25-JUL-2002.

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033326.

PF 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115558P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115565P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115733P.

PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119341P.

PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119337P.

PR 12-FEB-1999; 98US-0119965P.

PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-012252.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162508P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 98US-028634.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-028651.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 98US-0170262P.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-000414.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.

PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.

PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PA Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;

PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;

PI Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2002-673823/72.

DR Novel PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides,

XX useful for preparing a medicament for the treatment of inflammatory and

PT immune related disorders.

XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human secreted

CC and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO polypeptides, and the

CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO polypeptides of the

CC invention include PRO1800, PRO339, PRO982, PRO1434, PRO1863, PRO1917,

CC PRO1868, PRO3434 and PRO1927. The PRO polypeptides can inhibit the

CC stimulation of T-lymphocyte proliferation. The PRO polypeptides are

CC useful for the diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory diseases (e.g.

CC inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome,

CC autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus, multiple

CC sclerosis, hepatitis, contact dermatitis, allergic diseases and

CC psoriasis), immune related diseases, and kidney diseases in humans. The

CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the gene

CC encoding human PRO1800

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572

Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6

RESULT 1337

ABL95964

ID ABL95964 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL95964;

AC ABL95964;

XX 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DT Probe #41 for assaying nucleic acids.

DE Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;

XX Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;

KW microbial identification; ss.

XX Unidentified.

OS WO200208414-A1.

PN 31-JAN-2002.

XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-1B001147.

PD 27-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00193133.

PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00236115.

PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00292483.

XX (NAAND-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

PA (XANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.

XX Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Torimura M, Kurata S, Yamada K;

PI Yokomaku T;

XX WPI; 2002-195876/25.

DR Fluorescently-labeled nucleic acid probes for assaying nucleic acids and

XX their polymorphism and mutation, particularly useful in science and

PT medicine for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis and

PT microbial identification.

XX Example 41; Page 103; 152pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid probes, which are useful

CC for assaying nucleic acids by hybridising with a target nucleic acid, in

CC which a single-stranded oligonucleotide is labelled with a fluorescent

CC substance and a quencher in a manner that the fluorescence intensity of

CC the hybridisation reaction system is increased after completion of the

CC hybridisation but no stem loop structure is formed. The probes are useful

CC for assaying nucleic acids and their polymorphism and mutation,

CC particularly useful for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis

CC and microbial identification. The present sequence was used to illustrate

CC the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 410 CCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423

Db 6 CCAGCAGGCTCTCC 19

RESULT 1338  
ABX96556/C  
ID ABX96556 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC ABX96556;  
XX  
XX  
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human genomic DNA p53 codon 72 SNP primer #7.  
XX  
XX Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;  
KW base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;  
KW AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP analysis;  
KW mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; primer;  
KW ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200268684-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 06-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX PF 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000794.  
XX  
XX PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004560.  
XX  
XX PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791190.  
XX  
XX PR 07-FEB-2002; 2002US-00071926.  
XX  
XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.  
PA (DZIE/) DZIEGLEWSKA H.  
XX  
XX PI Lundeberg J, Ahmadian A, Nyren P;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-707012/76.  
XX  
XX PT Comprises a base at a pre-determined position in a nucleic acid molecule,  
PT comprises performing primer extension reactions using base-specific  
PT detection primers in the presence of a nucleotide-degrading enzyme.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 26; 59pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting a base at a pre-  
XX determined position in a nucleic acid molecule. The method comprises  
XX performing primer extension reactions using base-specific detection  
XX primers, each being specific for a particular base at the predetermined  
XX position. The allele-specific (AS) primer extension assay method of the  
XX invention is useful for detecting an allele-specific base at a pre-  
XX determined position in a nucleic acid molecule, for high throughput  
XX single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, and for detecting  
XX mutations and genetic variations. The new method solves the deficiencies  
XX of previous methods by providing a method of allele-specific extension  
XX that allows accurate discrimination between matched and mismatched  
XX configurations, as well as reducing or eliminating false positive results  
XX observed in prior art. The use of two allele-specific primers increases  
XX the sensitivity by a factor of two because signals of two extensions are  
XX obtained. The present sequence represents a primer used in the examples  
XX of the present invention  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCAGCAG 416  
DB 15 CCTGCACCCAGCAG 2

RESULT 1339  
ABX96556/C

ABK82358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ABK82358;  
XX  
XX DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human leukocyte antigen class II DRB1 exon 2 PCR primer #11.  
XX  
XX KW Human; leukocyte antigen class II DRB1 exon 2; primer; ss; PCR; HLA;  
XX human leukocyte antigen.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX FN JP2002101889-A.  
XX  
XX PD 09-APR-2002.  
XX  
XX PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00299498.  
XX  
XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00299498.  
XX  
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME SCI KENKYUSHO KK.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-458178/49.  
XX  
XX A new method for determining genotypes.  
XX  
XX Claim 7; Page 6; 23pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method for determining genotypes by detecting  
XX a plural of point mutations, simultaneously consisting of a procedure in  
XX which a gene amplification reaction using specific primers and a  
XX hybridisation reaction using specific probes are carried out in  
XX combination. The method comprises detecting at least three point  
XX mutations simultaneously consisting of a procedure in which a gene  
XX amplification is carried out by using specific primers consisting of a  
XX forward primer and a reverse primer, sets so that the objective point  
XX mutations are positioned near each 3'-end to distinguish at least one  
XX point mutation at the forward side and the reverse side, and the gene  
XX amplified product is hybridised with specific probes set so as to contain  
XX the objective point mutation to distinguish further at least one point  
XX mutation. The method is useful for transplantation and researches the  
XX relationship between disease-specificity and HLA (Human Leukocyte  
XX Antigens). This sequence represents a PCR primer for human leukocyte  
XX antigen class II DRB1 exon 2, used in the method of the invention  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGAGCTCC 471  
DB 6 CCAGGAGAGAGCTCC 19

RESULT 1340  
ABQ94327  
ID ABQ94327 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ABQ94327;  
XX  
XX DT 01-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human BNO1 gene exon la primer 2.  
XX  
XX Human; BNO1; F-box; FBXO; chromosome 16q24.3; SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligase;  
KW protein ubiquitination; proteasome targeting; breast; prostate; liver;  
KW ovarian; immune disease; inflammatory disease; AIDS;  
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; asthma; Crohn's disease;  
KW multiple sclerosis; neurological disorder; Parkinson's disease;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; cystic fibrosis; immunomodulator; neuroprotective

gene therapy; diagnosis; prognosis; mutation analysis; SSCP;  
single-strand conformation polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.  
Homo sapiens.

Key modified\_base 1  
Location/Qualifiers  
/\*tag= a  
/mod\_base= OTHER  
/note= "Labelled with HEX"

W0200261081-A1.

08-AUG-2002.

31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-AU0000096.

31-JAN-2001; 2001AU-00002783.

(BION-) BIONOMICS LTD.

Callen DF, Powell JA, Kremmidiotis G, Gardner AE, Crawford J;  
Bais AJ, Kochetkova M;

WPI; 2002-619250/66.

New gene (BN01) mapping to chromosome 16q24.3, useful in gene therapy,  
e.g. for diagnosing or treating cancers (e.g. lymphoma),  
immune/inflammatory diseases (e.g. AIDS) or neurological disorders (e.g.  
Parkinson's disease).

Example 8; Page 63; 85pp; English.

The invention relates to the human and murine BN01 proteins and nucleic  
acids encoding them. The BN01 protein is a member of the FBXO class of F-  
box proteins, containing an F-box motif but no other known protein-  
interaction domains. Proteins which contain F-boxes are the substrate  
recognition components of SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligases, which are responsible  
for ubiquitinating proteins, thereby targeting them for degradation in  
the proteasome. In addition, BN01 is able to interact with Skp1, an  
essential component of SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligases, suggesting that it plays  
a role in the ubiquitin-proteasome degradation system that is involved in  
the regulation of many proteins, particularly those involved in important  
cellular processes such as cell cycle regulation. The human BN01 gene  
maps to chromosome 16q24.3 and is expressed as two different isoforms.  
Isoform 1 consists of 539 amino acids and is encoded by an open reading  
frame (ORF) of 1617 bp, while the longer isoform 2 consists of 568 amino  
acids encoded by an ORF of 1704 bp. The mRNAs encoding the 2 human BN01  
isoforms are the product of differential splicing: both comprise exons 1-  
9, but the isoform 2 mRNA additionally comprises exon 2.5. Loss of  
heterozygosity (LOH) of the long arm of chromosome 16, in which the human  
BN01 gene is situated, is implicated in breast and prostate cancer, and  
BN01 expression is also downregulated in these cancers. BN01 nucleic  
acids, proteins and compounds which modulate BN01 activity or expression  
may be used for treating disorders associated with altered BN01 activity  
or expression. Such disorders include cancers (e.g., breast, prostate,  
liver and ovarian cancers), immune/inflammatory diseases (e.g., AIDS  
(acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), asthma, Crohn's disease or multiple  
sclerosis) or neurological disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease or  
Alzheimer's disease). BN01 nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies may  
also be used to diagnose or prognose disorders associated with BN01  
dysfunction, or a predisposition to these disorders. Additionally, BN01  
nucleic acids and proteins, and transgenic animals comprising human BN01  
nucleic acid sequences or in which BN01 gene function has been knocked  
out are useful in screening potential drugs for treating BN01-associated  
disorders, and the human BN01 protein isoforms are particularly useful  
for identifying BN01-specific protein substrates that are targeted for  
degradation by ubiquitination. Sequences ABQ94326-ABQ94349 represent  
human BN01 gene-specific PCR primers used in SSCP (single-strand  
conformation polymorphism) analysis of tumours and cell lines for BN01  
mutations in an exemplification of the invention

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 145 GGCGTCGAGCTCCA 158  
Db 6 GGCGTCGAGCTCCA 19

RESULT 1341

ACA64089/C  
ID ACA64089 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACA64089;

DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #5.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
KW antiinflammatory; dermatological; immunosuppressive; antithumatic;  
KW antiarthritic; haemostatic; antithyroid; neuroprotective; hepatotropic;  
KW virucide; antipsoriatic; anti-allergic; gene therapy; colon cancer;  
KW inflammatory bowel disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; hepatitis;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; scleroderma; Sjogren's syndrome; thyroiditis;  
KW thrombocytopaenia; multiple sclerosis; cystic fibrosis; psoriasis; ss.  
KW allergy; graft-versus-host disease; graft rejection; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002182618-A1.

PN 05-DEC-2002.

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033167.

XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.

PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0115733P.

PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.

PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.

PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;

PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;

PI Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-328610/31.

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides or genes encoding them,

PT useful for treating e.g. colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease,

PT Sjogren's syndrome, thrombocytopaenia, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis or

PT graft rejection.  
 XX  
 PS  
 XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane  
 CC polypeptide (PRO), which scores at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC when compared to: (a) a sequence comprising 278, 830, 125, 325, 437, 487,  
 CC 310, 1029 or 548 amino acids fully defined in the specification; (b) any  
 CC of the sequences of (a), lacking its associated signal peptide; (c) an  
 CC extracellular domain of (a), with or lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide. The PRO polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful as  
 CC pharmaceuticals or diagnostics. These are particularly useful for  
 CC treating colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome,  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, hepatitis, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, psoriasis, allergies, graft-versus-host disease or graft  
 CC rejection in a mammal. This sequence represents a novel human secreted  
 CC and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 Db |||||  
 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6  
 RESULT 1342  
 ABZ76553/c  
 ID ABZ76553 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ76553;  
 XX  
 DT 29-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Lactobacillus brevis PCR primer ORF3 SEQ ID NO:56.  
 XX  
 LX Lactobacillus brevis; beer turbidity; beer clouding; beer; detection;  
 XW lactic acid bacteria; brewing; probe; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Lactobacillus brevis.  
 XX  
 PN WO200295028-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP050522.  
 XX  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00154085.  
 XX  
 PA (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.  
 XX  
 PI Fujii T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-120803/11.  
 XX  
 PT Polynucleotide probes and primers for detecting beer-clouding lactic acid  
 PT bacteria for quality control during beer production applicable in  
 PT brewing industry.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 30; 94pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a polynucleotide probe, or primer, for  
 CC detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria containing a nucleotide  
 CC sequence of (i) with 8056 base pairs (see ABZ76501), or a nucleotide made  
 CC from not less than 15 nucleotides hybridisable with its complementary  
 CC sequence. Probes and primers from the present invention can be used for  
 CC detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria (Lactobacillus brevis) for  
 CC quality control during beer production, which is applicable in the  
 CC brewing industry. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for

CC Lactobacillus brevis which is used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 384 CTGCTGCGGACAC 397  
 Db |||||  
 16 CTGCTGCGGACAC 3  
 RESULT 1343  
 ACA66982/c  
 ID ACA66982 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACA66982;  
 XX  
 DT 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted polypeptide PRO1800 forward PCR primer.  
 XX  
 LX Human; ss; primer; Gene therapy; inflammatory disease; Crohn's disease;  
 XW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; tumour; cancer; PCR;  
 KW colorectal cancer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2002192668-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 19-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033244.  
 XX  
 PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115588P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115588P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
 PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
 PI Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-328857/31.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated  
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammatory diseases, tumors or cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO  
CC polypeptide. The nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful for treating  
CC inflammatory diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative  
CC colitis and Crohn's disease, tumours, or cancer such as colorectal  
CC cancer. The nucleic acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The  
CC polypeptides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. Both are useful in tissue typing. The present sequence  
CC represents a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide  
CC of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 559 AACACGAGGATCC 572  
Db 19 AACACGAGGATCC 6  
RESULT 1345  
ABX11178/c  
ID ABX11178 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX11178;  
DT 30-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer #1 for gene encoding human PRO1800 polypeptide.  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane polypeptide; PRO polypeptide;  
KW inflammatory disease; immune-related disease; diabetes mellitus;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; glomerulonephritis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW immune-mediated skin disease; contact dermatitis; graft rejection;  
KW transplantation associated disease; graft-versus-host disease;  
KW tumour diagnosis; tumour cell; anti-inflammatory; immunosuppressive;  
KW cytostatic; antineoplastic; antirheumatic; antithyroid; antihypertensive;  
KW antidiabetic; nephrotropic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; haemostatic;  
KW hepatotropic; virucide; neuroprotective; PRO1800; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002164646-A1.  
XX  
PD 07-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033223.  
XX  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.  
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.  
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115558P.  
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115565P.  
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115733P.  
PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119341P.  
PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119537P.  
PR 12-FEB-1999; 98US-0119965P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-012252.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-02028634.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-02028551.  
PR 09-DEC-1999; 98US-0170262P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865034.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;  
PI Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-238305/23.  
XX  
XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or  
PT treating inflammatory diseases or immune-related diseases, e.g.  
PT inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus or rheumatoid  
PT arthritis.  
XX  
XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human secreted  
CC and transmembrane polypeptides designated PRO polypeptides (PRO1800,  
CC PRO539, PRO982, PRO1434, PRO1863, PRO1917, PRO1868, PRO3434 and PRO1927),  
CC and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO polypeptides and  
CC polynucleotide sequences of the invention are useful in diagnosing or  
CC treating inflammatory diseases or immune-related diseases (e.g.  
CC inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid  
CC arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, autoimmune  
CC thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis,  
CC multiple sclerosis, infectious hepatitis, immune-mediated skin diseases  
CC including psoriasis or contact dermatitis, and transplantation associated  
CC diseases including graft rejection or graft-versus-host disease). The PRO  
CC polypeptides are also useful for diagnosing tumours, and for inhibiting  
CC the growth of tumour cells. The PRO polynucleotide sequences may be used  
CC as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generating  
CC antisense RNA and DNA. They are also useful in preparing PRO  
CC polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or molecules involved  
CC in a binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or knockout  
CC animals, which in turn are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, for chromosome identification, and  
CC tissue typing. The PRO polynucleotide sequences are also useful in gene  
CC therapy. Anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for PRO  
CC polypeptides. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to  
CC amplify the gene encoding human PRO1800 polypeptide  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 559 AACACGAGGATCC 572  
Db 19 AACACGAGGATCC 6  
RESULT 1345  
ABX90614/c  
ID ABX90614 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABX90614;  
XX  
XX DT 06-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #1, TagMan PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;  
KW diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; therapeutic; gene therapy; tumour;  
KW inflammatory disease; immune-related disease; inflammatory bowel disease;  
KW IBD; systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; thyroiditis;  
KW diabetes mellitus; glomerulonephritis; multiple sclerosis; cirrhosis;  
KW psoriasis; graft rejection; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;  
KW neuroprotective; hepatotropic; TagMan.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS

XX US2002160392-A1.  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033245.  
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.  
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.  
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.  
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.  
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115733P.  
 XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119373P.  
 XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.  
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99US-012252.  
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0187202P.  
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
 XX Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;  
 XX Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-275292/27.  
 XX New isolated PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO1800 or PRO539, useful for  
 XX diagnosing, preventing and treating tumors and inflammatory or immune-  
 XX related diseases, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroiditis,  
 XX diabetes or psoriasis.  
 XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 XX comprising a sequence without signal peptide and the nucleic acid  
 XX encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise antibodies that  
 XX specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a bioactive  
 XX molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating at least  
 XX one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides and the antibody  
 XX are useful for diagnosing, preventing and treating tumours and  
 XX inflammatory or immune-related diseases, such as inflammatory bowel  
 XX disease (IBD), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 XX thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis, multiple sclerosis,  
 XX cirrhosis, psoriasis or graft rejection. The proteins and the antibody  
 XX may also be used in preparing medicines and medicaments for treating the  
 XX above-mentioned diseases. The polynucleotide is useful in molecular  
 XX biology, including uses as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene  
 XX mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The  
 XX polynucleotide may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by  
 XX recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or  
 XX knock-out animals therapeutically useful reagents. The sequences presented in  
 XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The sequences presented in  
 XX ABX90597-ABX90625 are the genes encoding, the primers amplifying and the  
 XX probes detecting the PRO polynucleotides of the invention  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6

# RESULT 1346

ID ACA67372 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ACA67372;

XX 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE PCR primer #3 for cDNA encoding human PRO1800 polypeptide.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein; antianaemic;  
 XX inflammatory disease; immune related disease; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 XX juvenile chronic arthritis; scleroderma; Sjogren's syndrome; sarcoidosis;  
 XX autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; thyroiditis; psoriasis; Grave's disease;  
 XX diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease; glomerulonephritis;  
 XX demyelinating disease; nervous system; antithyroid;  
 XX hepatobiliary disease; hepatitis; primary biliary cirrhosis;  
 XX fibrotic lung disease; bullous skin disease; allergic disease;  
 XX pulmonary fibrosis; transplantation associated disease; haemostatic;  
 XX graft rejection; graft-versus host disease; cytostatic; dermatological;  
 XX antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive;  
 XX antidiabetic; nephrotropic; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; antipsoriatic;  
 XX antiallergic; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003032060-A1.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00032990.

XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.

XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.

XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.

XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.

XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.

XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.

XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.

XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
 XX Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;  
 XX Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-341961/32.

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1800, PRO539 and PRO982, of N-

PT acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein family, useful for diagnosing,  
 PT treating or preventing immune disorders and inflammatory disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Example 16; Page 67; 124pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for preparing a medicament  
 CC as useful in the treatment of inflammatory and immune related diseases such  
 CC as inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE),  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, spondyloarthropathies,  
 CC scleroderma, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, Sjogren's syndrome,  
 CC systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia,  
 CC autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, Grave's disease, diabetes  
 CC mellitus, immune-mediated renal disease, glomerulonephritis,  
 CC demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such  
 CC as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic polyneuropathy, hepatobiliary diseases  
 CC such as infectious hepatitis, autoimmune chronic active hepatitis,  
 CC primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, sclerosing  
 CC cholangitis, inflammatory and fibrotic lung diseases, gluten-sensitive  
 CC enteropathy, Whipple's disease, autoimmune or immune-mediated skin  
 CC diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact  
 CC dermatitis, psoriasis, allergic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic  
 CC pneumonias, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity  
 CC pneumonitis, and transplantation associated diseases including graft  
 CC rejection and graft-versus host disease. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful  
 CC in diagnostic assays for PRO, in affinity purification of PRO, and for  
 CC detection of PRO in biological samples. The present sequence represents a  
 CC PCR primer used in the examples of the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 DB 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6

RESULT 1347  
 ABV77212/c  
 ID ABV77212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ABV77212;  
 XX  
 DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region B of hDOR cDNA.  
 XX  
 KW Delta-opioid receptor; hDOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR array;  
 KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis; GPCR;  
 KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;  
 KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200295065-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.  
 XX  
 XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000802.  
 PR  
 XX (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.  
 PA  
 XX Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-129439/12.  
 DR

XX New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide  
 PT spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for  
 PT determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or  
 PT diseases in humans.  
 XX

Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.

XX PCR primers ABV77212-13 were used to amplify a consensus region of the  
 CC human delta-opioid receptor (hDOR). This opiod receptor belongs to the G  
 CC -protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used  
 CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a  
 CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots  
 CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR  
 CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition  
 CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,  
 CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR  
 CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining  
 CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in  
 CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression,  
 CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,  
 CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 554 AGCCCAACAGCAGG 567  
 DB 18 AGCCCAACAGCAGG 5

RESULT 1348  
 ACD82558/c  
 ID ACD82558 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD82558;  
 XX  
 DT 19-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Nucleic acid cloning associated adaptor molecule #259.  
 XX  
 KW Adaptor molecule; nucleic acid cloning; nucleic acid ligating;  
 KW internal deletion mutagenesis analysis; cloning vehicle; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US2003044791-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00880313.  
 XX  
 XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00880313.  
 PR  
 XX (FLEM/) FLEMINGTON E K.  
 XX  
 XX Flemington EK;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-521745/49.  
 DR

XX New adaptor molecules, useful for cloning nucleic acid molecules that  
 PT does not require the design and synthesis of oligonucleotides or PCR  
 PT primers.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 12; Fig 5; 100pp; English.

XX The invention describes adaptor molecules, where each end of the adaptor  
 CC is compatible with a nucleic acid digested with a restriction enzyme or a  
 CC nucleic acid comprising an end that is compatible with a nucleic acid



10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.  
PR  
PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.  
PR  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-0162506P.  
PR  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
PR  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR  
PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.  
PR  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004411.  
PR  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR  
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.  
PR  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.  
XX  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Botstein D., Desnoyers L., Ferrara N., Fong S., Gao W., Goddard A.;  
PI Gueney AL, Pan J., Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
PI Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-456352/43.  
XX  
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide and encoding nucleic acids, useful for the  
PT diagnosis and treatment of disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,  
PT systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes mellitus and  
PT cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising at least  
CC 80 % sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence that encodes a  
CC polypeptide having any of 9 125-1029 amino acid sequences (S1), or  
CC comprises at least 80 % sequence identity to or the full-length coding  
CC sequence of any of 9 662-354 base pair sequences (S2), given in the  
CC specification. The methods and compositions of the present invention are  
CC useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with the  
CC PRO polypeptides, such as inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus  
CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic sclerosis, Sjogren's  
CC syndrome, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,  
CC multiple sclerosis, hepatitis, erythema multiforme, contact dermatitis,  
CC graft-versus-host-disease and cancer. This sequence represents a novel  
CC human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 92.8%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 559 AACAGCAGGCATCC 572  
DB 19 AACAGCAGGAATCC 6  
|||||  
|||  
  
RESULT 1352  
AARD59039/c  
ID AAD59039 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD59039;  
XX  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Forward PCR primer used to amplify human PRO1800 gene.  
XX Secreted and transmembrane protein; tissue typing; medical application;  
KW biotechnological application; genetic disorder; industrial application;  
KW transgenic; vaccine; transgenic animal; gene therapy; human; PRO; PCR;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003077657-A1.  
 PN 24-APR-2003.  
 XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033396.  
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.  
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115733P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.  
 PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.  
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.  
 XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;  
 PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
 PI Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-635077/60.  
 XX Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO3434 and  
 PT PRO1927, useful in the preparation of a medicament for treating a  
 PT condition responsive to PRO polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g.  
 PT vaccines.  
 XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to secreted and transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC designated as PRO (e.g. PRO1800, PRO639, PRO982, PRO1434, PRO1863,  
 CC PRO1917, PRO1868, PRO3434 and PRO1927) and nucleic acid molecules,  
 CC encoding such polypeptides. Sequences of the invention are useful in  
 CC tissue typing, gene therapy and in the preparation of vaccines.  
 CC Polypeptides of the invention are useful as molecular weight markers for  
 CC protein electrophoresis, as therapeutic agent for in vivo therapeutic  
 CC purposes and for screening compounds that modulate their activity. They  
 CC are also useful in biotechnological, industrial and medical applications.  
 CC Polynucleotides of the invention are used for constructing hybridisation  
 CC probes for mapping the gene encoding PRO and for the genetic analysis of  
 CC individuals with genetic disorders. They are also useful for generating  
 CC transgenic animals or knockout animals for the development and screening  
 CC of therapeutically useful reagents. The present sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC used to amplify human PRO gene  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 PD |||||||  
 XX 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6

RESULT 1353  
 ADE13434/C  
 ID ADE13434 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ADE13434;  
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX DE HLA class I allele specific primer #50.  
 XX KW ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US2003165884-A1.  
 XX PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.  
 XX PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.  
 XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.  
 XX FA (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.  
 XX PI Chow R, Tonai R;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-874916/81.  
 XX PT Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using  
 PT hybridization and amplification assays.  
 XX PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 50; 66pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human  
 CC Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and  
 CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype  
 CC of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class I allele  
 CC specific primer.  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 409 TCCAGCAGGCTCTC 422  
 Db 18 TCCCGCAGGCTCTC 5  
 RESULT 1354  
 ADE14146  
 ID ADE14146 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ADE14146;  
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX DE Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #255.  
 XX KW Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
 KW SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;  
 KW glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US2003190617-A1.  
 XX PD 09-OCT-2003.  
 XX PF 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.

XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.  
 XX (STEE/) SI E.  
 PA (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.  
 PA (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.  
 XX  
 PI Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-864168/80.  
 DR  
 XX New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect  
 PT polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the  
 PT optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognose and treat glaucoma and related  
 PT disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 257; 159pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at  
 CC least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin  
 CC promoter appearing as ABE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter  
 CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of  
 CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin  
 CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a  
 CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample  
 CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism  
 CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma  
 CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing  
 CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation  
 CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased  
 CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive  
 CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity  
 CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing  
 CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected  
 CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin  
 CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising  
 CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid  
 CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and  
 CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and  
 CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The  
 CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or  
 CC putative regulatory region.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 933 AGGTTTGTGTTTAT 946  
 DB 4 AGGTTTATTTAT 17  
 XX  
 RESULT 1355  
 ACDD0595/c  
 ID ACDD0595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACDD0595;  
 XX  
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1068.  
 DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003031621-A2.  
 FN  
 PD 17-APR-2003.  
 XX

PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.  
 XX  
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.  
 XX  
 PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Zhang J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.  
 XX  
 XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1092; 156pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
 CC 2255 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in  
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 271 CCTTCAGAAAGTCTG 287  
 DB 17 CCTCCTGAAAGTTGGT 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 1356  
 AAQ13913  
 ID AAQ13913 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ13913;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 05-NOV-1991 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Probe YZ4 to N-ras codon 61.  
 XX  
 DE ras; point mutation; oncogenesis; PCR; tumour; ss.  
 KW  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9112343-A.  
 XX  
 PD 22-AUG-1991.  
 XX  
 PF 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.  
 XX  
 PR 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.  
 XX  
 PA (CETU ) CETUS CORP.  
 XX  
 PI McCormick FP, Lyons JF;  
 XX WPI; 1991-267154/36.  
 XX  
 PT Method for detection of point mutation(s) in nucleic acid segments -  
 PT where segments encode GTP binding protein or sub-unit and method involves  
 PT amplification followed by sequence-specific probe hybridisation.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 58; 69pp; English.

XX This probe corresponds to the sequence around codon 61 of the ras p21  
 CC gene. It is one of 63 probes which are of use in detecting point  
 CC mutations in nucleic acid sequences encoding ras proteins, specifically  
 CC at positions 12, 13 and 61, three potentially oncogenic sites. See  
 CC AAQ1390-Q1392. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785  
 DB 1 AGCTGGACAGAGAGT 17  
 RESULT 1357  
 AAQ24060  
 ID AAQ24060 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ24060;  
 XX  
 DT 08-JUN-1992 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Artificial HIV-1 TAR sequence containing U-rich bubble.  
 XX  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; tat protein; AIDS; hairpin loop;  
 KW trans-activation responsive region; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT misc\_structure 5..12  
 FT /\*tag a  
 FT /note= "U-rich bubble. Base pairs to nucleotides 6-10 of  
 FT AAQ24061"  
 XX  
 FN WO9202228-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-FEB-1992.  
 XX  
 PF 02-AUG-1990; 90GB-00016973.  
 XX  
 PR 02-AUG-1990; 90GB-00016973.  
 XX  
 PA (MEDI-) MED RES COUNCIL.  
 XX  
 PI Karn J, Gait MJ, Heaphy S, Dingwall C;  
 XX WPI; 1992-079785/10.  
 DR  
 PT New HIV growth inhibiting oligo:nucleotide(s) - comprising rna binding  
 PT sequences capable of binding to tat protein within cells, and in assays  
 PT to identify cpds. with tat binding.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 18c; 89pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The HIV-1 TAR stem-loop sequence (see AAQ21425) was compared to that from  
 CC HIV-2 (see AAQ21426). The only regions common to the two TAR structures  
 CC are in the loop region and the U-rich bubble in the upper stem. This 17-  
 CC mer was synthesised and can hybridise to a 14-mer (see AAQ24061) to mimic  
 CC the known HIV-1 tat recognition sequence but without the apical loop. In  
 CC an assay, the 17-mer plus 14-mer structure competed satisfactorily with  
 CC full-length (59-mer) TAR for binding to tat. See AAQ21427-Q21435 for TAR  
 CC mutants  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 713 AGCCAAATTTTCAGGAGC 729  
 DB 1 AGCCAGAUUGAGCAGC 17  
 RESULT 1358  
 AAT53496  
 ID AAT53496 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC AAT53496;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 794).  
 XX  
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
 XX ss.  
 XX Rattus rattus.  
 OS  
 XX  
 FN WO9523225-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-AUG-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.  
 XX  
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.  
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.  
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.  
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.  
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.  
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.  
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.  
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.  
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.  
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.  
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.  
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.  
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.  
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.  
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.  
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.  
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.  
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.  
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.  
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dhirenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;  
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
 DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
 XX

PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use  
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 201; 407bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the  
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA  
 CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential  
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by  
 CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were  
 CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease  
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby  
 CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant  
 CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PI field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 661 TCATCGAGCTGAAGCTC 677  
 DB 1 UCCUGCCUUGAGGUC 17  
 RESULT 1359  
 AAT81257  
 ID AAT81257 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT81257;  
 XX  
 DT 30-NOV-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1610).  
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;  
 KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer; c-myb;  
 KW coronary angioplasty; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W09531541-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-NOV-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006368.  
 XX  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
 PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-00373124.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Draper K, Mcswiggen J, Jarvis T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-010927/01.  
 XX  
 PT New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - cleave RNA produced by e.g. c-myb,  
 PT for treating restenosis or cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 70; 128bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves  
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the descriptor  
 CC line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites  
 CC using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA which did not  
 CC form secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme  
 CC cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and their  
 CC activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding arms or

CC by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases. The ribozymes cleave  
 CC the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent smooth muscle cell  
 CC hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after coronary angioplasty,  
 CC and in cancers  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 662 CATCGAGCTGAAGCTCA 678  
 DB 1 CAUGCACUUGAGGUC 17  
 RESULT 1360  
 AAT49534  
 ID AAT49534 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT49534;  
 XX  
 DT 26-FEB-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Template #2 for computer-aided formation of arrays of DNA probes.  
 XX  
 KW Probe; lithographic mask; molecular synthesis; opening location;  
 KW joined location; flash location; target flash location; mask design file;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US5571639-A.  
 XX  
 PD 05-NOV-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.  
 XX  
 PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.  
 XX  
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMAX TECHNOLOGIES NV.  
 XX  
 PI Hubbell EA, Morris MS, Winkler JL;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-505382/50.  
 XX  
 PT Computer-aided formation of lithographic masks - esp. for producing  
 PT arrays of DNA mols.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Col 19; 25pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAT49533-34 are target sequences which were used  
 CC in the generation of probes using the method of the invention. The method  
 CC comprises computer-aided formation of lithographic masks, esp. arrays of  
 CC DNA molecules. The method comprises: (a) (i) inputting sequence  
 CC information into the computer sequence, which defines monomer addition  
 CC steps in a molecular synthesis with at least one opening location in a  
 CC mask design of the lithographic mask; (ii) identifying open locations in  
 CC the mask design of the lithographic mask and joining the open locations  
 CC in the mask design to form a joined location, the open locations defining  
 CC flash locations and the joined locations defining a target flash  
 CC location, for forming the lithographic mask; (iii) outputting the mask  
 CC design file which defines locations for openings in the lithographic  
 CC mask, where at least one flash location in the mask design file  
 CC corresponds to a joined location; and (b) with a computer controlled  
 CC system, forming the lithographic mask according to the mask design file.  
 CC At least some flash locations on the lithographic mask are connected.  
 CC This method may be used for forming arrays of DNA molecules or other  
 CC polymers, e.g. peptides  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0;

QY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810  
||||| |||||||  
Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1361  
AAT59945  
ID AAT59945 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAT59945;  
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
XX DT 08-MAY-1997 (first entry)  
XX Template #2 for probe synthesis.  
DE XX  
XX Probe; lithographic mask; cystic fibrosis; p53 gene; HIV; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX XX  
XX FN US5593839-A.  
XX PD 14-JAN-1997.  
XX XX  
XX PF 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00460411.  
XX XX  
XX PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.  
XX XX  
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX XX  
XX PI Winkler JL, Hubbell EA, Lipshutz RJ, Morris MS;  
XX WPI; 1997-099459/09.  
XX DR  
XX PT Computer-aided engineering system for design of sequence arrays - e.g. to  
PT generate probes for detecting mutation(s) relevant to cystic fibrosis,  
PT cancer, for HIV detection or.  
XX PS Disclosure; Col 12; 26pp; English.  
XX XX  
CC AAT59944 and AAT59945 represent template sequences used to generate  
CC probes. These sequences can be used in the method of the invention. The  
CC method of the invention is for synthesising an array of materials formed  
CC from groups of diverse biological materials to be synthesised on a  
CC substrate. The method comprises inputting genetic sequences into a design  
CC computer system, and determining a sequence of monomer additions used to  
CC form the sequences. This determining is by identifying a monomer  
CC addition template, and determining if the additions are needed in the  
CC formation of the sequence, and if not removing them from the template.  
CC Following this, an output file comprising a series of desired monomer  
CC additions not removed from the template is generated. The series of  
CC monomer additions is then provided as an input file to a synthesiser.  
CC This system generates the design of sequence arrays on a substrate, and  
CC also describes the design of lithographic masks for forming the  
CC substrates. The system provides improved sequence and mask generation  
CC techniques for forming arrays of materials such as nucleic acids or  
CC peptides. It can be used to locate an array of probes, at known locations  
CC on a chip. Systems such as this can be used to form arrays of DNA for  
CC studying and detecting mutations relevant to cystic fibrosis, detection  
CC of mutations in the p53 gene, HIV detection, and other genetic  
CC characteristics. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810  
||||| |||||||  
Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1363  
AAX75017  
ID AAX75017 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAX75017;  
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 583 ACCTGCTTACTTCGG 599  
||||| |||||||  
Db 17 ACCTGACTGACTTCCTG 1

RESULT 1363  
AAX75017  
ID AAX75017 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAX75017;  
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX XX

Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1362  
AAX69599/C  
ID AAX69599 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAX69599;  
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #894.  
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9715662-A2.  
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.  
XX XX  
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
XX XX  
XX FA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX FA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.  
XX XX  
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX DR  
XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 73; 218pp; English.  
XX XX  
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX6725 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 583 ACCTGCTTACTTCGG 599  
||||| |||||||  
Db 17 ACCTGACTGACTTCCTG 1

RESULT 1363  
AAX75017  
ID AAX75017 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAX75017;  
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX XX

DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #545.  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 XX WO9715662-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF  
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR  
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 DR  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 171; 218pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX 922 GCGGACTTTCAGGTTT 938  
 Db 1 GCGGACUUCGACUCU 17  
 XX  
 RESULT 1364  
 AAX75025/C  
 ID AAX75025 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX75025;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #553.  
 DE  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 XX WO9715662-A2.  
 PN

XX 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF  
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR  
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 DR  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 171; 218pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGAG 782  
 Db 17 CACAGCTGGAGAGAGAG 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 1365  
 AAX74662  
 ID AAX74662 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX74662;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #190.  
 DE  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 XX WO9715662-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF  
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR  
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX

PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 160; 218pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 202 TCCTGGGTCCAGCCC 218  
 DB 1 UCCUCCUCCAGCCC 17  
 RESULT 1366  
 AAX70105  
 ID AAX70105 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAX70105;  
 AC AAX70105;  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1400.  
 DE Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9715662-A2.  
 PN 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the

CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 41.2%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 7; Conservative 7; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 508 TGGCCAGTTTGGCATTT 524  
 DB 1 UGGCAGUUUUGCCUUU 17  
 RESULT 1367  
 AAX73165/c  
 ID AAX73165 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAX73165;  
 AC AAX73165;  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #598.  
 DE Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS WO9715662-A2.  
 PN 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 142; 218pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GTGACGCAAACTGCAG 800  
DB 17 GTGACGCTGAAGTGCAG 1

RESULT 1368  
AAAG62301  
ID AAG62301 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
AC AAG62301;  
XX  
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:176.  
XX  
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;  
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;  
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;  
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.  
XX  
OS Zea mays.  
XX  
PN WO9710328-A2.  
XX  
PD 20-MAR-1997.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.  
XX  
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.  
XX  
PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;  
PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;  
XX  
PD WPI; 1997-202224/18.  
XX  
PF Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates  
XX expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in  
XX maize or canola.  
XX  
PS Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)  
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant  
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize  
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,  
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)  
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to  
CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a  
CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum  
CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or  
CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine  
XX plant  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 563 GCAGGATCTCGCTGC 579  
DB 1 GCAGGATCTCGCTGC 17

RESULT 1369  
AAAG62791  
ID AAG62791 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAG62791;  
XX  
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Delta-9 desaturase hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:666.  
XX  
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;  
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;  
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;  
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.  
XX  
OS Zea mays.  
XX  
PN WO9710328-A2.  
XX  
PD 20-MAR-1997.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.  
XX  
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.  
XX  
PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;  
PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;  
XX  
PD WPI; 1997-202224/18.  
XX  
PF Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates  
XX expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in  
XX maize or canola.  
XX  
PS Claim 38; Page 85; 155pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)  
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant  
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize  
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,  
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)  
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to  
CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a  
CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum  
CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or  
CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine  
XX plant  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 412 AGCAGGCTCTCCGCTG 428  
DB 1 AGCAGGCTCTCCGCTG 17

RESULT 1370  
AAV20552/c  
ID AAV20552 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV20552;  
XX  
DT 02-JUL-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human BRCA1 allele specific oligonucleotide #2.  
XX

KW Breast cancer; ovarian cancer; mutation; classification; detection;  
 KW tumour; diagnostic; prognostic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9805677-A1.

XX 12-FEB-1998.

XX 04-AUG-1997; 97WO-US013654.

XX 05-AUG-1996; 96US-0023184P.

XX 05-AUG-1996; 96US-0023187P.

XX 05-AUG-1996; 96US-0023223P.

XX 06-AUG-1996; 96US-0022421P.

XX (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.

XX Murphy PD, Allen AC, White MB, Olson SJ, Zeng B;

XX WPI; 1998-159166/14.

XX Detection of mutation(s) in the BRCA1 gene - by hybridisation with an

XX allele-specific oligo:nucleotide or by amplification, useful particularly

XX for breast or ovarian cancers.

XX Claim 6; Page 38; 62pp; English.

XX AAV20551-V20558 are allele specific oligonucleotides used in a method to

XX detect mutations in the human BRCA1 gene. Such mutations are used for

XX classifying a tumour for diagnostic and prognostic purposes or detecting

XX a predisposition of higher susceptibility to breast and ovarian cancer in

XX an individual. The methods can be used for reducing the high incidence

XX and mortality associated with breast and ovarian cancer through the early

XX detection of women at high risk. These women, once identified, can be

XX targeted for more aggressive prevention programmes

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 744 GCCTTGGTCTTAAGGA 760

XX 17 GACTTGTCTTAAGGA 1

XX Db

XX RESULT 1371

XX AAV95289/C

XX ID AAV95289 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV95289;

XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 262.

XX Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;

XX oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;

XX diseased cell; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9832846-A2.

XX 30-JUL-1998.

XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.

XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.

XX

XX PA

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1998-427942/36.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived

XX from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c

XX -fos, especially cancer.

XX Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which

XX specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV55401 to AAV5540

XX and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin

XX ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261

XX to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target

XX sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating

XX cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially

XX leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The

XX ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift

XX and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos

XX RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788

XX 17 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGCG 1

XX Db

XX RESULT 1372

XX AAV97580

XX ID AAV97580 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV97580;

XX 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 3119.

XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;

XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;

XX cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9833893-A2.

XX 06-AUG-1998.

XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.

XX 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.

XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (UVAS-) UNIV ASTON.

XX Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal

XX growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for

XX treating cancers.

XX

XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMs) which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090 represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044 to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMs are useful for cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or treatment of cancers. The NAMs can also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 349 CCAGCGCCACCTGTCA 365  
DB 1 CCAGCGCUACCUUGCA 17

RESULT 1373  
AAV97865/C  
ID AAV97865 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAV97865;  
XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 4842.  
XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation; cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.  
XX KW Homo sapiens.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9833893-A2.  
XX PD 06-AUG-1998.  
XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.  
XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.  
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.  
XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;  
XX DR WPI; 1998-437449/37.  
XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.  
XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.  
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.  
XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;  
XX DR WPI; 1998-437449/37.  
XX PT Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for treating cancers.  
XX PS Claim 5; Page 81; 109pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMs) which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090 represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044 to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMs are useful for cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or treatment of cancers. The NAMs can also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 753 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 769  
DB 17 CTTAAGGAGATTTCAGA 1

RESULT 1374  
AAV97513  
ID AAV97513 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAV97513;  
XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2570.  
XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation; cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.  
XX KW Homo sapiens.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9833893-A2.  
XX PD 06-AUG-1998.  
XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.  
XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.  
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.  
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.  
XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;  
XX DR WPI; 1998-437449/37.  
XX PT Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for treating cancers.  
XX PS Claim 5; Page 74; 109pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMs) which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090 represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044 to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMs are useful for cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or treatment of cancers. The NAMs can also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 414 CAGGCTCCGGCTGCC 430  
DB 1 CAUGCCUUCUGGUGCC 17

RESULT 1375  
AAV30705/C  
ID AAV30705 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV30705;  
XX  
DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer Nam4.  
XX  
KW Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis; prognosis;  
KW cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN GB2317891-A.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-1998.  
XX  
PF 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-00020890.  
XX  
PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724643.  
PR 18-APR-1997; 97US-00844419.  
PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846017.  
PR 06-MAY-1997; 97US-00851843.  
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-00854050.  
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00911312.  
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00912951.  
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00915503.  
XX  
PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.  
PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.  
XX  
PI Cech TR, Lingner J, Nakamura T, Chapman KB, Morin GB, Harley CB;  
PI Andrews WH;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-171633/16.  
XX  
PT Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its  
PT variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cell  
PT proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 42; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention  
CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The  
CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining  
CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change  
CC in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the  
CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a  
CC protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)  
CC detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant  
CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of  
CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of  
CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample; and  
CC (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing hTERT  
CC expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in cell  
CC vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits  
CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding  
CC hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the  
CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used  
CC to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase activity. A  
CC protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new methods  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 625 CAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 642

Db 17 CAGCGCTCGCTCCTGCT 1  
RESULT 1376  
AAV16349  
ID AAV16349 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV16349;  
XX  
DT 03-JUN-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer used to clone additional sequences from human netrin.  
XX  
KW Human; netrin; hNET; treatment; trapping; modulation; expression;  
KW antibody; identification; binding; chemottractant; axon growth;  
KW spinal commissural axon; neural regeneration; orientation;  
KW substrate specificity; ligand; exon trap; PCR primer; amplify; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9748797-A1.  
XX  
PD 24-DEC-1997  
XX  
PF 16-JAN-1997; 97WO-US0000785.  
XX  
PR 17-JUN-1996; 96US-00665259.  
PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00720614.  
PR 09-DEC-1996; 96US-00762500.  
XX  
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.  
XX  
PI Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Van Raay TJ;  
PI Klinger KW;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-063138/06.  
XX  
PT Human chromosome 16 genes encoding netrin, ATP binding cassette  
PT transporter, ribosomal L3 and augments of liver regeneration proteins -  
PT useful for, e.g. treatment of liver disease and cystic fibrosis.  
XX  
PS Claim 17; Page 26; 220pp; English.  
XX  
CC Oligonucleotides AAV16347-50 are used to clone additional sequences from  
CC nucleic acids encoding human netrin (hNET). Partial DNA sequences from  
CC the gene was isolated using exon traps AAV16753-57. Netrins define a  
CC family of chemotropic factors which have been shown to play a central  
CC role in axon guidance. GRAIL2 analysis predicts 6 exons within the  
CC genomic DNA sequence, with 5 exons encoding sequences with homology to  
CC chicken netrins. Chicken netrins have been shown to function as  
CC chemoattractants for developing spinal commissural axons. Human netrins  
CC may therefore have a significant role in neural regeneration. Though  
CC netrins do not by themselves promote axon growth, they do play a role in  
CC the orientation of axon growth. The sequence was isolated using an exon  
CC trap. Sequences encoding human ATP binding cassette transporter (hABC3),  
CC human ribosomal L3 (RPL3L), and human augments of liver regeneration  
CC (hALR) were also isolated. The antisense oligonucleotides of the hNET  
CC sequence are used to modulate expression of hNET prevent its translation.  
CC Antibodies against hNET can be used to block binding of its naturally  
CC occurring ligands. Host cells containing vectors with DNA inserts  
CC encoding the protein can be used in a method for identifying compounds  
CC which bind to hNET  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 835 CTGCTACACAGACACAG 851

Db 1 CTGCAACACAGACACAG 17





ID XX AAA22657 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC AAA22657;  
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5883.  
 DE XX  
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberos scleros; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9950403-A2.  
 XX 07-OCT-1999.  
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
 XX Claim 54; Page 234; 305pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleros, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 255 GACTTACAGAGGACCAC 271  
 |||| |||| |||| ||||

Db 17 GACTCAGAGGACCAC 1  
 RESULT 1382  
 AAA18535  
 ID AAA18535 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAA18535;  
 AC 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1761.  
 DE XX  
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberos scleros; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9950403-A2.  
 XX 07-OCT-1999.  
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
 XX Claim 56; Page 101; 305pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleros, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCAGAACTGGAGAGAA 781  
|||||:| |||||  
Db 1 GCAGAACTGGAGAGAA 17

RESULT 1383  
AAA22658/c  
ID AAA22658 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAA22658;  
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5884.

Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;  
ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARND;  
dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
tuberculous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO950403-A2.  
XX 07-OCT-1999.  
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
XX Claim 54; Page 234; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
XX corresponding target sequences. AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme  
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262. AAA23343 to  
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
XX angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,

CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 253 AGGACTTAGACAGGAGC 269  
|||||:| |||||  
Db 17 AGGACTCAGAGGAGC 1

RESULT 1384  
AAV92443/c  
ID AAV92443 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAV92443;  
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;  
screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;  
inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;  
restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9850530-A2.  
XX 12-NOV-1998.  
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.  
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.  
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.  
XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.  
XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.  
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.  
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.  
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.  
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;  
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;  
XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;  
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes  
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,  
XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates  
XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.

Claim 177; Page 158; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD) comprising  
XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with  
XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,  
XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to  
XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases  
XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic

CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs  
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are  
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or  
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction  
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and  
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the  
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 281 GTTGTGAACCTGTAG 297  
DB 17 GCTGTGGAACCTGTAG 1  
RESULT 1385  
AAV92417/C  
ID AAV92417 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAV92417;  
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
XX Human A-Raf substrate position 464.  
DE  
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;  
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;  
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;  
KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
CS  
OS  
PN WO9850530-A2.  
XX  
PD 12-NOV-1998.  
XX  
PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US000249.  
XX  
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.  
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.  
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.  
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.  
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;  
PI Parry T, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;  
PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
XX  
PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes  
PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,  
PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates  
PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.  
XX  
PS Claim 177; Page 157; 259pp; English.  
XX  
CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence

CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with  
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,  
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to  
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases  
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic  
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and  
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs  
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are  
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or  
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction  
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and  
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the  
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 247 TCTTCAGGACTTAGAC 263  
DB 17 TCTTCAGGACTCGAC 1  
RESULT 1386  
AAV00555  
ID AAV00555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAV00555;  
XX 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
DE Template #2 for generating sequence array.  
XX  
KW Template; lithographic mask; computer; reticle; array; ss.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX US856101-A.  
XX  
PD 05-JAN-1999.  
XX  
PF 27-SEP-1996; 96US-00721689.  
XX  
PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.  
PR 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00460411.  
XX (APFY-) APFYMETRIX INC.  
XX Morris MS, Winkler JL, Hubbell EA;  
XX WPI; 1999-105096/09.  
XX  
PT Production of lithographic masks using computer - especially useful for  
XX forming arrays of materials such as nucleic acids or peptides.  
XX Disclosure; Col 10; 26pp; English.  
XX  
CC This sequence represents a template oligonucleotide used in a method of  
CC forming a lithographic mask, comprising: (a) inputting to a computer a  
CC sequence of monomer addition steps; (b) generating a lithographic mask  
CC definition file using the sequence of monomer addition steps, the mask  
CC definition file defining a set of lithographic reticles on a single mask,  
CC each of the lithographic reticles defining areas of monomer addition for  
CC at least one of the monomer addition steps; and (c) with a computer  
CC controlled system, forming the lithographic mask using the mask  
CC definition file. The process is especially useful for forming arrays of  
CC materials such as nucleic acids or peptides  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810  
||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

## RESULT 1387

AAA10675  
ID AAA10675 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAA10675;  
XX XX  
XX 29-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
XX PD  
XX PCR primer specific for the human Brn-3b nucleotide sequence.  
XX XX  
XX Brn-3b; transcription factor; POU; cervical cancer; breast cancer;  
XX KW treatment; inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.  
XX XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX WO200015780-A1.  
XX PN  
XX 23-MAR-2000.  
XX PD  
XX 14-SEP-1999; 99WO-GB003047.  
XX PF  
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98GB-00019999.  
XX PR  
XX (UNLO ) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.  
XX PA  
XX Latchman DS, Budhram-Mahadeo V, Ndisang D;  
XX PI  
XX WPI; 2000-271421/23.  
XX DR  
XX New polynucleotide inhibitor of Brn-3b expression and/or activity used  
XX PT for treating human ovarian and/or breast cancer and methods for detecting  
XX PT these inhibitors.  
XX PT  
XX Example 1; Page 13; 38pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the human Brn-3b  
XX CC transcription factor nucleotide sequence. Brn-3b belongs to the POU (Pit-  
XX CC Oct-Unc) family of transcription factors, and is expressed in the  
XX CC developing and adult nervous system. Brn-3b has also been detected in  
XX CC some non-neuronal cells such as cervical epithelium, and is also  
XX CC expressed in high levels in human neuroblastomas. The invention relates  
XX CC to a polynucleotide inhibitor of Brn-3b expression and/or activity, and a  
XX CC method for identifying an inhibitor of Brn-3b expression, and a method  
XX CC for treating patients with breast cancer or ovarian cancer. Elevated  
XX CC levels of Brn-3b expression are associated with reduced expression levels  
XX CC of BRAC-1 (Brn-3b represses the BRAC-1 promoter) and inactivation of BRAC  
XX CC -1 is known to be associated with cases of familial breast cancer. The  
XX CC Brn-3b inhibitors are used for the treatment of breast and/or ovarian  
XX CC cancer and in the manufacture of a medicament for treating breast and/or  
XX CC ovarian cancer. The methods allow identification of suitable inhibitors  
XX CC which can be used in this treatment

Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 773 GGAGAGAGACTGTGAGC 789  
||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 1 GGAGAGAGAGCGCAAGC 17

## RESULT 1388

AAA52217  
ID AAA52217 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAA52217;  
XX XX  
XX 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX EcoRI adapter, SEQ ID NO:4, used in a novel DNA fingerprinting method.  
XX KW DNA Partial Adapter Ligation Selective Amplification DNA fingerprinting;  
XX KW genetic analysis; transposon mapping; polymorphism detection;  
XX KW restriction digestion; adapter; ss.  
XX XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX OS  
XX WO200023620-A1.  
XX PN  
XX 27-APR-2000.  
XX PD  
XX 18-OCT-1999; 99WO-NL000643.  
XX PF  
XX 16-OCT-1998; 98EP-00203481.  
XX PR  
XX (KEYG-) KEYGENE NV.  
XX PA  
XX Verbakel HM, Segers HMP, Van Eijk MJT, Schouten JP, Chan Y;  
XX PI  
XX WPI; 2000-339714/29.  
XX DR  
XX Analysis of double stranded DNA especially useful for generating DNA  
XX PT fingerprints of genomic DNA by DNA partial ligation selective  
XX PT amplification.  
XX XX  
XX Example 2; Page 47; 53pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an improved method of DNA fingerprinting, DNA  
XX CC Partial Adapter Ligation Selective Amplification. The method comprises  
XX CC digesting a double-stranded DNA sample with 3 or more different  
XX CC restriction enzymes so that there are at least 3 possible types of end in  
XX CC the sample, and ligating at least 2 or more types of adapters to the ends  
XX CC of the DNA fragments. The DNA is amplified using primers complementary to  
XX CC the adapters, and the amplified products are analysed. In the method, at  
XX CC least one of the restriction enzymes used to digest the DNA does not have  
XX CC a corresponding adapter. This means that certain DNA molecules which have  
XX CC been cut with that enzyme are not amplified. The method is useful for  
XX CC generating DNA fingerprints of genomic DNA (e.g., from humans); for  
XX CC mapping of transposons; for detecting polymorphisms between the DNA  
XX CC sequence of a small part of a genome and the homologous part of another  
XX CC genome; and for analysing a specific mRNA. Amplified Fragment Length  
XX CC Polymorphism (AFLP) sequence tagging may be applied in the development of  
XX CC a dominant PCR assay for markers of interest such as AFLP markers,  
XX CC amplification of AFLP fragments derived from gene families, and  
XX CC targeting of AFLP markers containing specific conserved domain  
XX CC sequences, and of retrotransposon-containing restriction fragments. The  
XX CC new method is an improved method of DNA fingerprinting. Unlike previous  
XX CC methods, such as the AFLP, the new method is less sensitive to changes in  
XX CC protocol and to impurities in the DNA preparations. It also limits the  
XX CC number of efficiently amplified DNA fragments by 20-fold. Furthermore,  
XX CC fingerprints are obtained in less time, and at reduced costs. Sequences  
XX CC AAA52216-A52217 represent the strands of an EcoRI adapter used in an  
XX CC exemplification of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 290 ACTGTGTAGTCGGGCC 306  
||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 1 AATTGTGTGTGGCGCC 17

AAA29010  
 ID AAA29010 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA29010;  
 XX  
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer 1 for human transcription factor Brn-3b cDNA.  
 XX  
 KW Brn-3a; modulator; inhibitor; cervical cancer; human papilloma virus;  
 KW HPV; antisense; cytotstatic; primer; Brn-3b; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200034466-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 15-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 07-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004116.  
 XX  
 XX 07-DEC-1998; 98GB-00026888.  
 XX  
 XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-00282210.  
 XX  
 XX (UNLO ) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.  
 XX  
 XX Latchman DS, Budhram-Mahadeo V, Ndisang D;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 2000-423416/36.  
 XX  
 DR Product for treating, preventing and diagnosing cervical cancer comprises  
 PT a nucleotide sequence or molecule which binds to Brn-3a, decreases its  
 PT intracellular levels or inhibits its activity.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 26; 72pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC AAA29008-11 are RT-PCR primers used amplify Brn-3a and Brn-3b present in  
 CC human cervical cancer tissue. Levels of the amplification products were  
 CC measured and compared with the constitutively expressed cyclophilin mRNA.  
 CC Brn-3a mRNA was elevated approximately 300-fold in cervical cancer tissue  
 CC compared to normal samples, whilst there was hardly any change in Brn-3b  
 CC mRNA levels. As the ratio between the Brn-3a activator and the Brn-3b  
 CC repressor critically determines the activity of the HPV URR it is likely  
 CC that this effect plays a key role in the activation of HPV gene  
 CC expression in cervical cancer patients. A product that binds, causes a  
 CC decrease in intracellular levels of or inhibits the activity of Brn-3a  
 CC useful for treating, prevention or diagnosis of cervical cancer caused by  
 CC human papilloma virus (HPV) is claimed. Expression of HPV proteins is  
 CC generally dependent on the presence of Brn-3a in the cell. Methods of  
 CC identifying Brn-3a binding agents or agents which inhibit Brn-3a  
 CC expression are claimed. Nude mice were injected with SiHa cells  
 CC containing a single integrated HPV16-genome were transformed with a Brn-  
 CC 3a antisense construct and with the empty expression vector as control  
 CC and tumours assessed at regular intervals. Results showed that after 30  
 CC days there was no or very little tumour growth in mice transformed with  
 CC Brn-3a antisense construct as compared to the control  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 773 GGAGAGAGAGTGTGAC 789  
 Db 1 GGAGAGAGAGCGCAAGC 17  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1390  
 AAA53071/c  
 ID AAA53071 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA53071;  
 XX

DT 15-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human cDNA library clone CCGFB64 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; microsatellite marker; PCR primer; repeat length polymorphism;  
 KW expansion mutation; neuropsychiatric disorder; schizophrenia; autism;  
 KW bipolar affective disorder; panic disorder; brain; detection; DRPLA;  
 KW neurological disorder; dentatorubal pallidolysian atrophy;  
 KW spinocerebellar ataxia; trinucleotide repeat; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200024938-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 04-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 27-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025119.  
 XX  
 XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105885P.  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00105885.  
 XX  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX  
 XX Margolis R, Ross C, Nilsson PB, Li WB;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 2000-350770/30.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting microsatellite markers in the human genome comprising the use  
 PT of a polynucleotide primer, useful for detecting trinucleotide repeat  
 PT expansion mutations causing neurological disorders.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 9; 32pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention describes a polynucleotide (N1) for detecting a  
 CC microsatellite marker in the human genome, where N1 is complementary to  
 CC contiguous nucleotides within 500 nucleotides of a trinucleotide repeat.  
 CC The microsatellite marker is selected from P12A7, P12E1, P12B10, P32D9,  
 CC P32H12, P42A5, P42F11, P55G12, P62D12, P72D4, P95B10, CCG43, CCG82,  
 CC CCG98, CCGFB48, CCGFB60, CCGFB64 and CCGFB84. AAA53033 to AAA53068  
 CC represent specifically claimed PCR primers for amplifying the  
 CC microsatellite markers. Also described are: (1) a method (M1) of  
 CC determining a change in the number of trinucleotide repeats in a  
 CC microsatellite marker comprising: (a) hybridising N1 to nucleic acid from  
 CC a patient sample; and (b) determining the size of the hybridised  
 CC polynucleotide where an increase in its size relative to N1 hybridised to  
 CC a normal sample indicates a change in the number of trinucleotide repeats  
 CC ; and (2) a method (M2) for determining a change in number of  
 CC trinucleotide repeats in a microsatellite marker comprising: (a)  
 CC amplifying a microsatellite marker using N1 as the primer and a template  
 CC comprising a nucleic acid sample of a patient; and (b) determining the  
 CC size of the amplified microsatellite marker relative to the size of a  
 CC marker amplified using a nucleic acid sample from a normal human. N1, M1,  
 CC and M2 are useful for detecting the presence of trinucleotide repeat  
 CC expansion mutations causing diseases such as neurological disorders e.g.  
 CC dentatorubal pallidolysian atrophy (DRPLA), spinocerebellar ataxia type  
 CC 2, 3 and 4, autism, schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder.  
 CC AAA53069 to AAA53076 represent PCR primers used in an example from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 571 CCTCGCTGCCCTCAGGTG 587  
 Db 17 CCTCACTGCTCCGGTG 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 1391  
 AAZ59070  
 ID AAZ59070 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

```

XX AC AAZ59070;
XX DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX DT 11-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE HIV-1 TAR oligonucleotide target sequence #1.
XX XX
XX XX Antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; anticancer; detection; TAR; RRE;
KW fluorescence resonance energy transfer; tat; HIV-1; Rev response element;
KW autoimmune disease; trans-activation regulatory region; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX XX
XX PN WO9964625-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 16-DEC-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 04-JUN-1999; 99WO-GB001761.
XX XX
XX PR 05-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012196.
XX PR 02-MAR-1999; 99GB-00004790.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOTARGETS LTD.
XX XX
XX PI Karn J, Prescott CD;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-097545/08.
XX XX
XX PT Identifying compounds that bind to target RNA, potentially useful for
PT treating infections, tumors and autoimmune diseases.
XX XX
XX PS Example; Page 31; 82pp; English.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to a method of determining if a compound binds to a
CC target RNA by treating a test compound with a reporter (R) labelled with
CC a donor or acceptor group and labelled target RNA, labelled with the
CC complementary donor or acceptor group, and measuring the fluorescence
CC from fluorescent groups associated with a compound:target RNA complex in
CC presence of the test compound and comparing the result with a standard.
CC The oligonucleotides AAZ59070-259071 anneal to form a double stranded
CC oligonucleotide containing the HIV-1 trans-activation regulatory region
CC (TAR) to which the HIV-1 Tat protein binds. The complex is labelled with
CC 6-carboxyfluorescein and is used as a target for the binding of a
CC labelled ADP-1 protein. Detection of the complex is by fluorescence
CC resonance energy transfer (FRET). The method is used to identify
CC compounds that interfere with interaction between the target RNA and
CC ligands or proteins. Compounds that are identified are potentially useful
CC for treating infections (viral, bacterial or fungal), cancer and
CC autoimmune diseases. The compounds are preferably directed to the TAR and
CC RRE regions of human immunodeficiency virus RNA and inhibit viral
CC replication. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAGC 729
DB 1 AGCCAGAUUUGAGCAGC 17

RESULT 1392
AAFO4624
ID AAF04624 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF04624;
XX XX
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2140

```

```

XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX XX
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX XX
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 104; 164pp; English.
XX XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 530 TCAACGCCCTCTTCTCG 546
DB 1 TCAACGCCCTCTTCTCG 17

RESULT 1393
AAFO6172
ID AAF06172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF06172;
XX XX
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2969.
XX XX
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX XX
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;

```

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 42; Page 124; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).  
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
CC interferon alpha

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 64.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TGATGAGCCCAACTCCA 879

DB 1 UGCUGUGUCCACUCCA 17

RESULT 1394

AAAF07441

ID AAF07441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF07441;

AC AAF07441;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3698.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

XX interferon alpha; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

PN 19-OCT-2000.

PD 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.

PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;

PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.

DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 54; Page 140; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).  
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
CC interferon alpha

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 276 AGAAAGTTGTGAACT 292

DB 1 AGAAAGTTTGTAGCT 17

RESULT 1395

AAAF02204/c

ID AAF02204 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF02204;

AC AAF02204;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #499.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

XX interferon alpha; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

PN 19-OCT-2000.

PD 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.

PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;

PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.

DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 37; Page 67; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).  
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
CC interferon alpha

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGGGGTGGACGT 613

DB 17 CCGTGGGTGGTGGACGT 1

RESULT 1396

AAAF02300/c

ID AAF02300 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF02300;

AC AAF02300;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT

XX

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #595.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 KW interferon alpha; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200061729-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.  
 PF  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.  
 XX  
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 37; Page 69; 164pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 encoding the TP2 Orphan Receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
 factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).  
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
 consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of  
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
 CC interferon alpha  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 560 ACAGCAGGATCCTCCG 576  
 Db ||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 17 ACTGCAGGACTCTCCG 1  
 RESULT 1397  
 AAH94672/c  
 ID AAH94672 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH94672;  
 XX  
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 97.  
 XX  
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200157206-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 09-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.  
 XX  
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI (PATT/) PATTAEY A R.  
 XX  
 DR Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowzira BM;  
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX

PI Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
 DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 XX  
 PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,  
 useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 54; 115pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
 CC the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 328 AAGCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344  
 Db ||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 17 AAGTTCTGGAGCAACAT 1  
 RESULT 1398  
 ABK01169/c  
 ID ABK01169 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK01169;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NCO Inozyme #439.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; g-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200159103-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowzira BM;  
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX

OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO200159103-A2.
XX	
PD	16-AUG-2001.

16-AUG-2001.

09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273 .  
11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P .  
28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P .  
06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P .  
  
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
(BLATT/) BLATT L  
(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
  
Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
WPI; 2001-607:95/69 .  
  
Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

the cell and treat a patient having

therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL.

765 GCAGAACTGGAGAAGAA 781

17 GCAAACTGGTGAAGGA 1

RESUIT, T 1399

ABK02873

[illegible]

AC ABK02873;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #172.

```

XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Qy      556  CCCACACGACGGGATCC 572
          |||||  |||||  |||||  ||
Db      1      CCCAAGAUCAAGGAUCC 17

```

RESULT 1400

[illegible]

ABK01168/c  
ID ABK01168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK01168;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #438.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200159103-A2.  
XX  
PD 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
XX  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
XX central nervous system injury.  
XX  
XX Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.

CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 767 AGAAGCTGGAGAGAGT 783  
DB 17 AAAAGCTGGAGAGAGT 1  
RESULT 1401  
ABK03627/c  
ID ABK03627 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK03627;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CD20 DNazyme #81.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200159103-A2.  
XX  
PD 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
XX  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
XX  
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
XX central nervous system injury.  
XX  
XX Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 CC an amberyze (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinyze (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention  
 CC  
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 TCAGAAAGTTGTTGAAA 290  
 DB 17 TAAGAAAGTTGCTCAA 1

RESULT 1402  
 ID ABK03753  
 XX ABK03753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABK03753;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human CD20 Amberzyme #102.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyze; zinyze; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 FN WO200159103-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-AUG-2001.

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 DR  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic, nucleic acids and antisense  
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 XX central nervous system injury.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 30; Page 168; 200pp; English.  
 BS  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 CC an amberyze (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinyze (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is an amberyze molecule of the invention  
 CC  
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCCTC 574  
 DB 1 CAAGAUACAGGAUCCUC 17  
 RESULT 1403  
 ABK02767  
 ID ABK02767 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK02767;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

The presence of a divalent cation that is preferably  $Mg^{2+}$ . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA stroke). Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA

CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is an incozyme of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGATCTCT 573

DB 1 CCAAGACAGGAUCCU 17

RESULT 1405

ABA80313/C

ID ABA80313 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA80313;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX MLH1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3159.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytosolic; antislacking; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX PI

XX DR  
 XX WPT; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification.  
 XX  
 FS Claim 7; Page 218; 294pp; English.  
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, inhibitor 2A  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase, alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788

DB 17 TGAAGACAGGCTGAG 1

RESULT 1406

ABA80312

ID ABA80312 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA80312;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX MLH1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3158.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytosolic; antislacking; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 7; Page 218; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGGCTGAG 788  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 TGAAGAGAGAGGCTGAG 17  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 1407  
 AAF57373/C  
 ID AAF57373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC AAF57373;  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Murine Cdc25A intron 11/exon 12 splice junction sequence.  
 DE  
 XX Cdc25; Cdc25 phosphatase; transcription; modulator; murine; Cdc25A; exon;  
 XX intron; ds.  
 KW  
 KW Mus sp.  
 OS  
 XX WO200120034-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 22-MAR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024838.  
 PF  
 XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153639P.  
 PR  
 XX (BADI ) BASF AG.  
 PA  
 XX Voss J, Timm J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-244825/25.  
 DR  
 XX Assay for screening modulators of Cdc25 activity by using a cell having a  
 XX recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene whose expression alters the  
 XX transcription of a selected gene in the presence of a modulator.  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Page 15; 55pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX

CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a modulator of Cdc25  
 CC activity that comprises contacting a test cell having a recombinant Cdc25  
 CC phosphatase gene whose expression alters transcription of a selected  
 CC gene, with a compound under conditions where recombinant cdc25  
 CC phosphatase gene is expressed and alters the transcription of a selected  
 CC gene as an indication of the compound being a modulator of Cdc25-mediated  
 CC transcription. The method is useful for identifying modulators of Cdc25  
 CC activity. Sequences AAF57363-376 represent intron/exon splice junction  
 CC sequences of the murine Cdc25A gene  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 451 ATGCCTTCACGAGAGAG 467  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 17 ATGCCATCTATGAAGAG 1  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 1408  
 AAD03897  
 ID AAD03897 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD03897;  
 XX  
 XX 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX RT-PCR Primer for analysis of human TMS1 gene.  
 DE  
 XX Human; target of methylation-induced silencing-1; TMS1; cytostatic;  
 XX antiproliferative; apoptosis inducer; gene therapy; CpG island;  
 KW caspase-recruiting domain; CARD; cancer; breast; RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200129235-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 26-APR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028747.  
 PF  
 XX 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159975P.  
 PR  
 XX (UYEM-) UNIV EMORY.  
 PA  
 XX Vertino PM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-290922/30.  
 DR  
 XX Novel gene TMS1, transcriptionally silenced due to increased methylation  
 XX useful for identifying subject at risk of developing tumor characterized  
 XX by abnormal methylation, for treating cancer by inducing apoptosis.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 69; 124pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to identification of target of methylation-induced  
 CC silencing-1 (TMS1) gene. This gene is transcriptionally silenced due to  
 CC abnormal methylation of a CpG island in its 5' regulatory region. TMS1  
 CC consists of a carboxy terminal caspase-recruiting domain (CARD) and plays  
 CC a role in induction of apoptosis. TMS1 gene and protein are useful as  
 CC tools for diagnosing and treating a subject at risk of developing cancer  
 CC (e.g. breast cancer) characterised by abnormal CpG methylation or  
 CC abnormally low levels of TMS1 expression products. Unique fragments of  
 CC TMS1 gene are used as probes. TMS1 gene is useful in gene therapy. TMS1  
 CC molecule is also useful for treating abnormal cell proliferation by  
 CC increasing TMS1 polypeptide level to an above normal level. The CpG  
 CC island region of TMS1 or its fragments are used to study the methylation  
 CC patterns apart from any coding region contained in it. The present  
 CC sequence is a reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer specific for  
 CC human target of methylation-induced silencing-1 (TMS1) gene. This primer  
 CC is used for analysis of TMS1 gene

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 TGGTCTTAAGGAGATG 764  
DB 1 TGGGCTGCAGGAGATG 17

RESULT 1409  
AAF95108/c  
ID AAF95108 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC AAF95108;  
XX DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Wild-type capture oligonucleotide #35.  
XX KW Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;  
KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;  
KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.  
XX MYcobacterium tuberculosis.  
OS EP1076099-A2.  
PN 14-FEB-2001.  
PD 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.  
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.  
XX (NISN ) NISSHINBO IND INC.  
PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
XX Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;  
PI WPI; 2001-246696/26.  
XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for  
PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle  
PT bacilli.  
XX Claim 27; Page 46; 114pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide  
CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wTB) that are  
CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mtTB) that are  
CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are  
CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and  
CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the  
CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is  
CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for  
CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;  
CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present  
CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide  
CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and  
CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an  
CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the  
CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug  
CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli  
CC simultaneously  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGATCCT 573  
DB 17 CCAGCCGAGGATCCT 1

RESULT 1410  
ABL46758/c  
ID ABL46758 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABL46758;  
XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #212.  
XX KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200162911-A2.  
XX 30-AUG-2001.  
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.  
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
CC used to illustrate the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 ATGTCGCTTTGGGGC 148  
DB 17 ATCGCTGCTGGGGC 1

RESULT 1411  
ABL46686  
ID ABL46686 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABL46686;  
XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #140.  
XX KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;

KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.  
 XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
 XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX Claim 4; Page 65; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
 CC used to illustrate the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAGA 780  
 DB 1 GACAGAACCCGAGA 17

RESULT 1412  
 AAC68468  
 ID AAC68468 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAC68468;

XX 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Allele specific oligonucleotide #2 used in HH diagnostic.

XX HH; hereditary hemochromatosis; chelation agent;  
 KW T-cell differentiation factor; iron overload; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6140305-A.

XX 31-OCT-2000.

XX 04-APR-1997; 97US-00834497.

XX 04-APR-1996; 96US-00630912.

XX 16-APR-1996; 96US-00632673.

XX 23-MAY-1996; 96US-00652265.

XX (BIRA ) BIO-RAD LAB INC.

PI Thomas WJ, Drayna DT, Gairke A, Ruddy D, Tsuchihashi Z, Wolff RK;  
 PI Feder JN;  
 XX WPI; 2001-006341/01.

XX New hereditary hemochromatosis gene products or polypeptides, useful for  
 PT treating hereditary hemochromatosis in a patient, and as a metal  
 PT chelation agent alleviating iron overload.

XX Example 9; Col 51-52; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to hereditary hemochromatosis gene  
 CC products. These proteins may be used to treat a patient diagnosed as  
 CC having human hemochromatosis disease. It is also useful as a metal  
 CC chelation agent or as a T-cell differentiation factor, and for  
 CC alleviating iron overload. They may also be used in protein replacement  
 CC therapy for individuals having a defective human hemochromatosis gene

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 TGGGTGCTGAGCTGGT 839  
 DB 1 TGGGTGCTCCACCTGGT 17

RESULT 1413

ABN00184

ID ABN00184 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN00184;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:176.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 176; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 613 TGCCCATCTCAACACG 529  
DB 1 TGCCCATCTCAACACG 17  
RESULT 1414  
ABN07692  
ID ABN07692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN07692;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7684.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266660P.  
XX  
XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7684; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 773 GCAGAGAAGTGTGACG 789  
DB 1 GCAGAGAAGTGTGACG 17  
RESULT 1415  
ABN08248  
ID ABN08248 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN08248;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8240.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 PT

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8240; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 920 CAGCGGACTTTCAGGT 936

DB 1 CATCGGGACTTTGATGT 17

RESULT 1416

ABN02240

ID ABN02240 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN02240;

XX

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2322.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX

KW

muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX

XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2232; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 489 CAGGATCTATTGGAGA 505

DB 1 CAGGCTCTAGTGAGA 17

RESULT 1417  
ABN06549/c  
ID ABN06549 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN06549;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6541.  
XX  
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6541; 214pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 426 CTGCCCCCTCTAGTCT 442  
Db 17 CTGCCCCAGGCTTGCT 1  
RESULT 1418  
ABN08501/c  
ID ABN08501 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN08501;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8493.  
XX  
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8493; 214pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as

CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 405 CTGCTCCAGCAGCTCT 421  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CTCATCCACCAGCTCT 1

RESULT 1419  
 ABN10485  
 ID ABN10485 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN10485;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10477.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2001192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10477; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
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 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGGTGGACGT 613  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CGGTGGCGGACGT 17

RESULT 1420  
 ABN00207  
 ID ABN00207 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN00207;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:199.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2001192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 199; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 820 CTGTGGGTCTGAGCT 836  
DB 1 CTGTGGAGCAGAGAT 17  
RESULT 1421  
ABN09043  
ID ABN09043 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9035.  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000561.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000562.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000563.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000564.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000565.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000566.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000567.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000568.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000569.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000570.  
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9035; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 333 GTGGAGCACTTGTCG 349  
DB 1 GTGGAGCACTTGTCG 17  
RESULT 1422  
ABN06627  
ID ABN06627 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6619.  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6619; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGCTGC 429  
 Db 1 GAGGGCTCTCGCTGC 17  
 RESULT 1423  
 ABN07388  
 ID ABN07388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN07388;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7380.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7380; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 250 TGAGGACTTAGACAGG 266

Db  
 RESULT 1424  
 ID ABN08385/C  
 XX ABN08385 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN08385;  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8377.  
 DE  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8377; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC

CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 .. Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 .. Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 .. Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 SQ  
 QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423  
 |||||  
 Db 17 GCTCCAGCTGGCTGTGC 1  
 RESULT 1425  
 ID ABN00567  
 XX ABN00567 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN00567;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:559.  
 DE  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 559; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC

CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CAGGAGCTCGGTACAG 739

Db 1 CAGGAGCTCGGTCCAG 17

RESULT 1426

ABN00568

ID ABN00568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN00568;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:560.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 560; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 724 AGGAGCTCGGTACAGT 740

Db 1 AGGAGCTGGGTCCAGT 17

RESULT 1427

ABN02239/c

ID ABN02239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02239;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2231.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2231; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 875 CTCCTAGTGGCTCTGC 891  
XX 17 CTCCTAGTGGACCTCTC 1  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1428  
XX ABN07387  
XX ID ABN07387 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABN07387;  
XX  
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7379.  
XX  
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX  
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX  
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7379; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAG 265  
XX 1 TTGAATGACTTGGAAAG 17  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1429  
XX ABN08317/c  
XX ID ABN08317 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABN08317;  
XX  
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8309.  
XX  
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8309; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 677 CACAGATGGATGTCAC 693  
 Db 17 CCAGAGAGAGGTCGAC 1  
 RESULT 1430  
 ABNC00569  
 ID ABNC00569 standard. DNA: 17 BP

XX ABNC00569;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:561.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 561; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 ID ABNC00569 standard. DNA: 17 BP

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 725 GGAGCTGGGTCACGTG 741  
Db 1 GGAGCTGGGTCACGTG 17  
RESULT 1431  
ABN06718/c  
ID ABN06718 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN06718;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6710.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX Desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6710; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 261 GACAGGAGCACCCTTCAG 277  
Db 17 GACATGAGCTCTTCAG 1  
RESULT 1432  
ABN00220/c  
ID ABN00220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN00220;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:212.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX Desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 212; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 535 GCCTCTTCTCGACTCT 551  
 Db 17 GTCTCTTCTCCGAATCT 1

RESULT 1433  
 ID ABN01395 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN01395;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1387.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI. 2002-179446/23

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1387; 214pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 665 GCAGCTGAGCTCACAG 681  
 Db 1 GCAGTGAAGCTCGAG 17

RESULT 1434  
 ID ABN09004/c  
 XX ID ABN09004 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN09004;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8996.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8996; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTGC 436  
 XX Db 17 CGCCGCTGCCCTGC 1  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1435  
 XX ABN08958  
 XX ID ABN08958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN08958;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8950.  
 XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2001:92524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8950; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGG 474  
 XX Db 1 CCTGAGAGAGCTGAGG 17  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1436  
 XX ABQ63461/c  
 XX ID ABQ63461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABQ63461;  
 XX  
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 174.

KW Human; KTM1a; KTM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200224750-A2.  
 XX PD 28-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTM1) protein and nucleic  
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
 PT in KTM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
 PT e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTM1a (ABQ63232)  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 238 TGGCTCAGCTCTTGAAG 254  
 Db |||||  
 17 TGGTTCAGCTGTGCAG 1  
 RESULT 1437  
 ABQ63743/c  
 ID ABQ63743 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABQ63743;  
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human KTM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 456.  
 DE

XX Human; KTM1a; KTM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200224750-A2.  
 XX PD 28-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTM1) protein and nucleic  
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects  
 PT in KTM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of  
 PT e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX Example 2; Page 217; 418pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan  
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTM1a (ABQ63232)  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 412 AGCAGGCTCTCCGCTG 428  
 Db |||||  
 17 ATCAGGCTCTCCAGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1438  
 ABQ64198/c  
 ID ABQ64198 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABQ64198;  
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human KTM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 456.  
 DE

```

DE Human KTM01a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 911.
XX Human; KTM01a; KTM01; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854761.
XX
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTM01) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTM01 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 277; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTM01 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTM01 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTM01.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTM01 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTM01a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 452 TCCCTTCAGGAGAGC 468
XX
XX 17 TCCCTTCAGGAGAGC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1439
XX ABQ63462/C
XX ID ABQ63462 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63462;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

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XX Human KTM01a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 175.
XX Human; KTM01a; KTM01; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854761.
XX
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTM01) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTM01 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTM01 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTM01 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTM01.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTM01 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTM01a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 237 GTGCTCAGCTCTTGAA 253
XX
XX 17 GTGCTCAGCTCTTGCA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1440
XX ABV85100
XX ID ABV85100 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV85100;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

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DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:93.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;  
 KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX  
 FN EPI243660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-  
 XX cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent  
 XX and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the  
 XX encoded protein.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 93; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a  
 XX human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-  
 XX GaNTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaNTase 10 is located to  
 XX chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the  
 XX present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or  
 XX treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-  
 XX GaNTase. The sequences associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-  
 XX GaNTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to  
 XX ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 XX The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 XX specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the  
 XX European Patent Office  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 817 GTACTGTGGTGGTCTGAA 833  
 DB 1 GTGCTGTGGTGGTCTGAA 17  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1441  
 XX ABV85135/c  
 XX ID ABV85135 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABV85135;  
 XX  
 XX 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:128.

XX  
 KW Human; UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;  
 KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX  
 FN EPI243660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 FA  
 XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-  
 XX cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent  
 XX and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the  
 XX encoded protein.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 128; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a  
 XX human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-  
 XX GaNTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaNTase 10 is located to  
 XX chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the  
 XX present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or  
 XX treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-  
 XX GaNTase. The sequences associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-  
 XX GaNTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to  
 XX ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 XX The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 XX specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the  
 XX European Patent Office  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGG 474  
 DB 17 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGG 1  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1442  
 XX ABV85713  
 XX ID ABV85713 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABV85713;  
 XX  
 XX 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:706.  
 XX  
 XX Human; UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;  
 XX pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;  
 XX KW

KW SS.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP1243660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-724954/79.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-  
 PT cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent  
 PT and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the  
 PT encoded protein.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 706; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a  
 CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-  
 CC GanTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GanTase 10 is located to  
 CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the  
 CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or  
 CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-  
 CC GanTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to  
 CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the  
 CC European Patent Office  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 824 GGGTGTGAAGCTGGTA 840  
 DB 1 GGCTGTGTGAAGGTGGTA 17  
 RESULT 1443  
 ABL46325/C  
 ID ABL46325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL46325;  
 XX  
 XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Rat CX3CR1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:292.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;  
 KW characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;  
 KW PCR primer; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Rattus sp.

OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200198537-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.  
 XX  
 PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.  
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.  
 XX  
 PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 XX  
 PI Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-049698/06.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing  
 PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying  
 PT primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under  
 PT amplification conditions.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 48; Fig 80A; 409pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides  
 CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing  
 CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic  
 CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers  
 CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides  
 CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides  
 CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for  
 CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification  
 CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to  
 CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAAGAG 782  
 DB 17 CACAACTAGGGAAGAG 1  
 RESULT 1444  
 ABV79083/C  
 ID ABV79083 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV79083;  
 XX  
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 329.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1229046-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 106; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 221 TCAGAGAGTGACGGCG 237
XX 17 TCAGCATCGACGGCG 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1445
XX ABV79246
XX ID ABV79246 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV79246;
XX
XX XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DT Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 492.
XX
XX DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-JAN-2003; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 128; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 598 GGTGGCGGTGGACGTG 614
XX 1 GGTGGCAGGTGGCGCG 17
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1446
XX ABV82949/C
XX ID ABV82949 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV82949;
XX
XX XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DT Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4195.
XX
XX DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-JAN-2003; 2002EP-00001167.

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XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX Zhan J;  
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.  
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful  
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and  
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.  
XX Example 2; Page 613; 718pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like  
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL  
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the  
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop  
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL  
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The  
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar  
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is  
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was  
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are  
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in  
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of  
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and  
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,  
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are  
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for  
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an  
CC example from the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCTCACA 680  
DB 17 TGCAGCTAAACACACA 1  
RESULT 1447  
ABV82982  
ID ABV82982 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX ABV82982;  
AC ABV82982;  
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
DT Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4228.  
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX EP1229046-A2.  
XX 07-AUG-2002.  
PN

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX Zhan J;  
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.  
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful  
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and  
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.  
XX Example 2; Page 618; 718pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like  
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL  
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the  
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop  
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL  
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The  
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar  
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is  
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was  
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are  
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in  
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of  
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and  
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,  
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are  
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for  
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an  
CC example from the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 895 TGACAGCTATTTTAAAG 911  
DB 1 TCAGACATTTTAAAG 17  
RESULT 1448  
ABV79450  
ID ABV79450 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX ABV79450;  
AC ABV79450;  
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
DT Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 696.  
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX EP1229046-A2.  
PN

XX 07-AUG-2002.  
 XX PD  
 XX PF  
 XX PP  
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.  
 XX PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 XX PR  
 XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.  
 XX PA  
 XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
 XX PI  
 XX Zhan J;  
 XX WIPI; 2002-676582/73.  
 XX  
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful  
 XX for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and  
 XX for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 155; 718pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like  
 XX protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL  
 XX has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the  
 XX two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop  
 XX codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL  
 XX shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The  
 XX shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar  
 XX to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is  
 XX important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was  
 XX mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are  
 XX useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in  
 XX therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of  
 XX such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human  
 XX HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and  
 XX foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,  
 XX skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are  
 XX clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for  
 XX male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an  
 XX example from the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 455 CTCCAGGAGAGCTCC 471  
 XX Db 1 CCTCCAGGAGGAGCACC 17  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1449  
 XX ABN88198/c  
 XX ID ABN88198 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN88198;  
 XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX G protein-coupled receptor CGR95 related oligonucleotide #17.  
 XX  
 XX RNA analysis; identification; RNA molecule; antibacterial; virucide;  
 XX fungicide; cystostatic; antisense therapy; cancer; infection;  
 XX G protein-coupled receptor; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX

PN WO200224950-A2.  
 XX PD  
 XX 28-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF  
 XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001WO-SE002054.  
 XX PR  
 XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000US-0235029P.  
 XX PA  
 XX (NEUR-) NEUROMICS INC.  
 XX PI  
 XX Liang Z, Zhang H, Wahlestedt C;  
 XX WIPI; 2002-404959/43.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying accessible region (AR) of native RNA, involves selecting from  
 XX oligonucleotide population, an oligonucleotide binding to AR, sequencing  
 XX randomized portion of oligonucleotide, and identifying sequence of AR.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Fig 8; 41pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for the single-cycle  
 XX identification of an accessible region (AR) of native RNA (I). The method  
 XX comprises providing an in vitro reaction mixture comprising (I) and a  
 XX population of oligonucleotides (II), each having a randomised portion  
 XX that can bind to a complementary AR of (I), if present, selecting a (II)  
 XX that binds to an AR, sequencing the randomised portion of (II), and  
 XX identifying the nucleotide sequence of the AR. An AR can have virucide,  
 XX antibacterial, fungicide and cytostatic activities, and can be used in  
 XX antisense therapy. The method of the invention is used for identifying an  
 XX AR of a native RNA preferably mRNA. Identifying an AR of mRNA is useful  
 XX for manufacturing an antisense oligonucleotide for the downregulation of  
 XX expression of an mRNA molecule which involves identifying an AR on an  
 XX mRNA using the method and synthesising an oligonucleotide complementary  
 XX to AR. (M1) is useful for making an antisense oligonucleotide which  
 XX involves identifying an AR of a native RNA by (M1) and synthesising the  
 XX antisense oligonucleotide that is complementary to the AR. The antisense  
 XX oligonucleotides are useful for treating disorders associated with  
 XX aberrant gene expression, such as cancer and disorders associated with  
 XX expression of foreign genes such as infection with bacterial, viral or  
 XX fungal pathogen. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which  
 XX is used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 134 GTCTGCTTTGGGGGCTG 150  
 XX Db 17 GTCTGCTTTGGGGGCTG 1  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1450  
 XX ABN97631  
 XX ID ABN97631 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN97631;  
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #141.  
 XX  
 XX NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200228818-A2.  
 XX PD  
 XX 04-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030287.  
 XX

27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P;  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872462.  
(AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.  
Gu Y, Corrigan A;  
WPI; 2002-426011/45.  
Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,  
treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased  
expression or activity of the polypeptide.  
Example 4; Page 150; 190pp; English.  
This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human NEDD-1,  
which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful for  
diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for  
diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human  
NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and  
primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or immunogenic  
protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic supplement in  
patients with specific deficiencies in human NEDD-1 production, and for  
treating subjects preferably with defects in NEDD-1. The present sequence  
is a nucleotide sequence related to human NEDD-1  
Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 510 GCCACTTTGGCTATTGG 526  
DB 1 GCCACTTTGGCTATTGG 17  
RESULT 1451  
ABK17918/c  
ID ABK17918 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK17918;  
XX  
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 565.  
XX  
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO20018124-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX

16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
(GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mowwigen JA, McLaughlin P, Randi AM;  
WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
Claim 4; Page 69; 149pp; English.  
The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 506 GTGCACGTGGCCATCTC 622  
DB 17 GAGGACGGGTCACTC 1  
RESULT 1452  
ABK18358  
ID ABK18358 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK18358;  
XX  
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1005.  
XX  
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200188124-A2.  
 FN 22-NOV-2001.  
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
 PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 77; 149pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 550 CTGTAGCCCAACAGCAG 566  
 Db 1 CUGUGGCCCAUACAG 17  
 RESULT 1453  
 ABK17410  
 ID ABK17410 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABK17410;  
 AC  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 57.  
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosstatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 KW

KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNzyme; inozyme;  
 KW amberzyme.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200188124-A2.  
 FN 22-NOV-2001.  
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
 PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 60; 149pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGGAAGT 478  
 Db 1 GAAGGCGCCCAAGGACU 17  
 RESULT 1454  
 ABK17685/c  
 ID ABK17685 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABK17685;  
 AC

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
DT Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 332.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberyne.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200188124-A2.  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
XX Claim 4; Page 64; 149pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 801 GACTGACTGACCTCG 817  
17 GACTGCATGACCTCG 1

RESULT 1455  
ABK18540/C  
ID ABK18540 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABK18540;  
AC  
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
DT Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1187.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberyne.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200188124-A2.  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
XX Claim 4; Page 81; 149pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 605 GGTGGACGTGGCCATCT 621  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 17 GGAGGACGGGTCTCT 1

RESULT 1456  
ABK19207/c  
ID ASK19207 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ASK19207;  
XX  
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1854.  
XX  
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200188124-A2.  
XX  
PD 22-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX  
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Meswigen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX  
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
XX useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
XX arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 122; 149pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg<sup>2+</sup>. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically

CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 TTCCGAGCCCTCTCCAG 225  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 17 TTCACCGCCCACTCCAG 1

RESULT 1457  
AAL46760/c  
ID AAL46760 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAL46760;  
XX  
DT 08-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
KW Modified antisense oligonucleotide; antisense; HIV; cancer; infection;  
KW cytostatic; virucide; anti-HIV; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
KW phosphorothioate backbone; integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.

XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..16  
XX /tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX  
XX EP1182206-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-FEB-2002.  
XX  
XX 07-NOV-1994; 2001EP-00124078.  
XX  
XX 12-NOV-1993; 93DE-04338704.  
XX 07-NOV-1994; 94EP-00117513.  
XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.  
XX  
XX Peymann A, Uhlmann E, Mag M, Kretschmar G, Helsberg M, Winkler I;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-353922/39.  
XX  
XX New nuclease-resistant oligonucleotides having modified non-terminal  
XX pyrimidine nucleoside(s), useful e.g. for treating cancer or viral  
XX diseases or as diagnostic reagents.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 16; 19pp; German.

CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides having at least one non  
CC -terminal pyrimidine nucleoside modified and additionally having the 5'-  
CC and/or 3'-terminal modified. These can be used in the treatment of viral  
CC infections, such as HIV, HSV-1, HSV-2, influenza virus, VSV, hepatitis B  
CC and papilloma viruses, cancer and diseases involving integrins and cell-  
CC cell adhesion receptors. The present sequence is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide specifically excluded by the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      332 TGTGGAGCACTTGCTG 348
DB      17 TGTGGAAGAAGTTGCTG 1

RESULT 1458
ABS74841/C
ID      ABS74841 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ABS74841;
XX
AT      24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 367.
XX
KW      PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW      contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW      dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
US2002102252-A1.
XX
PD      01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
PR      26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PA      (GUY/) GU Y.
PA      (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI      Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX
WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX
New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
XX
Example 2; Page 123; 353pp; English.
XX
This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      570 TCTCGCTGCTTCACT 586
DB      17 TCTCGCTGCTTCACT 1

RESULT 1459
ABS74940
ID      ABS74940 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ABS74940;
XX
AT      24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 367.
XX
KW      PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW      contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW      dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
US2002102252-A1.
XX
PD      01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
PR      26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PA      (GUY/) GU Y.
PA      (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI      Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX
WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX
New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
XX
Example 2; Page 123; 353pp; English.
XX
This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      770 ACTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786
DB      1 ACTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 17

RESULT 1460
ABS91084
ID      ABS91084 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ABS91084;
XX
AT      23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1797.
XX
KW      Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW      Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW      gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD      11-SEP-2002.

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XX      Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 466.
DE
KW      PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW      contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW      dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
US2002102252-A1.
XX
PD      01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
PR      26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PA      (GUY/) GU Y.
PA      (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI      Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX
WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX
New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
XX
Example 2; Page 136; 353pp; English.
XX
This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      770 ACTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786
DB      1 ACTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 17

RESULT 1460
ABS91084
ID      ABS91084 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ABS91084;
XX
AT      23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1797.
XX
KW      Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW      Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW      gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD      11-SEP-2002.

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XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PD 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1797; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC cancer caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCGAAAG 281
DB 1 GGAGCAGCATGAGAAAG 17
RESULT 1461
ABV91088
ID ABV91088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91088;
XX AC 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1801.
XX DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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FN EPI239051-A2.
XX XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1801; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC cancer caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 306 CTGCATGGGAAGACTG 322
DB 1 CAGCATGAGAAAGATG 17
RESULT 1462
ABV91090
ID ABV91090 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91090;
XX AC 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1803.
XX DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1803; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX PS The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 308 GCATGGGAAGACTGCA 324
DB 1 GCATGAGAAAGATGCA 17

RESULT 1463
ABV90465/C
ID ABV90465 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV90465;
XX AC ABV90465;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1178.
XX DT

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KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1178; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX PS The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 166 ACCATCCGCTGACAGT 182
DB 17 ACCATCCGCTGAGAGT 1

RESULT 1464
ABL31746/C
ID ABL31746 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABL31746;
XX AC ABL31746;
XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DT

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DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
 PS Claim 4; Page 79; 15pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 505 ATTGGCCAGTTGGCA 521  
 DB 17 ATTGGCCAGTTGGGA 1  
 RESULT 1467  
 ABK56533  
 ID ABK56533 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK56533;  
 XX  
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #904.  
 DE  
 XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
 KW acetylcysteine.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200211674-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 14-FEB-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
 XX  
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
 XX  
 PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
 PI Grupe A;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 DR  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 73; 15pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 626 CAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 642  
 DB 1 CAGCGCUCCAUCCAGCU 17  
 RESULT 1468  
 ABK57542  
 ID ABK57542 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK57542;  
 XX  
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1913.  
 DE  
 XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;  
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;  
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;  
 KW acetylcysteine.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200211674-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 14-FEB-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.  
 XX  
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (SYNT ) SYNTAX USA LLC.  
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.  
 XX  
 PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
 PI Grupe A;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 DR  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

PS Claim 4; Page 128; 152pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 TTGTAGTCGGGGCCCTG 308  
DB 1 UUCUAGAGGGCCCG 17

RESULT 1469  
ABL94721/c  
ID ABL94721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL94721;

XX DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Rat VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #105.

XX KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;  
KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antialthmatic; pruritis;  
KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; es.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX PN WO200218407-A2.

XX PD 07-MAR-2002.

XX PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010081.

XX PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043674.

XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043702.

XX PA (CHEF ) GRUENTHAL GMBH.

XX PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;

XX DR WPI; 2002-281058/32.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
PT receptors.

XX PS Claim 1; Fig 13; 76pp; German.

XX CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid

CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
CC the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAGCTG 731

DB 17 CCACATGCTGGAGCTG 1

RESULT 1470

ABZ75021/c

ID ABZ75021 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ75021;

XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human CYP24 3'UTR T allele-specific probe, SEQ ID NO:17.

XX KW Human: serine/threonine kinase 15; STK15; Aurora2; cell cycle;  
KW chromosome 20; centrosome-associated kinase; cancer susceptibility;  
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genetic diagnosis; prognosis;  
KW detection; diagnosis; cancer; malignant astrocytoma; glioblastoma;  
KW medulloblastoma; gastric cancer; colorectal cancer; colorectal adenoma;  
KW acute myelogenous leukaemia; lung cancer; renal cancer; leukaemia;  
KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; endometrial cancer; neuroblastoma; probe;  
KW ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent reporter dye 6FAM"

FT modified\_base 17

FT /\*tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent quencher dye MGBNFQ"

XX PN WO2003012046-A2.

XX PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024115.

XX PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308911P.

XX PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334146P.

XX PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PI Toland AE, Balmain A;

XX DR WPI; 2003-239517/23.

XX PT Determining cancer susceptibility in a human subject comprises  
PT identifying in a nucleic acid sample from the subject, a nucleotide  
PT occurrence of a single polynucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of the STK15  
PT gene.

XX PS Example 1; Page 44; 92pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method for determining cancer susceptibility  
CC in a human patient. The method involves determining the identity of the  
CC nucleotide at position 457 of the serine/threonine kinase 15 (STK15) DNA  
CC (ABZ75005). This site is a T/A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in  
CC the coding region of the DNA, resulting in either a Phe or Ile residue at

CC position 31 in the corresponding STK15 protein (ABP97366). The A457  
CC (ile31) allele (see ABZ75006, ABP97367) is associated with an increased  
CC cancer susceptibility. STK15 (also known as STK6 and Aurora2) is a  
CC centrosome-associated kinase that is highly expressed at the G2 and M  
CC phase of the cell cycle, and its gene is located on chromosome 20. The  
CC method of the invention are useful for determining cancer susceptibility  
CC and for prognosing, detecting and/or diagnosing cancers such as malignant  
CC astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma, gastric cancer, colorectal  
CC cancer, colorectal adenoma, acute myelogenous leukemia, lung cancer,  
CC renal cancer, leukaemia, breast cancer, prostate cancer, endometrial  
CC cancer and neuroblastoma. Sequences ABZ75007-ABZ75034 represent probes  
CC and PCR primers for a variety of human genes used in human genotyping  
CC analyses in an exemplification of the invention  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 631 CTCAGTCCGCTCCCTG 647  
DB 17 CTCAGTCCACTTCCCTG 1

RESULT 1471  
ACCS3087/c  
ID ACCS3087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCS3087;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1854.

ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX Homo sapiens.

OS  
XX  
PN FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 468; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 479 TGGCATTCTCTCAGGATC 495  
DB 17 TAGTTTCTCTCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1472  
ACCS3109  
ID ACCS3109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCS3109;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1876.

ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX Homo sapiens.

OS  
XX  
PN FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 473; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 884 GGTCTCTGATCTGAGAA 900  
DB 1 GATCTCTGCTGGAGAA 17

RESULT 1473  
ACCS2508/c  
ID ACCS2508 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCS2508;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1275.

ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;

KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FR2826373-A1.  
 XX

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 335; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 672 AGCTCACAGATGCATC 688

Db 17 AGCAAAACAGATGCATC 1

RESULT 1474

ACC53121/c

ID ACC53121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC53121;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1898.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;

XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;

XX cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX FR2826373-A1.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 476; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated

CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The

CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%

CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or

CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The

CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease

CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420

Db 17 CTGCTACAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1475

ACC53016

ID ACC53016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC53016;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1783.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;

XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;

XX cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX FR2826373-A1.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 452; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%

CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or

CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The

CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease

CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCTCAC 584  
DB 1 GATCCTCGCTGCTCAC 17

RESULT 1476  
ACCS1905/c  
ID ACCS1905 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCS1905;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #672.  
XX  
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
XX  
PS WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
XX  
CC New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
CC apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
CC disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 63; 798pp; French.  
XX  
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 736 ACAGTGTAGCTTGCTC 752  
DB 17 ACAGTGTAGCTATGATC 1

RESULT 1477  
ACCS1333  
ID ACCS1333 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCS1333;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #100.  
XX

ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
XX  
PS WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
XX  
CC New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
CC apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
CC disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 63; 798pp; French.  
XX  
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 GAGCACCTTCAGAAAGT 282  
DB 1 GATCAAAATTCAGAAAGT 17

RESULT 1478  
ACCS2507/c  
ID ACCS2507 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCS2507;  
XX  
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1274.  
XX  
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
KW cellular degeneration.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN FR2826373-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
XX  
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 334; 798pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumor cells or cellular degeneration  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 672 AAGTCTACAGATGGATC 688  
 DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1  
 RESULT 1479  
 ID ACC52469/c  
 XX ACC52469 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ACC52469;  
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1236.  
 XX  
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN FR2826373-A1.  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 XX  
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN FR2826373-A1.  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 XX  
 KW New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 326; 798pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumor cells or cellular degeneration  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 672 AAGTCTACAGATGGATC 688  
 DB 17 AATATCATATGGATC 1  
 RESULT 1480  
 ID ACC53088/c  
 XX ACC53088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ACC53088;  
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1855.  
 XX  
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN FR2826373-A1.  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 XX  
 KW New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 468; 798pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumor cells or cellular degeneration  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 479 TGGCATTCCTCAGGATC 495  
 DB 17 TGAATTCCTCAGGATC 1  
 RESULT 1481  
 ID ACC53162/c  
 XX ACC53162 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ACC53162;  
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1929.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;  
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;  
 KW cellular degeneration.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX PR2826373-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 27-DEC-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 PF  
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.  
 PA  
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.  
 DR  
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,  
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral  
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; Page 485; 798pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated  
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The  
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%  
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or  
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The  
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease  
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 479 TGGCATTCTCAGGATC 495  
 DB 17 TGGCATATCATCAGGATC 1  
 RESULT 1482  
 ABV75126  
 ID ABV75126 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV75126;  
 XX  
 XX 19-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Rat RT1.Bbeta cDNA amplifying upstream primer LEWBF.  
 DE  
 XX Tumour; MHC; T cell; cytostatic; gene therapy; RT1.B; HLA-DQ; PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Rattus sp.  
 XX  
 XX WO200283183-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 24-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001704.  
 PF  
 XX 11-APR-2001; 2001GB-00009114.  
 PR  
 XX (UNLO ) KINGS COLLEGE LONDON.  
 PA  
 XX Fabre J;  
 PI  
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-067555/06.  
 XX Gene therapy useful for treating tumors comprises transforming tumor  
 PT cells with genes inducing expression at the tumor cell surface of  
 PT allogeneic and/or syngeneic MHC class II molecules, and a co-stimulatory  
 PT ligand.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Page 20; 53pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to treating tumors and involves transforming  
 CC tumour cells with a genetic material that causes the expression at the  
 CC tumour cell surface of both allogeneic and syngeneic MHC class II  
 CC molecules, and a co-stimulatory ligand, thus activating a T cell response  
 CC to the tumour. The method is useful for treating tumours. The gene  
 CC constructs are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating  
 CC tumour. These gene constructs are useful in gene therapy, particularly  
 CC for treating tumours in a subject. The present sequence represents a PCR  
 CC primer for amplifying the rat MHC class II gene RT1.B beta chain  
 CC (RT1.Bbeta) cDNA (rat homologue of HLA-DQ)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 675 CTCACAGATGATCTGC 691  
 DB 1 CTTAGAGATGCTCTGC 17  
 RESULT 1483  
 ABT36059/C  
 ID ABT36059 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT36059;  
 XX  
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1696.  
 DE  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003025175-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 231; 720pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement

CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrénia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 253 AGGACTTAGACAGGAGC 269  
 |||||  
 Db 17 AGGCCTTGGACAGGATC 1

RESULT 1484  
 ABT37389/c  
 ID ABT37389 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT37389;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3026.  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrénia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003025175-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 FF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 XX and transfected cells.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 386; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for

CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrénia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 672 AAGCTCAGATGATC 688  
 |||||  
 Db 17 AACACACAGCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1485  
 ABT35847  
 ID ABT35847 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT35847;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1484.  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrénia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003025175-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 FF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 XX and transfected cells.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 206; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for

CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCTCCTAC 584  
Dd 1 GATCCTCCTACTCC 17

RESULT 1486  
ABT34711  
ID ABT34711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABT34711;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 348.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 74; 720pp; French.

XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement  
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCTCCTAC 584  
Dd 1 GATCCTCCTACTCC 17

RESULT 1487  
ABT34683  
ID ABT34683 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT34683;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 320.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 71; 720pp; French.

XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement  
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC	schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC	patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC	diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC	both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC	chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC	therapy. This polymucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC	related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	479 TGGCATTCTTCAGGATC 495
Dd	17 TGTCATTCAACAGGATC 1
RESULT 1489	
ABT35875/C	
ID	ABT35875 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	AC
XX	ABT35875;
XX	AC
DT	12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX	Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1512.
DE	
XX	Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW	antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW	schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW	human fukutin; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO2003025175-A2.
XX	
PD	27-MAR-2003.
PP	17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
PF	
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX	(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX	Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2003-313353/30.
DR	
PT	New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT	with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT	and transfected cells.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 209; 720pp; French.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC	given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC	nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC	alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC	hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC	of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC	acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC	identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC	component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC	production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC	polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC	vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC	preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC	diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC	degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC	schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC	patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688  
DB 17 AACTCACAAATGATC 1  
  
RESULT 1490  
ABT38306  
ID ABT38306 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT38306;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3943.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 495; 720pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 864 GATGAGCCCAACTCCAT 880  
DB 1 GATCAGCCCACTCCCT 17  
  
RESULT 1491  
ABT39517  
ID ABT39517 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT39517;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5154.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 636; 720pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCTCAC 584  
|||||  
Db 1 GATCCTCCTCGCGGCC 17

RESULT 1492  
ABT39844/C  
ID ABT39844 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT39844;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5481.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 674; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCCCAACAGCAGGATC 571  
|||||  
Db 17 GCCAAGGGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1493  
ABT39193/C  
ID ABT39193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT39193;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4830.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO20030325175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 598; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688  
DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1

RESULT 1494  
ABT39585  
ID ABT39585 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT39585;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5222.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 644; 720pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 568 GATCTCGTGGCTTAC 584  
DB 1 GATCTCGTGGCTTAC 17

RESULT 1495  
ABT34536  
ID ABT34536 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABT34536;  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 173.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 720pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 GATGGCAGAACTGGAGA 777  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GATCGCACAACTGCAGA 17

RESULT 1496  
 ABT37109  
 ID ABT37109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABT37109;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2746.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 354; 720pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 |||||

Db 1 GATCCGAGACTTCTCCA 17

RESULT 1497  
 ABT39739  
 ID ABT39739 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT39739;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5376.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 662; 720pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 568 GATCCCTCGCTGCTCTCAC 584  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GATCCCTCGCTGCTCTCAC 17

CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
CC nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 300 GGGGCCCTGCATGGAA 316  
||||| :|||  
Db 1 GGGGCCUUGCGCAA 17

RESULT 1499  
ACA06612 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
AC ACA06612;  
XX ACA06612;  
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #431.  
XX  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
DR  
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne  
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,

RESULT 1498  
ACA07776  
ID ACA07776 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACA07776;  
AC  
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #175.  
DE  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
DR  
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne  
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 716 CAAATTCAGAGCTGC 732  
 DB 1 CGAGUUUCAGACGUC 17

RESULT 1500  
 ACA06425/c  
 ID ACA06425 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06425;

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #244.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 246 CTCTTGAGGACTTAGA 262  
 DB 17 CTCTTGAGGCTCATA 1

RESULT 1501

ACA06326

ID ACA06326 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06326;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #145.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.  
 XX  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.  
 XX  
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX  
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX  
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 29; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 418 CPTCCGGTGCCCGCT 434  
 DB 1 CCUCGCGCGCGCGCU 17  
 RESULT 1502  
 ACA07786  
 ID ACA07786 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACA07786;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinyzyme substrate #185.  
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinyzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;

KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2002177568-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.  
 XX  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.  
 XX  
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX  
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX  
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 720 TTTCAGGAGCTGGCGTA 736  
 DB 1 UUUCAGCAGCUGCUGAA 17  
 RESULT 1503  
 ACA06403



Db 17 TGCTGAGCTCTTGCCA 1

RESULT 1505  
ADB00172/c  
ID ADB00172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB00172;  
XX XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1158.  
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX EP1281758-A2.  
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.  
XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1158; 103pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 453 GCCTTCCAGGAGAGCT 469  
Db 17 GCCTTCCAGGAGAGCT 1

RESULT 1506  
ADB00393  
ID ADB00393 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX

AC ADB00393;  
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1379.  
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX EP1281758-A2.  
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.  
XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1379; 103pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX Qy 692 ACACCGCTTCGAGGTGC 708  
Db 1 ACACCGCTTCGAGGTGC 17  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 692 ACACCGCTTCGAGGTGC 708  
Db 1 ACACCGCTTCGAGGTGC 17  
RESULT 1507  
ADB02412/c  
ID ADB02412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB02412;  
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3398.  
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3398; 103pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 459 CAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGA 475  
 DB 17 CAGGAAGAGCTCCAGCA 1  
 RESULT 1508  
 ADB04843  
 ID ADB04843 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ADB04843;  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human MDZ12 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5829.  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5829; 103pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 265 GGAGCACCCTTCAGAAAG 281  
 DB 1 GGAACATCCTCAGAAAG 17  
 RESULT 1509  
 ADB03576/C  
 ID ADB03576 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ADB03576;  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4562.  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;



CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 457 TCCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473  
 DB 1 TCGTGAAGAGCTTCAG 17  
 RESULT 1512  
 ADB05135  
 ID ADB05135 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADB05135;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDZ12 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 6121.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1281758-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 6121; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1. MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 621 TCAACACGAGCTCAGTC 637  
 DB 1 TCAACACGAGCTCAGAC 17  
 RESULT 1513  
 ADA99993/C  
 ID ADA99993 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA99993;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 982.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1281758-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 982; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1. MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGGACTTCAGGT 936  
 DB 17 CAGCGCCCTTCAGGT 1

RESULT 1514  
 ADA99293/C  
 ID ADA99293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADA99293;  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 282.  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 FN  
 XX  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 282; 103pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 422 CCGGCTGCCCTTCGTA 438  
 DB 17 CCAGCTGCCTTCGTA 1

RESULT 1515  
 ADA99294/C  
 ID ADA99294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX  
 AC ADA99294;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 283.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 FN  
 XX  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 283; 103pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 421 TCCGCTGCCCTTCGCT 437  
 DB 17 TCCAGCTGCCTTCGCT 1

RESULT 1516  
 ADA99292/C  
 ID ADA99292 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA99292;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 281.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX EPI281758-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 281; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 423 CGGCTGCCCCCTGCTAG 439  
 DB 17 CAGTGCCTCTCTGCTAG 1  
 RESULT 1517  
 ADB03591  
 ID ADB03591 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB03591;  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4577.  
 XX  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX EPI281758-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 281; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 423 CGGCTGCCCCCTGCTAG 439  
 DB 17 CAGTGCCTCTCTGCTAG 1  
 RESULT 1517  
 ADB03591  
 ID ADB03591 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB03591;  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4577.  
 XX  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX EPI281758-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PD 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 4577; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 540 CTCTCGACTCTCTGCTAG 556  
 DB 1 CTCTCGACTCTCTGCTAG 17  
 RESULT 1518  
 ADB02286/c  
 ID ADB02286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB02286;  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3272.  
 XX  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX EPI281758-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3272; 103pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 797 GCAGGACTGACCTGACC 813  
 DB 17 GCAGAACTGCCTGAGC 1  
 RESULT 1519  
 ID ADB04277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADB04277;  
 AC  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5263.  
 DE  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 PF  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 PR  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 DR  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.  
 PT

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5263; 103pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,  
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 936 TTTTGTGTTTATGAGTCA 952  
 DB 1 TTTTGTGTTTATGAGTCA 17  
 RESULT 1520  
 ABS57647/c  
 ID ABS57647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABS57647;  
 AC  
 XX 14-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human HGPBMY2-associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 33.  
 DE  
 XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; HGPBMY1; HGPBMY2; immunosuppressive;  
 KW cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; vulnary;  
 KW vaccine; gene therapy; autolimmune; cardiovascular; neural; reproductive;  
 KW haematopoietic; pulmonary; gastrointestinal; proliferation; cell cycle;  
 KW birth defect; aberrant phosphorylation; acute phase response; primer;  
 KW signal transduction; hyperimmune activity; inflammatory; hypercongenital;  
 KW necrotic lesion; wound; organ transplant rejection; disorder; PCR; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200268591-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 06-SEP-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005281.  
 PF  
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270792P.  
 PR  
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270793P.  
 PR  
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296427P.  
 XX  
 XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA  
 XX Feder J, Ramanathan C, Nelson T, Mintier G, Cacace A, Barber L;  
 PI Kornacker M, Bol D;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-059304/05.  
 DR  
 XX New human HGPBMY1 or HGPBMY2 polynucleotide and polypeptide, useful  
 PT preventing, treating or ameliorating a disorder e.g., wound,  
 PT cardiovascular disorder or transplant rejection.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 135; 316pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX

CC This invention describes the novel human G-protein coupled receptors  
 CC (GPCR's), HGPBMY1 or HGPBMY2 which have immunosuppressive, cardiant,  
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, cytostatic and vulnerary activity and  
 CC can be used in vaccines or for gene therapy. Pharmaceutical compositions  
 CC comprising HGPBMY1 or HGPBMY2 polypeptides or their agonists or  
 CC antagonists or modulators, or a HGPBMY1- or HGPBMY2-specific antibody  
 CC are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition  
 CC comprising autoimmune, cardiovascular, neural, reproductive,  
 CC haematopoietic, pulmonary, gastrointestinal or proliferating disorder, a  
 CC cell cycle or birth defect, a disorder related to aberrant  
 CC phosphorylation, acute phase responses or signal transduction or to  
 CC hyperimmune activity, an inflammatory or hypercongenital condition, a  
 CC necrotic lesion, a wound, organ transplant rejection or a condition  
 CC related to organ transplant rejection. This sequence represents a PCR  
 CC primer used in the amplification of the genes encoding the HGPBMY  
 CC proteins described in the disclosure of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 571 CCTCGCTGCTCAGTGG 587  
 DB 17 CCTCGCTGCTGCGCATG 1

RESULT 1521  
 ABZ64605/C  
 ID ABZ64605 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABZ64605;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #52.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX Claim 4; Page 134; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are

CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ6520 - ABZ6524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 GGGGGTGCAGTCCAT 159  
 DB 17 GGGAGCCGCGCATTCAT 1

RESULT 1522  
 ABZ64616  
 ID ABZ64616 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ64616;  
 XX

DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #73.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX Claim 4; Page 134; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ6520 - ABZ6524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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OY 616 CCATCTCACCACGCGT 632
DB 1 CCACCUUACACGCGGU 17

RESULT 1523
ABZ61546
ID ABZ61546 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ61546;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human H-Ras DNzyme target #337.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 58; Page 117; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 570 TCCTCGCTGCCTCAGCT 586
DB 1 UCCUUGCUGCCUGCGU 17

RESULT 1524
ABZ60174/C
ID ABZ60174 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ60174;

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XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DB Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #286.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 58; Page 90; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 476 ACTTGGCATTCCCTCAGG 492
DB 17 ACTTATCATTCATCAGG 1

RESULT 1525
ABZ60777
ID ABZ60777 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ60777;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #889.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200297114-A2.  
 XX 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Mcswiggen J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX Claim 58; Page 102; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 711 ATAGCCAAATTCAGGA 727  
 DB 1 AUGGCCAUACUACAGGA 17  
 RESULT 1526  
 ID ABZ64935  
 AC ABZ64935 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #392.  
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200297114-A2.  
 PN 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Mcswiggen J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX Claim 58; Page 102; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Mcswiggen J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 140; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 354 GCCAACCTGTCAGAGA 370  
 DB 1 GCCAACCGCCAGAGGA 17  
 RESULT 1527  
 ID ABZ64678  
 AC ABZ64678 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #135.  
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200297114-A2.  
 PN 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Mcswiggen J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 135; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,  
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
 CC ribozymes of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 139 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGT 155  
 Db 1 CUGCGGGAGCUGACGU 17  
 RESULT 1528  
 ACD57018/C  
 ID ACD57018 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD57018;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #108.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PANC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 XX infection.  
 PS Claim 1; Page 236; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 391 CGGCACACACACCCCTG 407  
 Db 17 CGGCACACCCCAACCTG 1  
 RESULT 1529  
 ACD52401/C  
 ID ACD52401 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD52401;  
 XX  
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HBV inozyme substrate sequence #378.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Page 157; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyms sequences  
 CC disclosed in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 884 GGTCTCTGCGATGAGAA 900  
 DB 17 GGTCTCTGCGATGAGAA 1  
 RESULT 1530  
 ACD64269  
 ID ACD64269 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD64269;  
 XX  
 XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1460.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 XX WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; Page 301; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 854 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 870  
 DB 1 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 17  
 RESULT 1531  
 ACD54828/c  
 ID ACD54828 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD54828;  
 XX  
 XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX HBV DNazyme substrate sequence #132.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cyrostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis B virus.  
 XX WO200281494-A1.  
 XX 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX Example 1; Page 189; 387pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV  
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyne sequences  
 CC disclosed in the present invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 514 GTTGGCATTGGAGT 530  
 DB 17 GTTGGCATTGGATT 1  
 RESULT 1532  
 ACD65398/c  
 ID ACD65398 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD65398;

XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #2029.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cyrostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX WO200281494-A1.  
 XX 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 311; 387pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 627 AGCGCTCAGTCCCGCTC 643  
 |||||  
 Db 17 AGCGCTCACTCCACGC 1

RESULT 1533  
 ACD62379  
 ID ACD62379 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ACD62379;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #522.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 284; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC cirrhosis of the liver.

CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 480 GGCATTCTCCTCAGGATCT 496  
 || :|||  
 Db 1 GGAUUCGCGAGGAUCU 17

RESULT 1534  
 ACD5651  
 ID ACD5651 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD5651;  
 XX  
 DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #2170.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 313; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC cirrhosis of the liver.

CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinczymes, amberyzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 390 GCGGGCACACACACCT 406  
 DB 1 GCGGGCACACACACCT 17

RESULT 1535  
 ACD60752/c  
 ID ACD60752 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD60752;  
 XX  
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #1994.

Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinczyme;  
 amberyzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.  
 OS  
 XX WO200281494-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 17-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR  
 XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR  
 XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR  
 XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR  
 XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAX D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 DR  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; Page 269; 387pp; English.

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 inozymes, zinczymes, amberyzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 GGCATTCTCAGGATCT 496  
 DB 17 GGCATTCCACGGAAC 1

RESULT 1536  
 ACC64909  
 ID ACC64909 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC64909;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2156.

Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 schizophtrenia; ss.

XX Mus musculus.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 283; 738pp; French.

PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701  
||||| ||| |||  
Db 1 GATCTGCTGACCTTC 17

RESULT 1537  
ACC63651  
ID ACC63651 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ACC63651;  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 899.  
XX  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance; viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX WO2003025176-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 136; 738pp; French.

PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701  
||||| ||| |||  
Db 1 GATCTGCTGACCTTC 17

RESULT 1537  
ACC63651  
ID ACC63651 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ACC63651;  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 899.  
XX  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance; viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX WO2003025176-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 527 GAGTCAACGGCTCTTC 543  
||||| ||| |||  
Db 1 GATCAACGGCTCTTC 17

RESULT 1538  
ACC63809  
ID ACC63809 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ACC63809;  
XX  
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1056.  
XX  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance; viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX WO2003025176-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 154; 738pp; French.

PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 749 GGTCTTACGGAGATGG 765  
||||| ||| |||  
Db 1 GATCTTACGGAGATGG 17

RESULT 1539  
ACC66427/c  
ID ACC66427 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC 66427;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3674.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus musculus.  
XX  
PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 460; 738pp; French.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688  
DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1  
XX  
RESULT 1540  
ACC63653/C  
ID ACC63653 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC63653;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 900.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus musculus.  
XX

PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 136; 738pp; French.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688  
DB 17 AAGCTCGTAGTGGATC 1  
XX  
RESULT 1541  
ACC64002  
ID ACC64002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACC64002;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1249.  
XX  
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus musculus.  
XX  
PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 177; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GATCTCTTTGAGATT 17

RESULT 1542  
 ACC64413  
 ID ACC64413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC64413;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1660.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.

XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 XX and transfected cells.

PS Disclosure; Page 225; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 GCTCCATACCTGCACCA 169  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GATCCATACCTGCACAA 17

RESULT 1543  
 ACC64631  
 ID ACC64631 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC64631;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1878.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.

XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 XX and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 250; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 GTTCTCATGCGAGCTGAA 673  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GATCTACGAGCTGAA 17

```

RESULT 1544
ACC63540
ID ACC63540 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC63540;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 787.
XX
DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
and transfected cells.
XX
Disclosure; Page 123; 738pp; French.
XX
The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701
Db 1 GATCTGGCCACCTCTTC 17
XX
RESULT 1545
ACC64156
ID ACC64156 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64156;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1403.
XX
DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX

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XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
and transfected cells.
XX
Disclosure; Page 195; 738pp; French.
XX
The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 207 GGTTCGCCACCGCTTC 223
Db 1 GATCCCGCCACCTCTTC 17
XX
RESULT 1546
ACC6523/C
ID ACC652329 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC652329;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3776.
XX
DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX

```

XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 DR  
 CC New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 472; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAC 729  
 Db 17 AGCCAAATTCATGATC 1  
 RESULT 1547  
 ACC66896  
 ID ACC66896 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC  
 AC ACC66896;  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4143.  
 XX  
 CC Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2003; 2001FR-00011979.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 OS  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 515; 738pp; French.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAC 729  
 Db 17 AGCCAAATTCATGATC 1

CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 527 GAGTCACGGCCCTCTTC 543  
 Db 1 GATCCAACTCCCTCTTC 17  
 RESULT 1548  
 ACC65958/C  
 ID ACC65958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC65958;  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3205.  
 XX  
 CC Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2003; 2001FR-00011979.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 OS  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 405; 738pp; French.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGAAC 477

```

Db      17 GGAAAGCCCCAGGATC 1
RESULT 1549
ACC67890/C
ID ACC67890 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC67890;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5137.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 183; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 631; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 555 GCCAAGGAGGAGGATC 571
DB 17 GCCAAGGAGGAGGATC 1
XX
RESULT 1550
ACC64053
ID ACC64053 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64053;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1300.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;

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KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 183; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 568 GATCCTCGCTCGCTCAC 584
DB 1 GATCCTAGATGCTCAC 17
XX
RESULT 1551
ACC68212
ID ACC68212 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC68212;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5459.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX

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PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 669; 738pp; French.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia,  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 527 GAGTCACGCCCTCTTC 543  
 Db 1 GATCCACACCCCTCTTC 17

RESULT 1552  
 ACC67417/C  
 ID ACC67417 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC67417;  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4664.  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 XX schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 576; 738pp; French.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour

CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia,  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 479 TGGCATTCTCTCAGGATC 495  
 Db 17 TGGCAGTCTTAGGATC 1

RESULT 1553  
 ACC66765  
 ID ACC66765 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACC66765;  
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4012.  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 XX schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 XX WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 500; 738pp; French.  
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia,  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      194 GGTCACTTCCCTGGTT 210
DB      1 GATCAGTTCTCTGTATT 17

RESULT 1554
ACC68435
ID ACC68435 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC68435;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5682.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 695; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      474 GAACCTGGCATTCTCTCA 490
DB      1 GATCAGTACATTCTCTCA 17

RESULT 1555
ACC63606
ID ACC63606 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC63606;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX

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DE
XX
KW Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 853.
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 130; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      527 GAGTCAACGCCCTCTTC 543
DB      1 GATCCAAATGCCCTCTTC 17

RESULT 1556
ACC65190
ID ACC65190 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC65190;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2437.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508  
DB 1 GATCTATTGATATT 17

RESULT 1559  
ACC68128  
ID ACC68128 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ACC68128;  
XX AC ACC68128;  
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5375.  
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5375.  
XX CYTOSTATIC; VIRUCIDE; NEUROPROTECTIVE; NOOTROPIC; NEUROLEPTIC; MURINE;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX OS WO2003025176-A2.  
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 659; 738pp; French.  
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 527 GATCTAACGCCCTCTTC 543  
DB 1 GATCCATCGCCCTCTTC 17

RESULT 1560  
ACC63043/C  
ID ACC63043 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ACC63043;

XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 290.  
XX CYTOSTATIC; VIRUCIDE; NEUROPROTECTIVE; NOOTROPIC; NEUROLEPTIC; MURINE;  
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; ss.  
XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX OS WO2003025176-A2.  
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 65; 738pp; French.  
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 253 AGGACTTAGCAGCAGC 269  
DB 17 AGGACTTAGCCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1561  
ADB43087  
ID ADB43087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB43087;  
XX AC ADB43087;  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3410.  
XX CYTOSTATIC; ANTIVIRAL; NEUROPROTECTIVE; NOOTROPIC; NEUROLEPTIC; SS;  
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
KW diagnosis.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX OS WO2003040369-A2.  
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.

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XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX XX
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 430; 771pp; French.
XX CC
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508
DB 1 GATCTGCTTGGAGATT 17

RESULT 1562
ADB42785
ID ADB42785 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB42785;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3108.
XX
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 430; 771pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508
DB 1 GATCTGCTTGGAGATT 17

RESULT 1562
ADB42785
ID ADB42785 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB42785;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3108.
XX
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 395; 771pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 504 GATTGGCCAGTTTGGC 520
DB 1 GATCTGCCCACTTTGGC 17

RESULT 1563
ADB40856
ID ADB40856 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB40856;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1179.
XX
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

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XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 XX PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 XX PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 169; 771pp; French.  
 XX CC  
 XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 XX CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 XX CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 XX CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 XX CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 XX CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 XX CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 XX CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 XX CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 XX CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 XX CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 XX CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 XX CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 XX CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 XX CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 XX CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 XX CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 XX CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 XX CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 417 GCTCTCGGCTGCCGCC 433  
 DB 1 GATCCCCAGCTGCCGCC 17  
 RESULT 1564  
 ADB41720  
 ID ADB41720 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADB41720;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2043.  
 XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 XX KW diagnosis.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 XX PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 XX PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 270; 771pp; French.  
 XX CC  
 XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 XX CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 XX CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 XX CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 XX CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 XX CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 XX CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 XX CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 XX CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 XX CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 XX CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 XX CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 XX CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 XX CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 XX CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 XX CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 XX CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 XX CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 XX CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 147 GCTCAGCTCCATCATTT 163  
 DB 1 GATCCAGCTCCATCAT 17  
 RESULT 1565  
 ADB42377/C  
 ID ADB42377 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADB42377;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2700.  
 XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 XX KW diagnosis.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX Disclosure; Page 347; 771pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 479 TGGCATTCTCAGGATC 495  
XX |||||  
XX Db 17 TGGCTTTCAGCAGGATC 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1566  
XX ADB43859  
XX ID ADB43859 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB43859;  
XX  
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4182.  
XX  
XX cytotatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
XX diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related

PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX Disclosure; Page 520; 771pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 492 GATCCTAATTCGAGATTT 508  
XX |||||  
XX Db 1 GATCCAAGTTGAGATTT 17  
XX  
XX RESULT 1567  
XX ADB40074/C  
XX ID ADB40074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ADB40074;  
XX  
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #397.  
XX  
XX cytotatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
XX diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX Disclosure; Page 78; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 736 ACAGTGTAGCTGGTGC 752  
DB 17 ACAGTGTACTATGATC 1

RESULT 1568  
ADB41735  
ID ADB41735 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB41735;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2058.  
XX  
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
KW diagnosis.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 272; 771pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a

CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
CC expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATT 508  
DB 1 GATCTAGTTGATAGTT 17

RESULT 1569  
ADB41610/C  
ID ADB41610 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB41610;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1933.  
XX  
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
KW diagnosis.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 258; 771pp; French.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the

CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 698  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 17 AAACACACAGCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1570  
 ADB43074/c  
 ID ADB43074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB43074;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3397.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 XX diagnosis.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 429; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour

CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 755 TAAGGACATGCGCAGAAC 771  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 17 TAAGGACATGCGCAGATC 1

RESULT 1571  
 ADB43349  
 ID ADB43349 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB43349;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3672.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 XX diagnosis.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 461; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and

CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules.  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCTCTCGTCTCTAC 584  
 DB 1 GATCTCTCGTCTCTCTCC 17

RESULT 1572  
 ADB41181  
 ID ADB41181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB41181;  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1504.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX Disclosure; Page 207; 771pp; French.  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours

CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules.  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 GAACACAGCCCCCACT 860  
 DB 1 GATCAGAGCCCTGCCT 17

RESULT 1573  
 ADB41654  
 ID ADB41654 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB41654;  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1977.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX Disclosure; Page 263; 771pp; French.  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can

CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 245 GCTCTTGAGGACTTAG 261  
 Db 1 GATCTTGAGGAATGAG 17

RESULT 1574  
 ADB40159/C  
 ID ADB40159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB40159;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #482.

XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003040369-A2.

XX PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 88; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCCCAACAGCAGGATC 571  
 Db 17 GCCAGACACACAGGATC 1

RESULT 1575  
 ADB41612/C  
 ID ADB41612 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB41612;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1935.

XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003040369-A2.

XX PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 258; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCGGCTC 420  
 DB 17 CCAGCTTCAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1576  
 ADB42139  
 ID ADB42139 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADB42139;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2462.  
 XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX PR 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 319; 771pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 867 GAGCCCAACTCCATTGA 883  
 DB 1 GATCACAACTGCATTGA 17

RESULT 1577  
 ADB43491  
 ID ADB43491 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADB43491;  
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3814.  
 XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 477; 771pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 474 GAAGTGGCAATTCCTCA 490



PD 08-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.  
 XX  
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a  
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing  
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human  
 PT NHEPL1.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 928; 468pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+  
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEPL1). The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1  
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding  
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1  
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a  
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The antibody or its  
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing  
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid  
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in  
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide  
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEPL1 gene (ADC03514).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 567 GGATCTTCGCTGCTCA 583  
 DB 1 GAATCTTCGCTGCTCA 17  
 RESULT 1581  
 ADC03662  
 ID ADC03662 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC03662;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #109.  
 XX  
 KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;  
 KW NHEPL1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1273660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.  
 XX  
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a  
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing  
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human  
 PT NHEPL1.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 928; 468pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+  
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEPL1). The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1  
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding  
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1  
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a  
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The antibody or its  
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing  
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid  
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in  
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide  
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEPL1 gene (ADC03514).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 567 GGATCTTCGCTGCTCA 583  
 DB 1 GAATCTTCGCTGCTCA 17

PI Gu Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.  
 XX  
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a  
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing  
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human  
 PT NHEPL1.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 149; 468pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+  
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEPL1). The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1  
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding  
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1  
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a  
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The antibody or its  
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing  
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid  
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in  
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide  
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEPL1 gene (ADC03514).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 329 AGCTGTCGACCACTTG 345  
 DB 1 AGCGTGGAGCTGCTTG 17  
 RESULT 1582  
 ADC04440  
 ID ADC04440 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC04440;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #887.  
 XX  
 KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;  
 KW NHEPL1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1273660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.  
 XX  
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a  
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing  
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human  
 PT NHEPL1.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 927; 468pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+  
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEP1). The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1  
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding  
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1  
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a  
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The antibody or its  
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing  
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The NHEP1 nucleic acid  
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in  
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide  
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEP1 gene (ADC03514).  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX

QY 566 GGGATCTCTCGTCGCTC 582  
 DB 1 GGAATCTCGTCGCTC 17

RESULT 1583  
 ADC03639/c  
 ID ADC03639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC03639;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #86.  
 XX  
 KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;  
 KW NHEP1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1273660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.  
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2003-302724/30.  
 XX  
 XX New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEP1), useful as a  
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing  
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human  
 PT NHEP1.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 126; 468bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+  
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEP1). The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1  
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding  
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1  
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a  
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with  
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The antibody or its  
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing  
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with

CC increased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The NHEP1 nucleic acid  
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in  
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide  
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEP1 gene (ADC03514).  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX

QY 283 TGTGAAACTGTGAGTC 299  
 DB 17 TGTGAAACTGATCTC 1

RESULT 1584  
 ADB44791  
 ID ADB44791 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB44791;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5114.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 PF  
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 629; 771pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 492 GATCTAATGGAGATT 508  
 DB 1 GATCTCATGAAATTT 17

RESULT 1585  
 ADB44559/c  
 ID ADB44559 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADB44559;  
 XX AC ADB44559;  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4882.  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrénia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 PN 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 602; 771pp; French.  
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrénia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688  
 DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1

RESULT 1586  
 ADC81466  
 ID ADC81466 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADC81466;  
 XX AC ADC81466;  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human ZAP1 gene-specific oligonucleotide #21.  
 XX human; ZAP1; V-ATPase domain; ZAP1-related disorder; hypertension;  
 KW psoriasis; malignant hyperthermia; Meckel syndrome type 1;  
 KW epitope mapping; vaccine; primer; ss; probe.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP1285963-A1.  
 PN 26-FEB-2003.  
 PD 06-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00017626.  
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311480P.  
 PR (AEOM-) AECOMICA INC.  
 PA Shannon M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-344712/33.  
 DR New ZAP1 proteins and nucleic acids, useful in therapy, and for  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for the treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased expression or activity of ZAP1, e.g.  
 PT hypertension.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 61; 99pp; English.  
 PS The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of a the  
 CC human ZAP1 protein - which contains a V-ATPase domain. The DNA and  
 CC protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment or  
 CC prevention of ZAP1-related disorders, such as: hypertension, psoriasis,  
 CC malignant hyperthermia, and Meckel syndrome type 1. The ZAP1 proteins  
 CC are also useful as antigens (e.g. for epitope mapping) or as immunogens  
 CC (e.g. for raising antibodies or as vaccines). The present DNA sequence  
 CC represents an oligonucleotide that is specific for the human ZAP1 gene.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 760 AGATGGCAGAACTGGAG 776  
 DB 1 AGATGGAAAGTGGAG 17

RESULT 1587  
 ADD20927/c  
 ID ADD20927 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ADD20927;  
 XX AC ADD20927;  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human GAP\_N DNA 17-mer oligo #159.  
 XX gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;  
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP\_N; immunogen; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003033703-A2.  
 XX 24-APR-2003.  
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.  
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.  
 XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
 PA Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.  
 XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide  
 XX encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing  
 XX disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the  
 XX protein.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 193; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-  
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to  
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are  
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino  
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific  
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a  
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding  
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the  
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused  
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of  
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject  
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of  
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)  
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN, and an  
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).  
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically  
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of  
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and  
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both  
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence  
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP\_N DNA sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 602 GCGGGTGACGTGCCA 618  
 |||||  
 DB 17 GCGGGTGACGTGCCA 1  
 RESULT 1588  
 ADD21027/c  
 ID ADD21027 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADD21027;  
 XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT Human GAP\_N DNA 17-mer oligo #259.  
 XX gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;  
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP\_N; immunogen; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003033703-A2.  
 XX 24-APR-2003.  
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.  
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.  
 XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
 PA Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.  
 XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide  
 XX encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing  
 XX disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the  
 XX protein.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 193; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-  
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to  
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are  
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino  
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific  
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a  
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding  
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the  
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused  
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of  
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject  
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of  
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)  
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN, and an  
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).  
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically  
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of  
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and  
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both  
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence  
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP\_N DNA sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 602 GCGGGTGACGTGCCA 618  
 |||||  
 DB 17 GCGGGTGACGTGCCA 1  
 RESULT 1588  
 ADD21027/c  
 ID ADD21027 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADD21027;  
 XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT Human GAP\_N DNA 17-mer oligo #259.  
 XX gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;  
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP\_N; immunogen; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003033703-A2.  
 XX 24-APR-2003.  
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.  
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.  
 XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
 PA Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.  
 XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide  
 XX encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing  
 XX disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the  
 XX protein.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 283; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-  
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to  
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are  
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino  
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific  
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a  
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding  
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the  
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused  
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of  
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject  
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of  
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)  
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN, and an  
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).  
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically  
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of  
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and  
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both  
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence  
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP\_N DNA sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 401 CACCTGTCTCCAGCAGG 417  
 |||||  
 DB 17 CACGTGTCTCCAGCGGG 1  
 RESULT 1589  
 ADE25362  
 ID ADE25362 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADE25362;  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 337.  
 DE plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;  
 KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;

KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;  
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP\_N; immunogen; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003033703-A2.  
 XX 24-APR-2003.  
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.  
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.  
 XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.  
 PA Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.  
 XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide  
 XX encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing  
 XX disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the  
 XX protein.  
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 283; 149pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-  
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to  
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are  
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino  
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific  
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a  
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding  
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the  
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused  
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of  
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject  
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of  
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)  
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN, and an  
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder  
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).  
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically  
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of  
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and  
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both  
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence  
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP\_N DNA sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 401 CACCTGTCTCCAGCAGG 417  
 |||||  
 DB 17 CACGTGTCTCCAGCGGG 1  
 RESULT 1589  
 ADE25362  
 ID ADE25362 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADE25362;  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 337.  
 DE plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;  
 KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;

```

KW Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
KW Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;
KW Quercus; ss.
XX
XX Magnoliophyta.
XX
XX US2003188343-A1.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Bowen BA, Haudenschild CD, Buckler BS;
XX WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX
XX New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
XX growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
XX Oryza.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 337; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
XX comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
XX the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
XX sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
XX (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to
XX S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70 % identical to S2. The expression or
XX activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
XX flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
XX is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
XX Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
XX Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
XX Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
XX growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
XX plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used as a
XX primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508
Db 1 GATCTAATAGCAGAGTT 17
XX
RESULT 1590
ADD94081/c
ID ADD94081 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD94081;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer Seq ID1 related to human cytomegalovirus (hCMV) detection.
XX
XX human cytomegalovirus detection; hCMV detection; hCMV infection;
XX pneumonia; hepatitis; enteritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Human herpesvirus 5.
XX
XX US2003104354-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00012996.

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XX
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00012996.
XX
XX (RELI-) RELIANCE LIFE SCI PRIVATE LTD.
XX
XX Sharma V, Kondiboyina VR;
XX WPI; 2003-787042/74.
XX
XX Detecting human Cytomegalovirus nucleic acid in biological sample by
XX extracting and amplifying hCMV nucleic acid using first and second primer
XX and detecting hCMV nucleic acid hybridized to oligonucleotide probe.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1; 6pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method of detecting human
XX cytomegalovirus (hCMV) in a biological sample. The method comprises
XX amplifying the hCMV nucleic acid using a first primer and a second
XX primer, and detecting the hCMV nucleic acid using an oligonucleotide
XX probe. The method of the invention is useful for clinical diagnosis of
XX hCMV infections such as pneumonia, hepatitis and enteritis. The method is
XX more specific and sensitive than conventional assays. The present
XX sequence is that of a PCR primer used for the amplification of human
XX cytomegalovirus DNA in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 474 GAACCTGGCATTCCTCA 490
Db 17 GAACCTGCATTCCTCA 1
XX
RESULT 1591
ADE30805
ID ADE30805 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE30805;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 192.
XX
XX expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
XX antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
XX obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
XX coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
XX differential expression.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003180764-A1.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Shang J, Bowen B;
XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
XX adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
XX disease.

```

PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 192; 59pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression

CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has

CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.

CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with

CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly

CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart

CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially

CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.

CC

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATTT 508

|||||

Db 1 GATCTGCTTGAGTTT 17

RESULT 1592

AAX84480/C

ID AAX84480 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAX84480;

AC

XX

XX

DT 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer for Human EDIRF II coding sequence.

XX

KW Embryo derived interleukin related factor; diagnosis; detection; therapy;

KW EDIRF-related disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;

KW developmental disorder; inflammatory disease; arthritis; psoriasis;

KW EDIRF II; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO9932632-A1.

PN

XX

PD 01-JUL-1999.

XX

XX

PF 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027068.

XX

PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994890.

XX

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.

PA

XX Holtzman DA;

PI

XX

DR WPI; 1999-418929/35.

XX

PT Nucleic acid encoding embryo-derived interleukin-related factors.

XX

XX

PS Example 2; Page 75; 116pp; English.

XX

CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the embryo-derived

CC interleukin-related factor (EDIRF) of the invention, designated human

CC EDIRF II. The EDIRF DNA and protein sequences (and their homologues),

CC antibodies (Ab) specific for EDIRF, and other modulators are used: (i) in

CC screening and detection assays, e.g. for chromosome mapping, tissue

CC typing or forensic studies; (ii) in diagnosis, prognosis or monitoring

CC clinical trials; and (iii) for treating or preventing EDIRF-related

CC diseases (especially immune, haematopoietic, differentiative,

CC developmental or inflammatory disease, including arthritis and psoriasis.

CC The EDIRF coding sequence, or its fragments, are also useful as probes

CC and primers (for detecting related sequences and disease-associated

CC mutations, also for mutagenesis), for expressing recombinant EDIRF and as

CC source of antisense, ribozyme and peptide nucleic acids for inhibiting

CC translation of EDIRF-derived mRNA. EDIRF is used to raise Ab (useful for

CC detecting EDIRF, including forms with aberrant post-translational

CC

CC modification, for affinity purification and therapeutically) and to

CC screen for specific modulators (e.g. peptides or peptidomimetics)

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 TGGGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158

|||||

Db 17 TGTGGCTGCACCTGCA 1

RESULT 1593

AAQ29052

ID AAQ29052 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAQ29052;

AC

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 26-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX

DE Unique 5' PCR primer #9 for kappa light chain variable region.

XX

KW Dicistronic expression vector; fusion PCR; antibody; cDNA library; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS

PN WO9215678-A1.

XX

XX 17-SEP-1992.

PD

XX

PF 27-FEB-1992; 92WO-US001475.

XX

PR 01-MAR-1991; 91US-00663442.

XX

XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

PA

XX Sorge JA;

PI

XX

DR WPI; 1992-331724/40.

XX

XX

PT Prodn. of dicistronic DNA library used to make antibodies, etc. -

PT includes forming 1st and 2nd PCR admixtures, subjecting them to PCR

PT thermo-cycles, sepg. double stranded DNA, hybridising, etc.

XX

PS Claim 14; Page 38; 143pp; English.

XX

CC This inside PCR primer is used in fusion PCR, working in combination with

CC an outside PCR primer to amplify a target nucleic acid sequence, in this

CC case the kappa light chain variable region. The fusion PCR reaction is

CC used to produce two fragments with cohesive termini, which when mixed

CC hybridise to form an overlapping DNA duplex that is internally primed.

CC Subsequent PCR extends the non-overlapping region to form a hybrid DNA

CC mol. that is dicistronic contg. a first polypeptide coding sequence and a

CC second polypeptide coding sequence linked by a dicistronic bridge. This

CC method thus allows fusion of heavy and light chains prior to vector

CC ligation, avoiding the cumbersome separate cloning of fragments. (Updated

CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TGATGAGCCCAACTCCA 879

|||||

Db 2 TGATGAGCCCAACTCAA 18

RESULT 1594

```
AAQ23606
ID AAQ23606 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ23606;
XX
XX 28-SEP-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX 3' strand of Rev Binding Core 2.6X.
XX
XX HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; viral growth inhibitor; RBC; ds.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_structure 5..11
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "sequence essential for specific recognition by
XX rev protein"
XX
XX WO9205195-A.
XX
XX 02-APR-1992.
XX
XX 20-SEP-1990; 90GB-00020541.
XX
XX 20-SEP-1990; 90GB-00020541.
XX
XX (MEDI-) MED RES COUNCIL.
XX
XX Karn J, Gait MJ, Heaphy S, Dingwall C;
XX WPI; 1992-132085/16.
XX
XX Synthetic oligonucleotide of RNA - corresp. to site bound by HIV protein
XX rev for treatment of HIV and identification of cpds. that inhibit rev
XX binding.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 16; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of the 3' strand of the rev binding core (RBC) 2.6X
XX which contains a six base pair sequence essential for specific
XX recognition by rev protein. This sequence contains a 3 base pair purine
XX rich bubble with six base pairs in the stem 5' of the bubble. The
XX sequence 3' of the rev protein specific recognition site is not
XX complementary to the opposite 5' sequence and the two if annealed are not
XX sufficiently stable to form an effective rev binding site. See also
XX AAQ23588, AAQ23591-Q23602, AAQ23604-Q23606, and AAQ23608
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 728 GCTGCGGTACAGTGTAG 744
DB 1 GCUGCGGUACAGGCCAG 17
XX
RESULT 1595
AAQ43537/C
ID AAQ43537 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ43537;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 08-NOV-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX ALL-1 gene intron 10/exon 11 boundary.
XX
XX Intron; exon; boundary; acute lymphoblastic leukemia; gene; oncogene;
XX chromosome 11; breakpoint cluster region; 11q23; translocation; ALL-1;
XX human; acute nonlymphoblastic leukemia; ANLL; interstitial; monocytic;
```

```
KW deletion; reciprocal; t(4;11); chromosome 4; AF-4; acute lymphocytic;
KW oncogenic fusion protein; translocation breakpoint mapping; diagnosis;
XX myelomonocytic; treatment; myelogenous; leukemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX intron 1..12
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "Intron 10"
XX exon 13..18
XX /tag= b
XX /note= "Exon 11"
XX
XX WO9312136-A1.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1993.
XX
XX 09-DEC-1992; 92WO-US010930.
XX
XX 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00805093.
XX 27-MAY-1992; 92US-00888839.
XX 30-OCT-1992; 92US-00971094.
XX
XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
XX Croce CM, Canaani E;
XX WPI; 1993-214090/26.
XX
XX Detection and treatment of acute leukaemia(s) - using prods. derived from
XX oligo:nucleotide sequences within the ALL-1 gene of chromosome 11.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 10A; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ43527-40 show the intron/exon boundary
XX structures of the acute lymphoblastic leukemia gene (ALL-1) of chromosome
XX 11, in the breakpoint cluster region. The chromosomal region 11q23 has
XX been shown to be involved in different chromosomal translocations in
XX human ALL and acute nonlymphoblastic leukemia (ANLL). This region may be
XX rearranged in acute leukemias with interstitial deletions or reciprocal
XX translocations between this region and chromosomes 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 15,
XX 17 or 19. The break- point cluster region of the ALL-1 gene spans approx.
XX 8 kb and encompasses several small exons, esp. exons 6-12, most of which
XX begin in the same phase of the open reading frame. The most common
XX translocation which occurs is t(4;11) which results in two reciprocal
XX fusion products coding for chimeric proteins derived from ALL-1 and a
XX gene from chromosome 4 termed "AF-4" (see also AAQ43541-42). Therefore it
XX is thought that each 11q23 abnormality gives rise to a specific oncogenic
XX fusion protein. The ALL-1 gene was isolated by trans- location breakpoint
XX mapping. Fragments of the ALL-1 cDNA may be used to identify chromosomal
XX abnormalities within the ALL-1 gene. These fragments may be used in the
XX treatment and diagnosis of human leukemias such as acute lymphocytic,
XX myelomonocytic, monocytic and myelogenous leukemia. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX 2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 766 CAGAACTCGAGAGAGAG 782
DB 17 CAGATCTAGAAAGAGAG 1
XX
RESULT 1596
AAQ75205/C
ID AAQ75205 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ75205;
XX
```

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX ALL-1 breakpoint cluster region intron-exon 11 structure.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; acute nonlymphoblastic leukaemia;  
 KW chromosomal translocation; chromosome 11; chimeric gene; detection;  
 KW acute lymphocytic leukaemia gene; ALL-1; breakpoint cluster region; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT intron 1..12  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "3'-end of intron"  
 FT exon 13..18  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /number= 11  
 FT /note= "5'-end of exon"  
 XX  
 XX WO9426930-A1.  
 XX 24-NOV-1994.  
 XX  
 XX 22-APR-1994; 94WO-US004496.  
 XX  
 XX 14-MAY-1993; 93US-00062443.  
 XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 XX Croce C, Canaani E;  
 XX WPI; 1995-006818/01.  
 XX  
 XX New acute lymphocytic leukaemia gene prods. - used for the diagnosis and  
 XX treatment of leukaemia(s), partic. acute lymphoblastic or  
 XX nonlymphoblastic leukaemia.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 10A; 207pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX Clustering of the t(4;11) breakpoints has previously been found within a  
 XX small segment of the ALL-1 locus. This region includes 7 coding exons (6-  
 XX 12) containing 74, 132, 114, 147, 96, 121 and 123 bp, respectively. Exons  
 XX 8-12 contain four zinc-finger motifs. Exons 7-11 all begin in the first  
 XX nucleotide of a codon. Precise mapping of five t(4;11) breakpoints  
 XX localised them to introns between exons 6 and 7, 7 and 8, and 8 and 9.  
 XX These breaks in chromosome 11 result in removal of the N-terminal 996  
 XX amino acids from the ALL-1 protein, as well as in disjoining the 5'-  
 XX noncoding region of the gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN  
 XX field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGAG 782  
 Db |||||  
 17 CAGATCTAGAAAGAG 1  
 RESULT 1597  
 ID AAQ95420  
 XX AAQ95420 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAQ95420;  
 XX  
 XX 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Primer B (Group 3, Set A) for marker Dis244, chromosome 1.  
 DE  
 XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;  
 KW

KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;  
 KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9515400-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1995.  
 XX  
 XX 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.  
 XX  
 XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX Levitt RC;  
 XX WPI; 1995-215278/28.  
 XX  
 XX Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to  
 XX amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each  
 XX with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of  
 XX disease related genetic rearrangement.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 7C-2; 104pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible  
 XX microsatellite marker sequences (MSS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals  
 XX throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The MSS are  
 XX polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated  
 XX genotyping, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique  
 XX DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each  
 XX polymorphism. When the MSS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a  
 XX difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can  
 XX be particularly informative. The MSS can be ideal for linkage studies.  
 XX Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising  
 XX labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 3 primer pairs  
 XX are shown in AAQ95417-464. The published size range of the Dis244 allele  
 XX is 285-296 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is  
 XX about 82%  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650  
 Db |||||  
 1 AGCTCCGCTCCCTGTAA 17  
 RESULT 1598  
 AAQ67188/c  
 ID AAX67188 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX67188;  
 XX  
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human CD40 hairpin ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3820.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9618736-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 20-JUN-1996.  
 PD

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.  
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.  
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.  
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.  
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.  
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00436124.  
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.  
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.  
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.  
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.  
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;  
 PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;  
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;  
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for  
 PT the treatment of arthritis; induction of graft tolerance or treatment of  
 PT auto-immune diseases.  
 XX Claim 10; Page 218; 307pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)  
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues  
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least  
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's  
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial  
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,  
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance  
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for  
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for  
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of  
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene  
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.  
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment  
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly  
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
 CC present invention  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 768 GAACTGGAGAGAGATG 784  
 DB 17 GCACGGAGCGCAGTG 1  
 RESULT 1599  
 AAT39502/c  
 ID AAT39502 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAT39502;  
 AC AAT39502;  
 XX 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)  
 DT Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) gene specific primer (nt 1601-1620).  
 XX Chromosome 8p; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; LPL;  
 XX lipoprotein lipase gene; human; steroidogenesis; hSTAR;  
 KW acute regulatory protein; regional mapping; confirmation; ss.  
 XX

OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO9629338-A1.  
 PN 26-SEP-1996.  
 PD 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.  
 PF 23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.  
 PR (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 XX (UYFE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
 PA Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;  
 PI WPI; 1996-443130/44.  
 XX Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for  
 PT detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipid  
 PT adrenal hyperplasia.  
 XX Example 7; Page 51; 89pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is a human chromosome 8p lipoprotein lipase gene  
 CC (LPL) specific PCR primer, which was used in the confirmation of the  
 CC regional mapping of the human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein  
 CC (hSTAR)  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTT 517  
 DB 18 GTAGATTGCCAGTTT 2  
 RESULT 1600  
 AAX73515/c  
 ID AAX73515 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAX73515;  
 AC AAX73515;  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #62.  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS WO9715662-A2.  
 PN 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 PF 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 XX

PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.

XX Claim 4; Page 153; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 947 GAGTCACAGCTGGGCA 963  
Db 18 GAGACCACAGCAGGGCA 2

RESULT 1601

AAT76448

ID AAT76448 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT76448;

XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Substance P receptor antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;  
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9640162-A1.

XX 19-DEC-1996.

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;

XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.

XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying  
PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of  
PT subject.

XX Example 5; Page 40; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,  
CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine  
CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the  
CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific  
CC for the substance P receptor. The method can be used to treat airway  
CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an  
CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,  
CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby  
CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-

CC reactive airways

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 139 CTTGGGGGCTGCAGCT 155  
Db 1 CTTGGTGGCTGTGGCT 17

RESULT 1602

AAT766833

ID AAT766833 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT766833;

XX 21-JUL-1997 (first entry)

XX Herpes simplex virus type 1 oriS site III.

XX HSV-1; oriS; site III; screening; antiviral; herpesvirus; origin;  
KW replication; M-like complex; identification; prevention; interaction;  
KW cellular protein; treatment; infection; HSV-2; varicella-zoster; virus;  
KW equine herpes virus type 1; Marek's disease; ss.

XX Herpes simplex virus.

XX US5616461-A.

XX 01-APR-1997.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882838.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882838.

XX (DAND ) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX Schaffer PA, Dabrowski Amaral CB;

XX WPI; 1997-212113/19.

XX Screening cpds. for antiviral activity - by screening for reduced ability  
PT to form an M-like complex between a herpesvirus origin of DNA replication  
PT and a cellular protein.

XX Disclosure; Col 21-22; 30pp; English.

XX The present sequence, the herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) oriS site  
CC III, can be used to screen a candidate compound for antiviral activity.  
CC This comprises combining in the presence or absence of the compound, a  
CC DNA comprising a herpesvirus origin of DNA replication and a cell extract  
CC comprising a cellular protein, which is not a DNA polymerase, capable of  
CC binding the present sequence under M-like complex forming conditions (an  
CC M-like complex is defined as a specific protein-DNA complex which forms  
CC following incubation of uninfected cell extracts with HSV-1 oriS site I,  
CC II or III DNA). Then the level M-like complex formation is determined, a  
CC lower level in the presence of the compound being indicative of antiviral  
CC activity. The method can be used to identify compounds which prevent the  
CC interaction of a cellular protein with an origin of replication on the  
CC genome of a DNA virus. Such compounds can be used to treat viral  
CC infections, e.g. HSV-1, HSV-2, varicella-zoster virus, equine herpes  
CC virus type 1 and Marek's disease virus infections

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 775 AGAAGAGTGGCGGC 791

```

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy      839 TACCAGAACACAGCCCC 855
          | | | | | | | | | |
Db       1 TTCTAGAACACACCCCC 17

RESULT 1605
AAV39475
ID AAV39475 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

```

AC AAV39475;  
 XX  
 DT 22-SEP-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Acute lymphocytic leukaemia capture probe.  
 XX  
 KW Acute lymphocytic leukaemia; Chronic myelogenous leukaemia; ALL; CML;  
 KW target; capture probe; detection probe; hybridisation; bcr; abl;  
 KW multiple analyte; Salmonella; chromosomal translocation;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN EP846776-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JUN-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 05-DEC-1997; 97EP-00309831.  
 XX  
 PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761131.  
 XX  
 FA (VYSI-) VYSIS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Muller UR, Lane DJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-299988/27.  
 XX  
 PT Assay device for isolating analyte from sample, e.g. Salmonella in food -  
 PT comprises tube containing linear array of binding elements, linked to  
 PT binding factor to which component binds.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 12; 25pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC An assay device has been developed for isolating an analyte from a  
 CC sample. The assay device comprises a tube containing a linear array of  
 CC binding elements, each linked to a distinct binding factor to which a  
 CC corresponding specific component binds, where each of the binding  
 CC elements is configured to sealingly contact the interior surface of the  
 CC tube along the entire circumference of the binding element. The present  
 CC sequence represents a capture probe used in an example from the present  
 CC invention for the detection of chromosomal translocations. The new method  
 CC and device can be used to detect e.g. Salmonella in a food sample. They  
 CC are also used to detect chromosomal translocations to detect the  
 CC 'Philadelphia' chromosome responsible for acute lymphocytic leukaemia and  
 CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 488 TCAGGATCTTAATGGAG 504  
 DB 1 TGAGGTCTCATGGAG 17  
 RESULT 1606  
 ID AAV16025  
 ID AAV16025 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAV16025;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to identify Sox-2 gene mutations in mice.  
 XX  
 KW Mutation; Sox-2; mutational screening; recessive; phenotypic alteration;  
 KW mouse model; FGF-4; PCR primer; amplify; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Mus sp.

XX WO9744485-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-NOV-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 16-MAY-1997; 97WO-CB001354.  
 XX  
 PR 17-MAY-1996; 96GB-00010355.  
 XX  
 PA (HEXA-) HEXAGEN TECHNOLOGY LTD.  
 XX  
 XX Goodfellow PN;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-018536/02.  
 XX  
 PT Identification of mutation(s) in genes of interest - without prior  
 PT observation of phenotypic alteration in the mutated organism or cell.  
 XX  
 PS Example 6; Page 43; 66pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAV16019-36 were used to identify mutations in Sox-2 using  
 CC the method of the invention. The method comprises testing a nucleic acid  
 CC sample from a mutated organism for a mutation in a gene of interest  
 CC without the prior observation of a phenotypic alteration in the mutated  
 CC organism resulting from the mutation. Sox-2 is a member of the Sox gene  
 CC family, and is involved in transcriptional regulation of the FGF-4 gene.  
 CC FGF-4 codes for a signalling protein whose expression is essential for  
 CC postimplantation mouse development, and, at later embryonic stages, for  
 CC limb patterning and growth. Mutagenised mice in which a Sox-2 mutation is  
 CC identified can be studied and provide a mouse model for a mutant human  
 CC Sox-2 gene. The method provides mutational screening based on genomic and  
 CC genetic techniques rather than on phenotypic observation. The method  
 CC identifies and characterises genes via mutagenesis to identify genes  
 CC encoding products which may have therapeutic benefit. The method also  
 CC identifies the presence of mutations in a gene which do not rely solely  
 CC upon prior matching of a gene with a disease. Heterozygotic organisms can  
 CC also be screened to identify those carrying a mutation in a copy of a  
 CC gene of interest even though the gene may be recessive and therefore  
 CC causes no phenotypic alteration  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGGA 256  
 DB 2 GCTCTGCACATGAAGGA 18  
 RESULT 1607  
 ID AAV33107/c  
 ID AAV33107 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAV33107;  
 XX  
 DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Stromelysin primer 1.  
 XX  
 KW Multiplex competitive PCR reaction; MC-PCR; reverse-transcriptase PCR;  
 KW RT-PCR; tagging reaction; competitive amplification reaction; primer;  
 KW housekeeping gene; Stromelysin; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO9835058-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 13-AUG-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 27-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001471.

07-FEB-1997; 97US-0037841P.  
18-DEC-1997; 97US-00993731.  
  
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
  
Thompson JD;  
  
WPI; 1998-447252/38.  
  
Determining relative amounts of different nucleic acids by multiplex competitive polymerase chain reaction - involves tagging target and control sequences then amplification with generic primer pair corresponding to tagging sequences, used e.g. to determine response to drugs.  
  
Example 1; Page 23; 45pp; English.  
  
The present invention provides a method for determining the relative amounts of two or more different nucleic acid molecules by using the multiplex competitive PCR reaction (MC-PCR). A MC-PCR reaction involves a reverse-transcriptase (RT-PCR) reaction followed by a tagging reaction and a competitive amplification reaction. The RT-PCR reaction uses a primer #2 to convert target mRNA into cDNA. Primer #1 in combination with primer #2 is then used to convert the region of the resulting cDNA to be amplified during the MC-PCR reaction into a double-stranded molecule. Primers #3 and #4, nested relative to primers #1 and #2 respectively, are used as tagging primers in the tagging reaction. A forward tagging primer has a defined sequence at its 5' end (-TAG sequence) while a reverse tagging primer has a different defined sequence at its 3' end (-TAG sequence). The purpose of the tagging reaction is to introduce the two defined sequences at the correct ends of the sequence to be amplified. The competitive amplification reaction involves using a single pair of generic primers, whose sequences are complementary to the +TAG and -TAG sequences, to amplify the different products generated from the cDNAs during the tagging step. This amplification reaction is competitive due to the use of a single primer pair to amplify the different target RNAs. Probe #5, complementary to the region of target RNA being amplified, is used to specifically detect the amplified product. The MC-PCR reaction can amplify one or more target mRNAs in a sample using the primer set #1-#5 for each target mRNA. In the example given, primers #1, #2, #3, #4 and probe #5 are the Stromelysin primers 1, 2 (AAV33108), 3a (AAV33109) or 3b (AAV33110), 4 (AAV33111) and probe 5 (AAV33112) respectively. These primers/probes were used to illustrate the method of the invention. The method claims to allow detection of low-abundance mRNA in small samples (e.g. 10 ng is sufficient) with high precision, and uses housekeeping genes as controls for RNA input and integrity. Also, a large number of samples may be processed simultaneously, making the process suitable for high throughput screening, and does not require continuous monitoring

Sequence 18 BP: 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGCTGC 732  
          |||||||  
Db 18 CCAATTTTCATGAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1609  
 AAX80112/C  
 ID AAX80112 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX80112;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.

KW Human; PRO protein; tumour necrosis factor family; TNF; cytokine;  
 KW secreted protein; transmembrane protein; inflammation disorder;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9928462-A2.  
 PN 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.  
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Wood WI, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;  
 PI WPI; 1999-371118/31.  
 DR Nucleic acids encoding PRO secreted and transmembrane proteins.  
 PT Example 17; Page 62; 123pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes nucleic acids encoding PRO secreted and  
 CC transmembrane proteins used therapeutically. The PRO proteins have  
 CC cytostatic, anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and immunosuppressive  
 CC activity. The proteins and polynucleotides can be used in therapy.  
 CC identification of homologues, raising antibodies and design of probes and  
 CC primers. They can be used in a range of diseases related to proteins that  
 CC they have homology with, e.g. a PRO protein having homology to complement  
 CC proteins may be used in inflammatory responses. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present invention  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACACGAGGATCC 572  
 DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1610  
 AAA33683  
 ID AAA33683 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAA33683;  
 AC  
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1372.

Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW

KW antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200009525-A2.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000.  
 PD 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.  
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 98US-0095212P.  
 PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 PA Nyce JW;  
 PI WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
 PT cancers.  
 XX Claim 18; Page 436; 1343pp; English.

The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets  
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,  
 CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including  
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the  
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, and then the last 185  
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ  
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to  
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.  
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match  
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence  
 CC listing

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 CTTTCGGCGCTGCAGCT 155  
 DB 1 CTTTCGGCGCTGCAGCT 17

RESULT 1611  
 AAA95988/c  
 ID AAA95988 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAA95988;  
 AC  
 XX 19-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
 DT

Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW



PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hebert C, Henzel W;  
 PI Kabakoff RC, Lu Y, Pan J, Pennica D, Shelton DL, Smith V,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Yan M;  
 XX WPI; 2000-572271/53.  
 XX  
 XX Sixty four PRO polypeptides, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of  
 PT immune related disorders, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, osteoarthritis, thyroiditis and diabetes mellitus.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 98; 309pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes sixty four human PRO proteins which can  
 CC be used in the treatment of immune related diseases. The human PRO  
 CC proteins, anti-PRO antibodies, agonists and antagonists are useful for  
 CC treating and diagnosing immune related disorders. The disorders are  
 CC selected from systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC osteoarthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, myopathy, Sjogren's  
 CC systemic sclerosis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, Sjogren's  
 CC syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune haemolytic  
 CC anaemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,  
 CC immune-mediated renal disease, demyelinating diseases of the central and  
 CC peripheral nervous systems, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease, gluten-sensitive enteropathy and Whipple's disease, autoimmune  
 CC or immune-mediated skin diseases, allergic diseases, immunological  
 CC diseases of the lung, and transplantation associated diseases including  
 CC graft rejection and graft-versus-host-disease. AAC58397 to AAC58578  
 CC represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of  
 CC human PRO sequences. AAC58579 to AAC58642 and AAB33414 to AAB33477  
 CC represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGAGCC 2  
 RESULT 1613  
 AAA55502  
 ID AAA55502 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAA55502;  
 XX  
 XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX TRAF1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26704.  
 DE  
 XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;  
 KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200020435-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 13-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.  
 XX  
 XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Baker BF, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;  
 PI WPI; 2000-303732/26.  
 XX  
 XX

PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor  
 PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating  
 PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.  
 XX  
 XX Example 14; Page 46; 170pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55496  
 CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour  
 CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense  
 CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which  
 CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least  
 CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.  
 CC Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human  
 CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human  
 CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising  
 CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase  
 CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-  
 CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or  
 CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-  
 CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated  
 CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 482 CATTCTCAGGATCTAA 498  
 Db 2 CATTCTCGGGTCTCA 18  
 RESULT 1614  
 AAZ48550  
 ID AAZ48550 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAZ48550;  
 XX  
 XX 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18943.  
 DE  
 XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;  
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US6007995-A.  
 PN  
 XX 28-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.  
 XX  
 XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Baker BF, Cowser LM;  
 PI WPI; 2000-105333/09.  
 XX  
 XX Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for  
 PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Col 25; 34pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour  
 CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds

CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human cells  
 CC or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one or  
 CC more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic acid  
 CC molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1  
 CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research  
 CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation. Sequences AAZ49482-565  
 CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA  
 XX  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTTC 436  
 DB 2 CTCCTGCTGCCCTTC 18

# RESULT 1615

AAZ49518/c  
 ID AAA49518 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA49518;

XX 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer for isolating cDNA clones encoding human PRO361.

XX PRO; membrane bound protein; secreted protein; PRO357; PRO327; PRO243;  
 KW PRO115; PRO241; PRO323; PRO299; PRO344; PRO347; PRO355; PRO353;  
 KW PRO361; PRO365; transmembrane polypeptide; antibody; screening;  
 KW detection; inhibition; probe; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO200032776-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
 PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL;  
 PI Hillian KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2000-412324/35.

XX New human nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 PT designated as PRO polypeptides, useful as pharmaceutical and diagnostic  
 PT agents.

XX Example 17; Page 109; 187pp; English.

XX New human nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC which are designated as PRO polypeptides are described. The membrane-bound  
 CC proteins have various industrial applications, including as  
 CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. The membrane-bound proteins can  
 CC also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule  
 CC inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful for the affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. Five primers (AAA49516-520)  
 CC were used to isolate the cDNA sequence encoding human PRO361. A  
 CC hybridisation probe for human PRO361 is also described (AAA49521)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 DB 18 CCAAAGAGCAGGAGCC 2

# RESULT 1616

AAZ59072  
 ID AAZ59072 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ59072;

XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)

XX 11-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX HIV-1 TAR oligonucleotide target sequence #3.

XX Antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; anticancer; detection; TAR; RRE;  
 KW fluorescence resonance energy transfer; tat; HIV-1; Rev response element;  
 KW autoimmune disease; trans-activation regulatory region; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX WO9964625-A2.

XX 16-DEC-1999.

XX 04-JUN-1999; 99WO-GB001761.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012196.

XX 02-MAR-1999; 99GB-00004790.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOTARGETS LTD.

XX Karn J, Prescott CD;

XX WPI; 2000-097545/08.

XX Identifying compounds that bind to target RNA, potentially useful for  
 XX treating infections, tumors and autoimmune diseases.

XX Example; Page 31; 82pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of determining if a compound binds to a  
 CC target RNA by treating a test compound with a reporter (R) labelled with  
 CC a donor or acceptor group and labelled target RNA, labelled with the  
 CC complementary donor or acceptor group, and measuring the fluorescence  
 CC from fluorescent groups associated with a compound:target RNA complex in  
 CC presence of the test compound and comparing the result with a standard.  
 CC The oligonucleotides AAZ59070-259071 anneal to form a double stranded  
 CC oligonucleotide containing the HIV-1 trans-activation regulatory region  
 CC (TAR) to which the HIV-1 Tat protein binds. The complex is labelled with  
 CC 6-carboxyfluorescein and is used as a target for the binding of a  
 CC labelled ADP-1 protein. Detection of the complex is by fluorescence  
 CC resonance energy transfer (FRET). The method is used to identify  
 CC compounds that interfere with interaction between the target RNA and  
 CC ligands or proteins. Compounds that are identified are potentially useful  
 CC for treating infections (viral, bacterial or fungal), cancer and  
 CC autoimmune diseases. The compounds are preferably directed to the TAR and  
 CC RRE regions of human immunodeficiency virus RNA and inhibit viral  
 CC replication. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAGC 729

```

Db      1 AGCCAGAUUGAGCAGC 17
||||| |:|:| |||
RESULT 1617
AAZ73648/c
ID AAZ73648 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ73648;
AC AAZ73648;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8004.
DE
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
PF
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
PR
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
DR
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
PT
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1937; 2745pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 741 GTAGCTTGGTCTTAA 757
||||| |:|:| |||
DB 18 GTAGACTCGTGCTTAA 2

RESULT 1618
AAZ73110/c
ID AAZ73110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX

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AC AAZ73110;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7466.
DE
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
PF
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
PR
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
DR
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
PT
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1822; 2745pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 902 GTATTTTAACTGAAAG 918
||||| |:|:| |||
DB 18 GGATGTTAGGTGAAAG 2

RESULT 1619
AAZ70371/c
ID AAZ70371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ70371;
AC AAZ70371;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4727.
DE
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

```

17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017824P.  
(HEXA-) HEXAGEN TECHNOLOGY LTD.  
Goodfellow PN;  
WPI; 2000-038255/03.  
Identifying a mutation in a gene of interest in an organism useful for  
identifying genes encoding products which may have therapeutic benefits.  
Example 7; Col 69-70; 70pp; English.  
This invention describes a novel mutational screening method based on  
genomic and genetic techniques to identify and characterize a mutation in  
a gene of interest without first selecting a phenotypic characteristic.  
The screening methods are useful for identifying genes encoding products  
which may have therapeutic benefit for treating human or animal diseases.  
The method can be used for the DNA mutation screening of a class or a  
family of genes providing a rapid assay for identifying mutant genes. The  
methods produce organisms which can be used for drug discovery e.g.  
providing a model for the study and treatment of a disease state, allow  
in vitro assessment of drug activity and interbreeding of mutants which  
allow investigation of gene interactions in the overall phenotype. A  
range of phenotypes associated with different mutations, and specified  
mutations in a gene of interest can be determined. The method can be  
adapted to screen for a mutation in two or more genes of interest in an  
organism. The methods allow mutations in a gene of interest to be  
identified without having to rely on matching a gene with a disease.  
AAZ43260-243421 represent PCR primers used in the method of the invention  
Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGGA 256  
DB 2 GCTCTGCACATGAAGGA 18  
RESULT 1621  
AAZ48824  
ID AAA48824 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC AAA48824;  
XX 08-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
DT Human G-alpha-16 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 20883.  
DE Human; G-alpha-16; G protein; cytostatic; hyperproliferative disorder;  
KW cancer; inflammation; infection; antisense inhibition; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WC2000032817-A1.  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
PD 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019613.  
PF 03-DEC-1999; 98US-00205143.  
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Cowsert LM;  
PI WPI; 2000-412354/35.  
DR A new antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of human G-alpha-  
PT 16 and treating, preventing or delaying infections, inflammation or

haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
diagnosis; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
WO9954500-A2.  
28-OCT-1999.  
21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
(GEST ) GENSET.  
Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
map of the human genome.  
Claim 8; Page 1239; 2745pp; English.  
AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
present invention  
Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 772 TCGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788  
DB 2 TCGAGAGAGAGTGTG 18  
RESULT 1620  
AAZ43284  
ID AAZ43284 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC AAZ43284;  
XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
DT Murine Sox2 gene PCR primer 7.  
DE Screening; mutation; treatment; disease; drug discovery; PCR primer; ss.  
KW Mus musculus.  
XX US5994075-A.  
XX 30-NOV-1999.  
PD 16-MAY-1997; 97US-00857946.  
PF

PT hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer.

XX Example 15; Page 74; 100pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used to modulate  
 CC expression of G-alpha-16. G-alpha-16 is a human G protein which interacts  
 CC differentially with several receptor types including members of the  
 CC opioid and chemokine receptor families. A series of antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides have been designed to target different regions of G-  
 CC human G-alpha-16 RNA. They may be used to inhibit the expression of G-  
 CC alpha-16 in human cells and tissues and thus to treat diseases associated  
 CC with G-alpha-16, such as hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer.  
 CC Infections, inflammation or tumour formation can be prevented or delayed.  
 CC The compounds can be used in research and diagnostics in sandwich and  
 CC other assays. Note: The sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and may  
 CC be either an oligodeoxynucleotide or a chimeric oligonucleotide  
 CC containing 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap. The ISIS  
 CC number given above corresponds to the oligodeoxynucleotide sequence

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 GTACCAACACACAGCCCC 854

DB 1 GTCCAGACCCCTGCC 17

RESULT 1622

AAA05269  
 ID AAA05269 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA05269;

XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer D-F used in Sox-2 amplicon generation.

XX PCR primer; Sox-2; Sox-3; T gene; Tyrosinase; MGF; Sry; c-kit; Tryp-1;  
 KW Pax-6; mutation detection; therapeutic target identification; mouse;  
 KW mast cell growth factor; ss.

XX MLS sp.

XX US6015670-A.

XX 18-JAN-2000.

XX 14-NOV-1997; 97US-00970740.

XX 17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017824P.

XX 16-MAY-1997; 97US-00857946.

XX (HEXA-) HEXAGEN TECHNOLOGY LTD.

XX Goodfellow PN;

XX WPI; 2000-181139/16.

XX Detecting mutations in selected genes, useful e.g. for identifying  
 PT therapeutic targets or products, by analyzing DNA in mutated embryonic  
 PT stem cells without phenotypic characterization.

XX Example 6; Col 32; 66pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAA05245-A05406 are used to generate amplicons from the mouse  
 CC Sox-3 gene, Sox-2 gene, T gene, tyrosinase gene, Tryp-1 gene, Sry gene,  
 CC MGF (mast cell growth factor) gene, c-kit gene, and the Pax-6 gene. The  
 CC primers are used in a method for the identification of a mutation in a  
 CC selected gene in a tissue without the prior observation of a phenotypic  
 CC alteration in the mutated organism or cell. The method is used to

CC identify mutations in a selected gene that encode products of potential  
 CC therapeutic activity or that are potential targets, particularly where  
 CC the gene of interest has been identified as a candidate gene by  
 CC positional cloning. Other applications are determining functions of genes  
 CC detecting the range of phenotypes associated with different mutations  
 CC in a particular gene and identification of particular mutations. Animals  
 CC containing an identified mutation are used as models for studying  
 CC diseases or their treatment, and cells from them for in vitro assessment  
 CC of drug action. Interbreeding of mutant mice is used to investigate  
 CC genetic interaction in the overall phenotype

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGGA 256

DB 2 GCTCTGCACATGAAGGA 18

RESULT 1623

AAF19805

XX AAF19805 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF19805;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human substance P receptor polynucleotide fragment #1372.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger  
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers  
 PT and respiratory obstructions.

XX Claim 14; Page 245; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with

lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors, immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes, binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasocactive peptides and receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis, and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF1543 represent human polynucleotide fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 155  
Db 1 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 17

RESULT 1624  
AA92614/c  
ID AAA92614 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA92614;  
XX  
DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30433.  
XX  
KW Human; SPA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;  
KW SPA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US6107092-A.  
XX  
PD 22-AUG-2000.  
XX  
PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.  
XX  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
XX  
PI Cowser LM, Bennett CF, O'malley BW;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-586211/55.  
XX  
XX Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor formation.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Col 42; 47pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of

antisense oligonucleotides were synthesized. The first series comprised 8 -30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research, diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 683 TGGATCTGCACACGCT 699  
Db 18 TGTATCTGCAACCTCT 2

RESULT 1625  
AAC65660/c  
ID AAC65660 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC65660;  
XX  
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human telomerase hTC PCR primer SEQ ID NO 1.  
XX  
KW Telomerase; primer; probe; human; amplification; detection; cancer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN DE19916929-Al.  
XX  
PD 19-OCT-2000.  
XX  
PF 15-APR-1999; 99DE-01016929.  
XX  
PR 15-APR-1999; 99DE-01016929.  
XX  
PA (FARB ) BAYER AG.  
PI Springer W, Hagen G, Wick M, Zubov D;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-657343/54.  
DR  
XX New oligonucleotide primers, useful for amplifying human telomerase RNA for diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of cancer.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 10; 12pp; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel specific oligonucleotide primers (ON) for the amplification of mRNA for the catalytic subunit of human telomerase (hTC). ON are used in tests for detecting increased telomerase activity, i.e. for detecting many forms of cancer, for monitoring progression, and prognosis or early diagnosis. ON provide rapid, simple, inexpensive, and automatable detection of cancer, e.g. more than 100 samples can be analyzed in 20 minutes. ON are optimized (for length and sequence) to produce an amplicon that is a direct measure of telomerase expression or activity, i.e. it provides a direct correlation between tumor tissue and telomerase activity at the nucleic acid level. Sensitivity may be increased 10-100 fold by using an RNA detector probe in combination with DNA/RNA amplification, allowing a reduction in the amount of test material required

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 630 GCTCAGTCCGCTCCT 646  
 |||||  
 Db 17 GCGAGTCCGCGACGCT 1

RESULT 1626  
 AAC60640  
 ID AAC60640 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 AC AAC60640;  
 XX  
 DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29472.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;  
 KW cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US6124272-A.  
 XX  
 PD 26-SEP-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.  
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-611015/58.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3  
 PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT inflammation, tumors and infections.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
 CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The  
 CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric  
 CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-  
 CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-  
 CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC human PDK-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for  
 CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumors and are useful  
 CC for research and diagnostics

QY 325 GAGACCTGTGGAGCAA 341  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GAGCAGCTCTGGAGAAA 18

RESULT 1627  
 AAC60621  
 ID AAC60621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 AC AAC60621;  
 XX  
 XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 370 AGCGTCTGGCGCTCGT 386  
 |||||  
 Db 2 AGCTTCTCGTCTCGT 18

RESULT 1628  
 AAA72067/C  
 ID AAA72067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 AC AAA72067;  
 XX  
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human insulin gene exon 1-2 reverse RT-PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Quantitative reverse transcription-PCR; RNA quantification;  
 KW transcript quantification; blood sample; tissue specific; diagnosis;  
 KW prognosis; monitoring; prediction; genetic disease; infectious disease;  
 KW differential expression; insulin gene expression; type II diabetes;  
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2000040749-A2.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 370 AGCGTCTGGCGCTCGT 386  
 |||||  
 Db 2 AGCTTCTCGTCTCGT 18

RESULT 1628  
 AAA72067/C  
 ID AAA72067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 AC AAA72067;  
 XX  
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human insulin gene exon 1-2 reverse RT-PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Quantitative reverse transcription-PCR; RNA quantification;  
 KW transcript quantification; blood sample; tissue specific; diagnosis;  
 KW prognosis; monitoring; prediction; genetic disease; infectious disease;  
 KW differential expression; insulin gene expression; type II diabetes;  
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2000040749-A2.

DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29232.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;  
 KW cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US6124272-A.  
 XX  
 PD 26-SEP-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.  
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-611015/58.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3  
 PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT inflammation, tumors and infections.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
 CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The  
 CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric  
 CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-  
 CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-  
 CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC human PDK-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for  
 CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumors and are useful  
 CC for research and diagnostics

QY 370 AGCGTCTGGCGCTCGT 386  
 |||||  
 Db 2 AGCTTCTCGTCTCGT 18

RESULT 1628  
 AAA72067/C  
 ID AAA72067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 AC AAA72067;  
 XX  
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human insulin gene exon 1-2 reverse RT-PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Quantitative reverse transcription-PCR; RNA quantification;  
 KW transcript quantification; blood sample; tissue specific; diagnosis;  
 KW prognosis; monitoring; prediction; genetic disease; infectious disease;  
 KW differential expression; insulin gene expression; type II diabetes;  
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2000040749-A2.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 370 AGCGTCTGGCGCTCGT 386  
 |||||  
 Db 2 AGCTTCTCGTCTCGT 18

RESULT 1628  
 AAA72067/C  
 ID AAA72067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 AC AAA72067;  
 XX  
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human insulin gene exon 1-2 reverse RT-PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Quantitative reverse transcription-PCR; RNA quantification;  
 KW transcript quantification; blood sample; tissue specific; diagnosis;  
 KW prognosis; monitoring; prediction; genetic disease; infectious disease;  
 KW differential expression; insulin gene expression; type II diabetes;  
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2000040749-A2.

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XX PD 13-JUL-2000.
XX PF 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-CA000005.
XX PR 06-JAN-1999; 99US-011512SP.
XX PR 04-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477148.
XX PA (LIEW/) LIEW C.
XX PI Liew C;
XX PT WPI; 2000-452540/39.
XX DR Detecting gene expression in blood, used to monitor therapeutic treatment
XX PT courses and to diagnose, prognose and predict diseases, comprises
XX PT quantifying RNA in the sample.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 14; 129pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to the detection and quantification of gene
XX CC transcripts in peripheral whole blood samples for the diagnosis,
XX CC prognosis monitoring or prediction of genetic or infectious disease in an
XX CC animal, in particular a human. The body's tissues and organs are
XX CC constantly interacting with the blood; cells from these tissues may
XX CC become detached and transiently circulate in the blood before being
XX CC destroyed. Genetic changes that occur within such organs and tissues may
XX CC thus be detected in the blood, providing an immediate picture of disease
XX CC status. This is achieved via the detection and quantification of tissue-
XX CC specific transcripts. Expression levels of tissue-specific genes in the
XX CC blood of a patient can be compared with blood expression levels of the
XX CC same genes in healthy individuals, or they can be compared with blood
XX CC expression levels determined for the patient on a previous occasion. The
XX CC methods are used to detect gene expression in blood samples for the
XX CC diagnosis, prognosis or prediction of diseases. They may also be used to
XX CC monitor the progress of treatment courses. The methods require blood
XX CC samples which are simple to obtain and which are less invasive compared
XX CC to conventional methods of tissue specific disease diagnosis, such as
XX CC biopsies. Sequences AAA70601-A/2067 represent reverse transcription-PCR
XX CC (RT-PCR) primers for the amplification of exons 1-2 from human insulin
XX CC RNA transcripts. The insulin gene is differentially expressed in the
XX CC blood amongst individuals that are healthy, that are diagnosed as type II
XX CC diabetic, or that are in the preclinical, asymptomatic stage of the
XX CC disease
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGTCTGCTGATGTGAG 898
|||||
DB 17 GAGGACCTGCAGGTGGG 1
RESULT 1629
AAA70601/C
ID AAA70601 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA70601;
XX DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX DT 06-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448 complete genome primer R10746-10799.
XX KW Genome; Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448; primer; RT-PCR; vaccine;
XX KW epidemic; Sindbis encephalitis; evolution; epidemiology; ss.
XX OS Sindbis-like virus; strain YN87448.
XX PN CN1252445-A.

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XX PD 10-MAY-2000.
XX PF 27-OCT-1998; 98CN-00120694.
XX PR 27-OCT-1998; 98CN-00120694.
XX PA (VIRO-) INST VIROLOGY CHINESE ACAD PREVENTIVE ME.
XX PI Liang G, Zhou G, Li L;
XX PT WPI; 2000-443226/39.
XX DR Whole genome sequence of YN87448 virus strain and its cloning method.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 10; 24pp; Chinese.
XX CC Primers AAA70578-A70603 were used to RT-PCR amplify the complete genome
XX CC of the Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448 (AAA70577). The genome was
XX CC cloned as 15 fragments using these PCR primers for inclusion into the
XX CC plasmid pGEM-T. The invention relates to the isolation and method of
XX CC cloning the complete genome for the Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448 by
XX CC a RT-PCR process. The YN87448 strain virus appears to be the optimal
XX CC candidate for a vaccine to prevent epidemics of Sindbis encephalitis. The
XX CC sequence of this strain's genome shows the difference between this viral
XX CC strain and other epidemic Sindbis virus strains at the molecular level
XX CC and is useful for understanding the source, evolution and molecular
XX CC epidemiology of Sindbis viruses. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise
XX CC OS field)
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCCCTGC 436
|||||
DB 17 CTCAGCGCGCCACTGC 1
RESULT 1630
AAC62530
ID AAC62530 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAC62530;
XX DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cre gene sequencing primer BSB457.
XX KW Cre variant recognition site; lox site; recombinase;
XX KW variant recombination site; hybrid crop production; seedless crop;
XX KW phage packaging; cloning; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200060091-A2.
XX DT 12-OCT-2000.
XX PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009154.
XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127977P.
XX PA (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.
XX PI Sauer BL, Rufer AW;
XX DR WPI; 2000-665010/64.
XX PT Identifying variant recombinases mediating recombination at variant sites
XX PT (VRS) by contacting a mutant recombinase, a first and second VRS having a

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PT reporter gene, and a second nucleic acid having 2 vrs and a reporter  
 PT gene.

XX Example 1; Page 92; 144pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the identification of recombinase  
 CC variants which have an altered specificity. They are tested using  
 CC constructs containing variant recognition sites, which are not recognised  
 CC by non-mutant recombinase but undergo recombination in the presence of a  
 CC variant enzyme. Variant recombinases are useful in the production of a  
 CC genetically modified crop plants, particularly seedless varieties, and in  
 CC phage packaging, which has uses in cloning

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 181 GTACAGTGGCCGGTGC 197

DB 2 GACACAGTGGCCGGTGC 18

RESULT 1631

AAA65246/c

ID AAA65246 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA65246;

AC AAA65246;

DT 12-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Meloidogyne incognita species-specific oligonucleotide #2.

XX Species-specific oligonucleotide; crop parasite; crop damage;

KW root-knot nematode; PCR primer; ss.

XX Meloidogyne incognita.

OS WO200040754-A1.

PN 13-JUL-2000.

PD 28-DEC-1999; 99WO-NL000812.

PF 30-DEC-1998; 98NL-01010917.

PR (DIEN-) STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOE.

PA Zijlstra C;

PI WPI; 2000-465998/40.

DR Novel DNA oligonucleotide specific for Meloidogyne species, used to  
 PT detect specific Meloidogyne species in a sample.

PS Claim 7; Page 24; 33pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a species-specific oligonucleotide for the root-  
 CC knot nematode Meloidogyne incognita. This is a crop parasite which can  
 CC cause damage to crops such as potatoes, beets, black salsifies and  
 CC carrots. The damage being so great that in Europe some members of the  
 CC genus have been given a quarantine status. The oligonucleotide was  
 CC identified using random amplified polymorphic DNA and subjected it to a  
 CC series of selection procedures until a species-specific fragment was  
 CC found. The sequence can be used in tests to determine both the presence  
 CC and species of Meloidogyne parasites, which is useful for seed export and  
 CC also in the search for resistance to the parasite

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 769

DB 18 CTTAATGTGAGGCGACA 2

RESULT 1632

AAH77974/c

ID AAH77974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAH77974;

AC AAH77974;

DT 13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the Psp1 gene.

XX Psp1 gene; intein; proteinic intron; tuberculosis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

XX WO200161035-A1.

PN 23-AUG-2001.

PD 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-FR000475.

PF 17-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00002051.

PR (PROT-) PROTEUS.

PA Masson J, Lefevre F, Saves I, Laneelle M, Daffe M;

XX WPI; 2001-536573/59.

XX Detecting and/or quantifying mycobacterium tuberculosis in sample, useful  
 PT for diagnosing tuberculosis infection, comprises detecting intein  
 PT specific to that bacterium in the recA, Psp1 or dnaB gene.

PS Example 3; Page 31; 96pp; French.

CC PCR primers AAH77974-75 were used to amplify a fragment of the  
 CC Mycobacterium Psp1 gene, containing an intein. The primers were used in  
 CC the method of the invention. The specification describes a method for  
 CC detecting and/or quantifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a sample. The  
 CC method comprises detecting an intein (proteinic intron integrated into a  
 CC protein) inserted at a M. tuberculosis specific site using a reagent  
 CC specific for that site, and optionally quantifying the detected signal.

CC The invention is used to detect tuberculosis infection

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 GCTGGCGGCGCACACA 402

DB 18 GCCGCGCGGCGAGCACA 2

RESULT 1633

AAS44381/c

ID AAS44381 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS44381;

AC AAS44381;

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE SPINK5 gene oligonucleotide ligation assay biotin primer #2.

XX Human; SPINK5; lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor; LSKTI; ss;

KW serine protease inhibitor; atopic disease; Netherton's syndrome; asthma;

KW eczema; hayfever; antiasthmatic; antiallergic; antiinflammatory;  
 KW dermatological; PCR primer; sequencing primer; gene therapy.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 CS WO200164747-A1.  
 PN 07-SEP-2001.  
 XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000897.  
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005098.  
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005229.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.  
 PA Hovnanian A, Chavanas S, Cookson W, Moffat M, Walley A;  
 PI WPI; 2001-582149/65.  
 XX Determining susceptibility to atopic disease or carrier status of  
 PT Netherton's syndrome in humans by identifying variants of or mutations in  
 PT SPINK5, a gene encoding lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor.  
 XX Example 5; Page 53; 123pp; English.  
 XX Sequences AAS44359-AAS44514 represent the SPINK5 gene, contigs and  
 CC fragments of a SPINK5 clone, sequencing primers and PCR primers for  
 CC SPINK5. SPINK5 encodes lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor  
 CC (LEKTI), a serine protease inhibitor. Susceptibility or predisposition to  
 CC an atopic disease in a human subject can be detected by screening the  
 CC genome for one or more polymorphic variants of SPINK5 gene and/or  
 CC expression of a variant LEKTI protein in a tissue. Carrier status of a  
 CC subject or development of Netherton's syndrome is diagnosed by screening  
 CC for the presence of loss-of-function mutations in the SPINK5 gene. An  
 CC expression vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a serine protease  
 CC inhibitor or its functional fragment can be used in screening for  
 CC compounds with potential pharmacological activity by determining the  
 CC serine protease activity of a protein previously identified as a ligand  
 CC of the LEKTI protein. The atopic diseases include Netherton's syndrome,  
 CC asthma, eczema and hayfever  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 299 CGGGGCCCCCTGCATGGGA 315  
 DB 18 CTGGGGCCCCCTGCATAGGA 2

RESULT 1634  
 AAF58868  
 ID AAF58868 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAF58868;  
 XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Rat metastasis-associated antigen C4-4A PCR primer #2.  
 XX Rat; human; metastasis-associated antigen; C4.4A; cancer; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW Rattus sp.  
 OS WO200123553-A2.  
 PN 05-APR-2001.  
 PD 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-EP009567.  
 XX

PR 29-SEP-1999; 99US-00407784.  
 XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.  
 PA Zoeller M, Roesel M, Wuerfel J;  
 PI WPI; 2001-258133/26.  
 DR New nucleic acid encoding rat or human metastasis-associated antigen  
 PT C4.4A for treating cell proliferative disorder associated with a  
 PT metastasizing tumor.  
 XX Example 1; Page 25; 63pp; English.  
 XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the  
 CC human and rat metastasis-associated antigen C4.4A. The protein is  
 CC expressed rarely in the adult, except on metastasising cancer cells.  
 CC Because of this, the sequences are useful in cancer diagnosis and  
 CC treatment of cell proliferation diseases. The present sequence is a PCR  
 CC primer used to isolate the rat C4.4A coding sequence  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 TGGTACTGTGGGTGCTG 831  
 DB 2 TGGAACTCGGATGCTG 18

RESULT 1635  
 AAF79632/C  
 ID AAF79632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAF79632;  
 AC 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 40.  
 DE Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;  
 XX antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS US6187586-B1.  
 PN 13-FEB-2001.  
 PD 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.  
 PF 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Roth RA;  
 PI WPI; 2001-264979/27.  
 DR New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3  
 XX useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3  
 PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.  
 PT Claim 1; Col 39; 37pp; English.  
 PS The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to  
 CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.  
 CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human  
 CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the  
 CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of  
 CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3

CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research  
 CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a  
 CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of  
 CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCT 332

Db 17 AAGATGGACAGAGCT 1

RESULT 1636

AAF79636

ID AAF79636 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF79636;

AC AAF79636;

DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 44.

XX Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;

KW antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6187586-B1.

XX 13-FEB-2001.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowser LM, Roth RA;

XX WPI; 2001-264979/27.

XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3  
 PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3  
 PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.

XX Example 15; Col 39; 37pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to  
 CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.  
 CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human  
 CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the  
 CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of  
 CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3  
 CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research  
 CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a  
 CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of  
 CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 539 TCTTCTGACTCTGTAG 555

Db 1 TCTTCTGCTCTGTAG 17

RESULT 1637

AAS04925

ID AAS04925 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS04925;

AC AAS04925;

DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Neurofibromatosis (NF1) cDNA sequencing primer #10.

XX Neurofibromatosis type 1; NF1; peripheral blood lymphocyte; PBL; EBV; ss;  
 KW Epstein-Barr virus; B-lymphoblastoid cell; phytohaemagglutinin; PHA;  
 KW frame shift mutation; mis-sense mutation; silent mutation; PCR primer;  
 KW sequencing primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200129251-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010255.

XX 18-OCT-1999; 99EP-00870216.

XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00870122.

XX (UYGE-) UNIV GENT.

XX Messiaen L, Callens T;

XX WPI; 2001-300341/31.

XX Mutation analysis of NF1 gene by treating EBV transformed lymphoblastoid  
 PT cell lines formed with lymphocytes of patient with protein synthesis  
 PT inhibitor, and obtaining peptides by translating amplified RNA from cell  
 PT line.

XX Claim 9; Page 57; 102pp; English.

XX The sequences represent neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) cDNA fragments and  
 CC PCR primers and sequencing primers for use in mutation analysis of NF1. A  
 CC method for mutation analysis of the NF1 gene involves isolating  
 CC peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of a patient, establishing Epstein-  
 CC Barr virus (EBV) transformed B-lymphoblastoid cell line with isolated  
 CC PBL, or short-term culturing of PBL by phytohaemagglutinin (PHA)  
 CC stimulation, treating the cell line or short-term culture with protein  
 CC synthesis inhibitor and immediately extracting RNA from the cultures. The  
 CC RNA is then amplified and peptide fragments are obtained by in vitro  
 CC transcription/translation of amplified fragments. Mutation analysis of  
 CC NF1 is used for detection of frame shift, mis-sense and silent mutations  
 CC in various exons of the gene. This is useful in screening for NF1  
 CC drug or agent can be identified by a screening process in which the  
 CC modulation is monitored in vitro using cell systems in which the  
 CC defective NF1 gene is expressed. The sequences can be used to design  
 CC drugs which modulate NF1 activity, by using knowledge of the structure of  
 CC the NF1 protein and of specific defects of the various NF1 mutant  
 CC proteins. The method allows for reliable analysis of mutations that are  
 CC difficult to detect due to unstable or wrong-spliced transcripts

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810

Db 1 ACTGCAGGAACACTGA 17

RESULT 1638  
AAH62911 ID AAH62911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAH62911;  
XX DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
XX DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 72.  
XX KW Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;  
KW antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;  
KW transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.  
XX CS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.  
XX PN WO200138351-A2.  
XX PD 31-MAY-2001.  
XX PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.  
XX PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.  
XX PA (PENY-) PE CORP NY.  
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.  
PA (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.  
XX PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;  
XX WPI; 2001-355877/37.  
XX PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus  
PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to  
PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.  
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.  
XX CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome  
CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and  
CC encoded proteins (AAG84910-AAG85051) and oligonucleotide sequences  
CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid  
CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and  
CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for  
CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.  
CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to  
CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create  
CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS  
CC field.)  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 329 AGCTGTGGAGCAACTTG 345  
DB 2 AGGTATGGAGCATCTTG 18  
RESULT 1639  
AAH38758 ID AAH38758 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAH38758;  
XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1554.  
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;

SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;  
Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;  
polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS WO200129262-A2.  
XX PN 26-APR-2001.  
XX PD 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.  
XX PF 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.  
XX PR (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;  
XX PI WPI; 2001-290930/30.  
XX DR New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,  
XX PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic  
XX PT acid sample.  
XX PS Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.  
XX CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide  
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking  
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention  
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a  
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.  
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by  
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or  
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to  
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of  
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being  
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.  
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular  
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,  
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic  
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial  
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune  
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,  
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic  
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and  
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific  
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 325 GAGAGCTCTGGAGCAA 341  
DB 2 GGGAGGCTGTGGAGAAA 18  
RESULT 1640  
AAF59690 ID AAF59690 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAF59690;  
XX DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human CACP (MSF) gene exon 9-12 forward PCR primer.

KW Human; CACP protein; camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis;  
 KW MGF; megakaryocyte stimulating factor; synovial lubricant;  
 KW chromosome 1q25-31; osteoarthritis; joint lubrication; osteopathic;  
 KW antiarthritic; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200107068-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JUL-1999; 99US-0145328P.  
 PR 19-JUL-2000; 2000US-00145328.  
 XX  
 XX (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.  
 PA  
 XX Warman ML;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-182721/18.  
 DR  
 XX New composition comprising the camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-  
 PT pericarditis protein in combination with an anesthetic, useful for  
 PT treating osteoarthritis, or as lubricants of tissue and joints.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 29; 34pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a method of treating osteoarthritis via the  
 CC administration of a composition comprising the camptodactyly-arthropathy-  
 CC coxa vara-pericarditis (CACP) protein, or portions of the CACP protein.  
 CC The invention may further comprise a local anesthetic. The composition  
 CC of the invention may be administered via intra-articular or intravenous  
 CC injection. The human CACP protein is identified in the invention as being  
 CC megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF). The gene encoding CACP protein  
 CC (MSF) is located on chromosome 1q25-31, and mutations in this gene are  
 CC responsible for the heritable disorder camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa  
 CC vara-pericarditis, in which patients have synovial hyperplasia without  
 CC evidence of inflammation. CACP protein (MSF) acts as a synovium  
 CC lubricant, and can be used to lubricate tissue and joints in the  
 CC treatment of osteoarthritis. The composition may be applied to reduce the  
 CC symptoms of osteoarthritis (e.g., joint pain, loss of range of movement  
 CC or joint damage). Sequences AAF59672-AAF59693 represent PCR primers used  
 CC to amplify exonic gene fragments from CACP genomic DNA or to amplify cDNA  
 CC fragments for the detection of mutations  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 796 TGCAGGACTGACTGAC 812  
 DB 2 TGGAGGACTTACTGGAC 18  
 RESULT 1641  
 AAI66785/c  
 ID AAI66785 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAI66785;  
 XX  
 DT 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 DE  
 XX PPAR-gamma mRNA amplifying RT-PCR primer R.  
 KW Adipocyte; hedgehog polypeptide; desert hedgehog; indian hedgehog; Dh;h;  
 KW Ih;h; sonic hedgehog; Shh; therapeutic; cytostatic; primer; RT-PCR; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200164238-A2.  
 PN

XX 07-SEP-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006450.  
 PF  
 XX 29-FEB-2000; 2000US-0186058P.  
 PR  
 XX (CURI-) CURIS INC.  
 PA  
 XX Zehentner B, Leser-Reiff U, Burtscher H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-607352/69.  
 DR  
 XX Method for regulating formation and/or maintenance of adipocyte tissue by  
 PT contacting pre-adipocyte or adipocyte cells with a hedgehog polypeptide  
 PT or ptc therapeutic.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Page 76; 132pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention provides a method for regulating formation and/or  
 CC maintenance of adipocyte tissue that comprises contacting pre adipocyte  
 CC or adipocyte cells with a hedgehog polypeptide or ptc therapeutic. The  
 CC method is used for regulating the growth state of an adipocyte stem/  
 CC progenitor cell, and treating or preventing disorders of, or surgical or  
 CC cosmetic repair of, adipocyte tissues, e.g. for treating or preventing  
 CC hyperplastic or neoplastic conditions affecting adipocyte tissue, such as  
 CC soft tissue tumors, especially adipose cell tumors, e.g. lipomas,  
 CC fibrolipomas, lipoblastomas, lipomatosis, hibernomas, hemangiomas and/or  
 CC liposarcomas. Hedgehog polypeptides can be used in combination with other  
 CC therapeutic agents. Sequences AAI66784-793 represent primers used in  
 CC quantitative RT-PCR of PARGamma, ap2, gli, ptc and actin mRNAs, during  
 CC the course of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 142 TGGGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158  
 DB 17 TGGAGCTTGCATCTCCA 1  
 RESULT 1642  
 AAF44467/c  
 ID AAF44467 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF44467;  
 XX  
 DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO361 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:530.  
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic; cell death;  
 KW cancer; chromosomal mapping; gene mapping; tissue typing;  
 KW diagnostic assay; PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200073454-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 07-DEC-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PF  
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149396P.  
 PR

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;  
 PI Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Kijavini IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF;  
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 PI Zhang Z;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-032160/04.  
 XX  
 PR PRO polynucleotides used to produce polypeptides used to target bioactive  
 PT molecules such as toxins, radiolabels or antibodies, to specific cells,  
 PT to cause targeted cell death.  
 XX  
 PS Example 177; Page 562; 935pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes human secreted and transmembrane PRO  
 CC proteins. The PRO proteins have cytosolic activity. The PRO proteins can  
 CC be used for targeted delivery of bioactive molecules, such as toxins,  
 CC radiolabels or antibodies, that cause cell death. PRO nucleotide  
 CC sequences, and their fragments, can be used as hybridisation probes, in  
 CC chromosomal and gene mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and  
 CC DNA. They may also be used to produce transgenic animals which are used  
 CC to develop and screen therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO nucleotide  
 CC and protein sequence can be used for tissue typing and in creating  
 CC cancer. Anti-PRO antibodies can be used in diagnostic assays. AAF4270 to  
 CC AAF4470 represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in the  
 CC isolation of human PRO sequences. AAF44087 to AAF44269 and AAB65154 to  
 CC AAB65300 represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given  
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGAGCC 2  
 RESULT 1643  
 AAF97793  
 ID AAF97793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAF97793;  
 XX  
 DT 31-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36 region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1; 1p36; neuroblastoma cell line; NB-1; anticancer;  
 KW tumour suppressor; human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain; tumour;  
 KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200116311-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 08-MAR-2001.  
 PD  
 PF 31-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005930.  
 XX  
 PR 31-AUG-1999; 99JP-00245962.  
 PR 09-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00136266.  
 XX  
 PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.  
 PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.  
 XX  
 PI Nakagawara A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-226686/23.  
 XX  
 PT Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first  
 PT chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.  
 PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 13; 226pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a homozygosity deletion domain co-  
 CC existing in the 36-position of the first chromosome short arm (1p36) in  
 CC human neuroblastoma. Also described are base sequences from the 1p36  
 CC position of human neuroblastoma cell lines (NB-1 and MASS-NB-SCH-1),  
 CC which are tumour suppressor genes in human neuroblastoma. The genes are  
 CC tumour suppressor genes, base sequence data of which are applicable as  
 CC tumour markers and reagents in studying mechanism of tumour body  
 CC formation, and gene diagnosis of tumours as well as in developing anti-  
 CC cancer drugs. AAF97787 to AAF97829 represent PCR primers used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention, and AAF97830 to AAF97874  
 CC represent sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650  
 DB 1 AGCTCCGCTCCCTGTAA 17  
 RESULT 1644  
 AAC92446  
 ID AAC92446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC92446;  
 XX  
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer used for sequencing of pIBgamma2 5' homology region.  
 XX  
 KW Immunoglobulin; Ig; transgene; transgenic animal; embryonic cell;  
 KW specific antibody generation; sequencing primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200076310-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 08-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015782.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUN-1999; 99US-00329582.  
 XX  
 PA (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.

PI Green LL, Ivanov VE, Davis CG;  
 DR WPI; 2001-025326/03.  
 XX  
 XX New transgenes, useful for producing specific isotypes of human  
 PT antibodies, comprise human constant region gene segment containing exons  
 PT encoding desired heavy chain isotype linked to non-cognate switch region.  
 XX  
 XX Example 3; Page 67; 164pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to transgenes and their construction. The  
 CC transgene comprises a fragment of the human immunoglobulin heavy chain  
 CC DNA from chromosome 14. The fragment consists of DNA from the D segment  
 CC genes to the Cmu of the heavy chain locus, this fragment is operably  
 CC linked to at least one human immunoglobulin variable segment gene and an  
 CC additional constant region containing human constant region coding exons  
 CC operably linked to a non-cognate switch region. The new transgenes are  
 CC useful for the production of human immunoglobulin heavy chains and  
 CC complete human antibodies of a desired isotype specific for any antigen  
 CC of interest. Embryonic stem cells and transgenic non-human animals  
 CC comprising the transgene are also included in the invention. The present  
 CC sequence represents a primer used to sequence the human switch gamma2  
 CC sequence which is used in the construction of a transgene of the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 373 GTCTGGCCGCTCTGCTG 389  
 DB 1 GTCTGGCCGCTCTGCTG 17  
 RESULT 1645  
 ABK41069  
 ID ABK41069 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK41069;  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human obesity-associated biallelic marker upstream PCR primer #146.  
 KW Human; obesity associated-biallelic marker; chromosome 10; obesity; ss;  
 KW drug response; hyperuricaemia; digestive pathology; hypertension; cancer;  
 KW hepatic function disorder; cardiovascular disease; hyperlipidaemia; PCR;  
 KW insulin disorder; atheromatous disease; cardiac insufficiency; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200206525-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 24-JAN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-18001477.  
 FF  
 XX  
 XX 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219704P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (GENT ) GENSET.  
 PA  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Abderrahim H, Bihain B;  
 PI WPI; 2002-155043/20.  
 XX  
 XX Set of novel map-related biallelic markers, preferably located on obesity  
 PT disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,  
 PT useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele  
 PT and a phenotype.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 257; 311pp; English.  
 PS

XX The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,  
 CC preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on  
 CC chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or  
 CC estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an  
 CC association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a  
 CC disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to  
 CC obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function  
 CC disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,  
 CC insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The  
 CC markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a  
 CC biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker  
 CC haplotype and a phenotype. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to  
 CC amplify a human obesity-associated biallelic marker  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 187 GTGGCCGGGTCAGTTTC 203  
 DB 2 GTGGCCGGGTCAGTTTC 18  
 RESULT 1646  
 ABS59897  
 ID ABS59897 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS59897;  
 XX  
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE Human DNA representing a single nucleotide polymorphism #47.  
 KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; SNP; BDKRB1;  
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACRI; CI esterase inhibitor; CNH; kallikrein 1;  
 KW KKL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;  
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis;  
 XX single-nucleotide polymorphism.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200261131-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 08-AUG-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
 FF  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
 PR  
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.  
 PR  
 XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
 PR  
 XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
 PA (HUI/) HUI L.  
 XX  
 XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
 PT



Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 421 TCCGCTGCCCCGCT 437  
 |||||  
 DB 2 TCTGCTGCCCCGCT 18

RESULT 1648  
 ABL69040/c  
 ID ABX69040 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABK69040;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human ARP RT-PCR primer #2.

XX Alpha related protein; Beta related protein; ARP; BRP; hypothyroidism;  
 KW glycoprotein hormone; reproductive disorder; cell proliferative disorder;  
 KW ovulatory disease; fertility related disorder; metabolic disorder;  
 KW pituitary disorder; spermatogenesis; lung fibrosis; liver fibrosis;  
 KW reperfusion injury; systemic cytokine damage; inflammatory condition;  
 KW septic shock; sepsis; systemic inflammatory response syndrome; SIRS;  
 KW ischaemia; endotoxin lethality; arthritis; nephritis; Crohn's disease;  
 KW complement-mediated hyperacute rejection; chemokine-induced lung injury;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; anaphylaxis; hypersensitivity; ss; primer;  
 KW reverse transcriptase; PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200214348-A2.

XX 21-FEB-2002.

XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025240.

XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225035P.

XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851465.

XX (ISTP) ARS APPLIED RES SYSTEMS HOLDING NV.

XX Campbell RK, El Tayar N, He C, Kelton CA;

XX WPI; 2002-339445/37.

XX Novel beta subunits of glycoprotein, termed as beta related protein, are  
 PT useful for treating or preventing a reproductive disorder in a subject.

XX Example 4; Page 89; 158pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated beta-related protein (BRP) a novel  
 CC glycoprotein hormone, its fragment, derivative, analogue, homologue or  
 CC naturally occurring allelic variant and the nucleic acid encoding it.  
 CC Also disclosed are novel alpha related proteins (ARP) and their nucleic  
 CC acids. Also included are a nucleic acid vector comprising BRP or ARP  
 CC cell comprising the vector, a protein multimer comprising BRP or ARP  
 CC polypeptide, and a second polypeptide, an antibody that selectively binds  
 CC to BRP or the multimer, screening for a modulator of activity, or of  
 CC latency or predisposition to a reproductive disorder comprising  
 CC administering a test compound to an animal at risk from a pathology  
 CC associated with BRP, where the animal recombinantly expresses an ARP/BRP  
 CC polypeptide, measuring the activity of the polypeptide and comparing it  
 CC to a control level, determining the presence of, or predisposition to, a  
 CC reproductive disorder in a subject by measuring the amount of an ARP/BRP  
 CC nucleic acid in a sample and comparing it to a control and expressing an  
 CC ARP/BRP polypeptide as a product of an endogenous gene in a cell. The  
 CC BRP/ARP proteins, nucleic acids, antibodies and multimers are useful for  
 CC treating, preventing or diagnosing reproductive and cell proliferative  
 CC disorders, including ovulatory diseases, fertility related disorders,  
 CC hypothyroidism and metabolic disorders effecting pituitary function or  
 CC pituitary target organs e.g. adrenal gland, thyroid, gonad and liver,

CC they are also useful for stimulating spermatogenesis, increasing the  
 CC function of the thyroid glandular cells, regulating gonadal function,  
 CC regulating gonadal hormone production, and promoting or suppressing  
 CC fertility, gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver  
 CC fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues and conditions resulting  
 CC from systemic cytokine damage, for promoting or inhibiting  
 CC differentiation of tissues from precursor tissues or cells, inhibiting  
 CC the growth of tissues, for treating inflammatory conditions including  
 CC chronic or acute conditions, e.g. inflammation associated with infection  
 CC (such as septic shock, sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome  
 CC (SIRS)) ischaemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis,  
 CC complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or  
 CC chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's  
 CC disease, anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity, and disorders resulting from  
 CC over production of cytokines. The present sequence is an ARP or BRP  
 CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence. 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 225 GAAGTGACGCGCGTGGC 241

DB 18 GAAGTGACGCGCAAGGC 2

RESULT 1649

AAL46661/c

ID AAL46661 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAL46661;

XX 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human bcl-2 mRNA PCR primer #1.

XX Human; bcl-2; cancer detection; disseminated cancer cell; cytostatic;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200237113-A2.

XX 10-MAY-2002.

XX 05-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012786.

XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01054635.

XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245854P.

XX (GIES) GIESING M.

XX Giesing M, Grill H, Boeckmann B, Suchy B;

XX WPI; 2002-426739/45.

XX Clinically validating target from disseminated cancer cells by  
 PT determining whether status of target determined in cancer cells of  
 PT individuals correlates with cancer-related information about clinical  
 PT status of individuals.

XX Example 3; Page 55; 57pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for the clinical validation of  
 CC a target from disseminated cancer cells, characterised in that for a  
 CC population of individuals it is determined whether a status of the target  
 CC determined in disseminated cancer cells of the individuals correlates  
 CC with at least one cancer-related information about the clinical status of  
 CC the individuals. The method is useful for clinically validating target  
 CC from disseminated cancer cells. The present sequence is a PCR primer used  
 CC to demonstrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 454 CCTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
DB 17 CCGTCCCTGAGAGCTC 1  
  
RESULT 1650  
ABA97090/c  
ID ABA97090 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX AC ABA97090;  
XX DT 17-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human cathepsin D PCR primer #2.  
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; detection; cathepsin; leucocystatin; metastasis;  
XX KW tumour; asparaginyl endopeptidase; cathepsin D; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200198475-A2.  
XX PD 27-DEC-2001.  
XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-BP06791.  
XX PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01030827.  
XX PA (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.  
XX PI Melms A, Wienhold W, Tolosa E;  
XX WPI; 2002-122278/16.  
XX PT Detecting nucleic acid that encodes cathepsins and related proteins, for  
diagnosis of tumors, comprises amplification with specific primers.  
XX PS Claim 5; Page 35; 39pp; German.  
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for the selective detection of  
nucleic acids that are specific for cathepsins, asparaginyl endopeptidase  
or leucocystatin. The method is used for diagnosis and/or early detection  
of tumours and/or their metastases, associated with overexpression of  
cathepsins, and also for evaluating treatment. The method is reliable,  
simple and reproducible, since the PCR primers of the invention have very  
high specificity and sensitivity for their targets, including ability to  
differentiate between closely similar cathepsins. Only a small amount of  
sample, obtained by minimally invasive methods, is required. The PCR  
primers of the invention are designed to generate amplicons of 100-150bp,  
ensuring practically 100 % amplification efficiency, without non-specific  
amplification that could lead to false positives. This sequence  
represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human cathepsin  
D and is used to illustrate the method of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 414 CAGGCTCTCGGCTGCC 430  
DB 18 CAGCCTCTCGGCTGCC 2  
  
RESULT 1651

ABL44882  
ID ABL44882 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX AC ABL44882;  
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1926.  
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN JP2001321190-A.  
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.  
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX PT Arraying genome clones.  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 42; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
(c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650  
DB 1 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGTAA 17  
  
RESULT 1652  
ABL45118  
ID ABL45118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX AC ABL45118;  
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2162.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 PF  
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 PR  
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Arraying genome clones.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeeded to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 207 GGTCCGAGCCCTCC 223  
 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 2 GCTCCCTGCACCTCC 18  
 RESULT 1653  
 ABL45046  
 ID ABL45046 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 XX /  
 AC ABL45046;  
 XX  
 XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 76.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;  
 KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;  
 KW human; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200248168-A1.  
 PN

XX 20-JUN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.  
 PF  
 XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NW;  
 PI WPI; 2002-583481/62.  
 XX  
 DR Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor  
 XX necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having  
 PT disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Example 10; Page 45; 121pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in  
 CC length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor  
 CC receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of  
 CC TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for  
 CC treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition  
 CC associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver  
 CC injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting  
 CC the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.  
 CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating  
 CC to the TNFR1 of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 420 CTCGCGCTGCCCTGC 436  
 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 2 CTCCTGCTGCCCTGC 18  
 RESULT 1654  
 ABL457807  
 ID ABL457807 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 XX /  
 AC ABL457807;  
 XX  
 XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Interferon receptor binding peptide associated DNA sequence #9.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; cytokine receptor; interferon; IFN;  
 KW cancer; haematological malignancy; viral infection; hepatitis; human;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; autoimmune disease; arthritis; ds; gene.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX WO200244197-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 06-JUN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001701.  
 PF  
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00727388.  
 PR  
 XX (FISH/) FISH E N.  
 PA  
 XX Fish EN;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-547689/58.  
 PN

XX Cytokine receptor binding peptide construct, in particular interferon  
PT receptor binding peptide construct for use as an interferon mimetic,  
PT comprises a cytokine receptor binding domain incorporated in a molecular  
PT scaffold.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 77; 105pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to a novel cytokine receptor binding peptide  
CC construct comprising a cytokine receptor binding domain incorporated in a  
CC suitable molecular scaffold so that the scaffold maintains the binding  
CC domain in a configuration suitable for binding to the cytokine receptor.  
CC The peptides of the invention may have cytostatic, virucide,  
CC hepatotropic, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, immunosuppressive and  
CC antiarthritic activities. A new interferon receptor binding peptide  
CC construct is useful in the manufacture of a medicament as an interferon  
CC (IFN) mimetic. A peptide that mimics the effect of IFN is useful in  
CC medical therapies for cancer, haematological malignancies, viral  
CC infections (hepatitis B or C), multiple sclerosis and autoimmune diseases  
CC such as arthritis, to detect modulators of IFN action, in screening  
CC assays to compare the activity and/or interaction with another molecule  
CC or potential IFN modulator and also in the diagnosis of IFN activity  
CC related disorders. A nucleic acid encoding the peptide of the invention  
CC or is useful for the treatment and therapy of the mentioned medical  
CC conditions. The peptide of the invention has less side effect than those  
CC of native cytokines. The present sequence represents an interferon  
CC receptor binding peptide associated DNA of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 342 CTTGGTCCCGCCGCA 358  
DB 1 CTTGGTCCCGCCGCA 17  
RESULT 1655  
ABK48426  
ID ABK48426 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX ABK48426;  
XX  
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human MEGF/Fibrillin-like protein NOV8 reverse primer Ag192.  
XX  
XX Human; MEGF/Fibrillin-like protein; NOVX; NOV9; primer; ss; vaccine;  
XX cancer; tumour; bone disorder; avascular necrosis; allergy;  
XX haematopoietic disorder; immune disorder; endometriosis; renal disease;  
XX infection; inflammatory disease; lung disease; scleroderma; ataxia;  
XX bowel disease; appendicitis; blood disorder; cardiovascular disorder;  
XX graft versus host disease; GVHD; lymphoedema; brain disorder;  
XX ocular disorder; hepatitis C virus infection; cardiac disorder;  
XX autosomal dominant deafness; DFNA-2.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200214368-A2.  
XX  
XX 21-FEB-2002.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2001WO-US025624.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225692P.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225693P.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225837P.  
XX  
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226236P.  
XX  
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226236P.  
XX  
XX 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227085P.  
XX  
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227395P.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227492P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227600P.  
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275922P.  
PR 15-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930512.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Zerhusen BD, Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Spaderma SK, Gangolli EA;  
PI Rastelli L, Burgess CE, Majumder K, Shinkens R, Mishra V;  
PI Vernet CAM, Szekeres ES, Grosse WM, Alsbrook JP, Liu X, Gerlach VL;  
PI Ellerman K, Smithson G, Peyman J, Stone D, Macdougall J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-329571/36.  
XX  
XX Novel cytoplasmic, nuclear membrane bound and secreted NOVX polypeptides,  
PT useful for treating cancers and tumors, bone disorders, Paget's disease,  
PT hematopoietic disorders, spinal diseases and immune disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 208; 234pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to new isolated NOVX polypeptides named  
CC NOV1-NOV9. The invention can be used for identifying an agent (a cellular  
CC receptor or downstream effector) that binds to the polypeptide. The  
CC molecules of the invention are useful for treating or preventing NOVX-  
CC associated disorders in humans. The antibody of the invention is useful  
CC for determining the presence or amount of NOVX in a sample, and for  
CC treating a pathological state in a mammal. The method of the invention is  
CC useful for determining the presence of an amount of NOVX in a sample  
CC which is used as a marker for cancerous cell or tissue type. The  
CC molecules of the invention are useful in the manufacture of a medicament  
CC for treating or preventing cancer, tumour, bone disorders, avascular  
CC necrosis, allergy, haematopoietic disorders, immune disorders,  
CC endometriosis, renal diseases, infections, inflammatory diseases, lung  
CC diseases, scleroderma, ataxia, bowel diseases, appendicitis, blood  
CC disorders, cardiovascular disorders, graft versus host disease (GVHD),  
CC lymphoedema, brain disorders, ocular disorders, hepatitis C virus  
CC infection, cardiac disorders, and autosomal dominant deafness (DFNA-2).  
CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents the human MEGF/Fibrillin  
CC like protein NOV8 reverse primer Ag192 that was used in the methods of  
CC the invention to assess the expression of gene NOV8  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 449 AGATGCTTCCAGGAG 465  
DB 1 AGATGCTTCCAGGAG 17  
RESULT 1656  
AAD34377  
ID AAD34377 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAD34377;  
XX  
XX 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human BSMR gene polymorphism detecting PCR primer, LR005F.  
XX  
XX Human; bone strength and mineralisation regulatory protein; BSMR;  
XX bone strength; mineralisation; ophthalmological; antidiabetic;  
XX bone density; regulating transmembrane receptor; prosthetic device;  
XX surgical implant; diabetic retinopathy; hypertensive retinopathy;  
XX therapy; osteoporosis; prematurity; ocular vessel; eye disorder;  
XX osteopathic; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200216553-A2.  
XX  
XX



CC invention have cytostatic activity. The oligonucleotides of the invention  
 CC are useful for producing vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for use  
 CC in diagnosis and treatment of myeloid abnormality syndrome, leukosis,  
 CC other multiple tumours and prophasing  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 762 ATGGCAGAGCTGGAGAA 778  
 Db 1 ATGGCAGAGCTGGAGAA 17  
 RESULT 1659  
 ABL30619  
 ID ABL30619 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL30619;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 108.  
 DE Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;  
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200192572-A1.  
 PN  
 AC ABL30619;  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.  
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.  
 PR (NISN ) NISSHINO IND INC.  
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
 PA Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;  
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16.  
 DR Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of  
 XX individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when  
 XX transplanting between them.  
 XX Claim 10; Page 113; 345pp; Japanese.  
 XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen  
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base  
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of  
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and  
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as  
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene  
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of  
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting  
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of  
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,  
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility  
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 640 GCTCCTGCAACCGAGT 656  
 ||| ||||| |||||

Db 1 GCTGCTGCCGCCGAGT 17  
 RESULT 1660  
 ABL30643/c  
 ID ABL30643 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL30643;  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 132.  
 DE Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;  
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200192572-A1.  
 PN  
 AC ABL30643;  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.  
 PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.  
 PR (NISN ) NISSHINO IND INC.  
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
 PA Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;  
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16.  
 DR Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of  
 XX individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when  
 XX transplanting between them.  
 XX Claim 10; Page 118; 345pp; Japanese.  
 XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen  
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base  
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of  
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and  
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as  
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene  
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of  
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting  
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of  
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,  
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility  
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 687 TCTGCACACCGCTTCCA 703  
 Db 17 TCTGCACACCGCTTCCA 1  
 RESULT 1661  
 ABL30643/c  
 ID ABL30643 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL30643;  
 XX  
 DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Plasmodium invasion determinant, Pld, PCR primer pfpid4.  
 XX

KW Plasmodium invasion determinant; PID; immunogen; antiparasitic; Cdc-42;  
KW coccidiosis; immunostimulant; vaccine; apicomplexan parasite; Cdc-42;  
KW theileriosis; cryptosporidiosis; isoporiasis;  
KW blastocystosis; babesiosis; anaplasmosis; sarcosporidiosis;  
KW toxoplasmosis; sarcocystosis; malaria; ss; primer; PCR.  
XX Plasmodium yoelii.  
OS Plasmodium yoelii.  
XX WO200238173-A1.  
XX 16-MAY-2002.  
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-GB004985.  
XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000GB-00027433.  
XX (UNLO ) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.  
XX Gillespie SH, Baye HK, McHugh TD;  
XX WPI; 2002-575196/61.  
XX Novel antigenic component for use in vaccine capable of producing  
PT antibody specific to the antigenic component, where the antibody is  
PT capable of specifically binding to Plasmodium invasion determinant  
PT protein.  
XX Example; Fig 5; 95pp; English.  
XX The invention relates an antigenic component, for use in a vaccine  
CC capable of promoting production of an antibody specific to the antigenic  
CC component in a subject, where the antibody is capable of specifically  
CC binding to Plasmodium invasion determinant (pid) protein. Also included  
CC are an immunogen comprising the antigenic component coupled to an  
CC immunogenic component; a vaccine comprising the immunogen and an  
CC adjuvant, or a polynucleic acid encoding the antigenic component; a  
CC therapeutic agent comprising a component, which is capable of competing  
CC with a protein comprising pid, in a specific binding assay; a diagnostic  
CC agent comprising an antibody capable of specifically binding to the pid  
CC protein or the antigenic component; a polynucleic acid encoding a pid  
CC protein or its fragment for use in medicine; an anti-pid antibody; the  
CC use of an inhibitor of pid protein-cdc42 interaction for the manufacture  
CC of a medicament effective against a disease caused by an apicomplexan  
CC parasite and the use of a pid protein or its peptide fragment, for the  
CC manufacture of a medicament effective against a disease caused by an  
CC apicomplexan parasite, or in the manufacture of a diagnostic agent for  
CC diagnosis of a disease caused by an apicomplexan parasite. The antigenic  
CC component and the pid nucleic acid are useful for the manufacture of a  
CC medicament effective against a disease caused by an apicomplexan parasite  
CC in a human subject. The antigenic component, the pid nucleic acid, and  
CC the antibody are useful for manufacture of a diagnostic agent for  
CC diagnosis of a disease caused by the parasite e.g., coccidiosis,  
CC theileriosis, cryptosporidiosis, isoporiasis, blastocystosis, babesiosis,  
CC anaplasmosis, sarcosporidiosis, toxoplasmosis, sarcocystosis, and  
CC preferably human malaria. An inhibitor of the pid protein-cdc42  
CC interaction can be used for the manufacture of a medicament effective  
CC against a disease caused by an apicomplexan parasite. The pid nucleic  
CC acid is useful in an in vitro method for diagnosing apicomplexan  
CC infection in a sample of red blood cells. The vaccine is suitable for use  
CC against human malaria caused by a parasite (e.g. P. falciparum, P. ovale,  
CC P. vivax and P. malariae). The present sequence is a PCR primer designed  
CC against P. yoelii pid DNA used to amplify pid sequence from a patient  
CC infected with P. falciparum  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 569 ATCCCTGCTGCTCCTCAGC 585  
DB 2 ATCCCTGACGCTTACG 18

RESULT 1662  
AB182294  
ID AB182294 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AB182294;  
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX p53 mutation detection primer/probe #173.  
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO200179548-A2.  
XX 25-OCT-2001.  
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
XX Example 3; Page 66; 300pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074.co  
XX AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
XX of the present invention  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 883 AGGTCCTGCTGCTGAGA 899  
DB 11

QY  
883 AGGTCCTGCATGTGGA 899

Chromosome X; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; association study; haplotype analysis; polymorphism; cancer; auto-immune disease; a chromosome single nucleotide polymorphism 20; cancer 1 press.

KW neurodegenerative disease; neurological disease; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW inflammatory disease; psychiatric disorder; respiratory disease;  
 KW metabolic disease; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200220835-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 14-MAR-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB003970.  
 XX  
 PF 04-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00021667.  
 XX  
 PR (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX  
 PA Xu C, Purvis IJ;  
 XX  
 PI WPI; 2002-329879/36.  
 XX  
 DR Performing an association study for use in a case-control study,  
 PT comprises obtaining information about genetic polymorphisms and  
 PT phenotypes of a population, and determining a correlation between  
 PT polymorphism and phenotype.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Page 39; 48pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes a method of performing an association study by:  
 CC obtaining information about genetic polymorphisms and phenotypes which  
 CC are present in a sample population; performing a haplotype analysis on  
 CC genetic polymorphism information to deduce the haplotypes present in a  
 CC sample population; and performing a statistical analysis to detect a  
 CC correlation between phenotype and deduced haplotype, to determine whether  
 CC there is an association between genetic polymorphism and phenotype. The  
 CC method is used for performing an association study, preferably a case-  
 CC control study in which the frequency of haplotypes in a case population  
 CC is compared to frequency of haplotypes in the control population, where  
 CC the haplotypes are deduced over a scan window of at least 10 kb. The  
 CC association studies are preferably performed to determine whether a  
 CC particular region of the genome contributes to a phenotype and thus can  
 CC be used to determine whether a particular gene is relevant in a disease  
 CC or whether a particular polymorphism causes or contributes to the disease  
 CC e.g. cancer, auto-immune, neurodegenerative, neurological,  
 CC cardiovascular, inflammatory, psychiatric, respiratory or metabolic  
 CC diseases. This sequence represents a primer used in an oligo ligation  
 CC assay (OLA) to identify the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP's) found  
 CC on the X chromosome in a sample population  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCT 332  
 Db 1 AATGCTACAGAGAGCT 17  
 RESULT 1666  
 ABK85826/c  
 ID ABK85826 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK85826;  
 XX  
 XX 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Myotonic dystrophy protein kinase (DMPK) isoform, primer 57.  
 XX  
 KW Myotonic dystrophy; DM; protein kinase; DMPK; myocardial infarction;  
 KW muscle damage; dysfunction; reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2002061571-A1.  
 PN 23-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-00813289.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0190590P.  
 XX  
 PR (MAHA/) MAHADEVAN M S.  
 XX (TISC/) TISCORNIA G.  
 PA Mahadevan MS, Tiscornia G;  
 XX WPI; 2002-507644/54.  
 DR A new isoform of myotonic dystrophy protein kinase includes a sequence  
 PT encoded by exon 16 of the gene and is useful to detect presence or risk  
 PT of myotonic dystrophy, myocardial infarction or a condition associated  
 PT with muscle damage.  
 XX  
 XX Example; Page 7; 26pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes an isolated and purified polypeptide, comprising  
 CC an amino acid sequence encoded by exon 16 of the myotonic dystrophy  
 CC protein kinase (DMPK) gene. The invention is used to detect presence or  
 CC risk of myotonic dystrophy, myocardial infarction or a condition  
 CC associated with muscle damage or dysfunction. This sequence represents a  
 CC reverse transcriptase PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding exon 16 of  
 CC the novel Myotonic dystrophy protein kinase DMPK isoform studied in the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 415 AGGCTCTCGGCTGCC 431  
 Db 17 AGGCCCTCCATCTGCC 1  
 RESULT 1667  
 ABZ95499  
 ID ABZ95499 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ95499;  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human substance P receptor antisense fragment no.1363.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW lung inflammation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX W0200285308-A2.  
 PN 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10741; 872pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: the sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 139 CTTTGGGGGCTGCAGCT 155  
Db 1 CTTTGGGGGCTGGGCT 17  
RESULT 1668  
ABX75507/C  
ID ABX75507 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC ABX75507;  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; anti-HIV;  
KW cytotatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;  
KW cardiant; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cancer; primer;  
KW atherosclerosis; inflammatory disease; diabetic complication;  
KW cardiac injury; organ failure.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2002142959-A1.  
XX  
XX 03-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944654.  
XX  
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;  
XX Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-174141/17.  
XX  
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide and encoding nucleic acid, useful for the  
PT diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with the PRO polypeptide,  
PT such as AIDS, cancer, atherosclerosis, inflammatory disease and diabetes.  
XX  
XX Example 17; Page 67; 178pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (a secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) comprising: (a) at least 80% sequence identity or  
CC positives when compared to any of 15 sequences, fully defined in the  
CC specification, lacking or with its associated signal peptide; or (b) at  
CC least 80% sequence identity to a sequence encoded by the full-length  
CC coding sequence of a DNA deposited in the American Type Culture  
CC Collection (ATCC). Also included are: (1) an isolated nucleic acid  
CC comprising: (a) at least 80% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence  
CC that encodes a PRO protein; (b) at least 80% sequence identity to a  
CC nucleotide sequence or full-length coding sequence with any of 15 fully  
CC defined sequences of 957-3441 base pairs, given in the specification; or  
CC (c) at least 80% sequence identity to a full-length coding sequence of a  
CC DNA deposited under ATCC Accession No. 209526, 209508, 209524, 209528,  
CC 209530, 209523, 209492, 209532, 209531, 209529, 209527, 209570, 209618,  
CC 209621 or 209619; (2) a vector comprising the nucleic acid; (3) a host  
CC cell comprising the vector which, when cultured under conditions suitable  
CC for expression of the PRO polypeptide, produces the PRO protein; (4) a  
CC chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid  
CC sequence; and (5) an anti-PRO antibody. The methods and compositions of  
CC the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of  
CC disorders associated with the PRO polypeptide, such as AIDS (acquired  
CC immunodeficiency syndrome), cancer, atherosclerosis, inflammatory  
CC disease, diabetic complications, cardiac injury and organ failure. The  
CC antibodies can also be used in the different screening, therapeutic and  
CC biological assays. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate  
CC cDNA encoding a PRO protein  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 556 CCCACACAGCGGATCC 572  
Db 18 CCAAGAGCGGAGGCC 2  
RESULT 1669  
ABX78076/C  
ID ABX78076 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX ABX78076;  
XX  
XX 14-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX

DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.  
XX  
KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; cytostatic; tumour; cancer; breast; lung; stomach;  
KW liver; horse; cow; dog; sheep; pig; goat; rabbit; ADEPT; primer;  
KW antibody-dependent enzyme mediated prodrug therapy.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
EN US2003027163-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997666.  
XX  
PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088457P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088820P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088555P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089807P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.  
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.  
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090355P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090429P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090472P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090535P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090557P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090695P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.  
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.  
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.  
PR 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.  
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.  
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095285P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095301P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095302P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095929P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.  
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096329P.  
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096895P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096949P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096950P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096959P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096960P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0097022P.  
PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.  
PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.  
PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097952P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097954P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097955P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.  
PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.

PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100634P.	KW	retinal neurons cell survival; rod photoreceptor cell survival;
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019330.	KW	retinal disorder; retinitis pigmentosa; kidney disorder;
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.	KW	mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019437.	KW	dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; chondrocyte proliferation;
PR	01-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.	KW	chondrocyte redifferentiation; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-05025108.	XX	
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.	OS	
PR	05-JAN-1999;	98WO-US000106.	XX	Homo sapiens.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.	XX	
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.	PN	US2002132252-A1.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US011252.	PD	19-SEP-2002.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.	XX	
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.	PF	14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990442.
PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.	XX	
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.	PR	16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.	PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR	17-AUG-1999;	99US-0149396P.	PR	05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.	PR	12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.	PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR	08-OCT-1999;	99US-0158663P.	PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.	PR	25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028301.	PR	98US-0078910P.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028634.	PR	98US-0083322P.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	PR	98US-0084600P.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.	PR	98US-0087106P.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	PR	03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004914.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006884.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007377.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088325P.
PR	15-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013358.	PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR	23-JUN-2000;	2000US-0213637P.	PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088739P.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
PR	11-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US022031.	PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
PR	23-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023522.	PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR	07-SEP-2000;	2000US-0230978P.	PR	11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088859P.
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;			PR	11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;			PR	11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			PR	12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
QY	556	CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572	PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
Db	18	CCAAAGAGCAGGACCC 2	PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
RESULT 1670			PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
ABX80488/c			PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
ID	ABX80488	standard; DNA; 18 BP.	PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
XX	AC	ABX80488;	PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
XX	DT	28-APR-2003 (first entry)	PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
XX	DE	Human secreted or transmembrane protein related PCR primer #160.	PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
XX	XX	Human; PRO; hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis; wound healing;	PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
KW	KW	cardiac insufficiency disorder; cancer; tumour; immune response;	PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
KW	KW	adrenal cortical capillary endothelial growth; c-fos induction;	PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
KW	KW	vascular endothelial growth factor inhibition; VEGF inhibition;	PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
KW	KW	endothelial cell growth inhibitor; T-lymphocytes stimulation;	PR	16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028304.  
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
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 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
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 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
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 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
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 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
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 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
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(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Grittisen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ,  
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Klijavin LJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF,  
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 PI Zhang Z;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-247083/24.

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO826, PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346

PT and PRO1375, which stimulate proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes  
 PT are therapeutically useful for enhancing immune response and in cancer  
 PT treatments.

XX Example 177; Page 303; 648pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated human PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides are useful in detecting PRO polypeptides in a sample, in  
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide, and  
 CC in modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO  
 CC polypeptide. PRO1312 stimulates hypertrophy of neonatal heart and is thus  
 CC useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders. PRO1154 and PRO1186  
 CC stimulate adrenal cortical capillary endothelial growth, and PRO536,  
 CC PRO943, PRO828, PRO826, PRO1068 or PRO535, PRO826, PRO819, PRO1126,  
 CC PRO1360 and PRO1387 induce c-fos in endothelial cells, and are thus  
 CC useful for treating conditions or disorders where angiogenesis would be  
 CC beneficial, e.g. wound healing and antagonist of this polypeptide are  
 CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO812 inhibits vascular  
 CC endothelial growth factor (VEGF) stimulated proliferation of endothelial  
 CC cells and is thus useful for inhibiting endothelial cell growth in  
 CC mammals which would be beneficial in inhibiting tumour growth. PRO826,  
 CC PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346 and PRO1375 stimulate proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes and are therapeutically useful for enhancing  
 CC immune response. PRO828, PRO826, PRO1068 or PRO1132 enhance survival of  
 CC retinal neurons cells (PRO1132 is also enhances survival/proliferation of  
 CC rod photoreceptor cells) and therefore are useful for treating retinal  
 CC disorders of injuries, e.g. retinitis pigmentosa, AMD. PRO819, PRO813

CC and PRO11066 induce proliferation of mammalian kidney mesangial cells,  
 CC and therefore are useful for treating kidney disorders associated with  
 CC decreased mesangial cell function such as Berger disease or other  
 CC nephropathies associated with dermatitis, herpetiformis or Crohn's  
 CC disease. PRO1310, PRO844, PRO1312, PRO1192 and PRO1387 induce the  
 CC proliferation and/or redifferentiation of chondrocytes in culture and are  
 CC thus useful for treating sports injuries, and arthritis. This sequence  
 CC represents a primer used in the isolation of DNA encoding novel human PRO  
 CC polypeptides  
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACACGAGGGATCC 572

DB 18 CCAAGACGAGGACCC 2

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PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089601P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089607P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089608P.  
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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.  
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PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090422P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.  
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PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090557P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.  
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.  
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.  
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PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.  
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PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.  
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PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
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PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.  
PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149396P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.





CC sequentially subjecting the population of transcripts including nascent  
 CC RNA molecules comprising one or more labeled ribonucleotides to  
 CC detection, and optionally to amplification to measure the appearance of a  
 CC detectable product. The method can be used for determining the activity of  
 CC a transcriptional unit(s) in a cell, determining changes in activity of  
 CC a transcriptional unit(s) in a eukaryotic cell or cell lineage and  
 CC monitoring the transcriptional activity of genetic elements including  
 CC genes in a cell, particularly determining at a quantitative, semi-  
 CC quantitative or qualitative level the transcriptional activity of  
 CC selected genetic elements in a cell. The method may also be used to  
 CC determine the level of expression of the same gene under different  
 CC conditions and to provide a fingerprint of genetic expression and  
 CC transcriptional activity in a cell. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 880 TTGAGGTCCTGCAGTG 896

Db 17 TTGAGGCCCTGCAGCTG 1

RESULT 1675

ABX64311/c

ID ABX64311 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX64311;

DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #136.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 KW genetic disorder; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002103125-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989731.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0055186P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0085311P.

XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.

XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.

05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.  
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030852.  
 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941392.

(GETH ) GENENTECH LTD.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Fertara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PU;  
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;

PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
PI Zhang Z;  
XX WPI; 2003-102117/09.  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX Example 177; Page 304; 649pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO  
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO  
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking  
CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating  
CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for for  
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The polynucleotide sequences  
CC encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC or knockout animals, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the  
CC gene which encodes the PRO polypeptide, and for the genetic analysis of  
CC individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome  
CC identification, as chromosome markers, and for generating probes for PCR,  
CC Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. The present  
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present  
CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent was obtained in  
CC electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at  
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2  
RESULT 1676  
ABX89498/c  
ID ABX89498 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABX89498;  
XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human PRO PCR primer #38.  
XX Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
KW cancer; inflammatory disease; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; AIDS; PCR;  
KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; diabetes; dog; cat; horse;  
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cow; sheep; pig; goat; rabbit;  
KW industry; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cardiant; antiinfertility;  
KW anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US2002132768-A1.  
PN 19-SEP-2002.  
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00945015.  
XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.  
PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.  
PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.  
PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.

16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.  
16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.  
17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.  
17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.  
18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.  
PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.  
PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.  
PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.  
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00216021.  
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 03-MAR-1999; 99US-00254311.  
PR 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004144.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;  
PI Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-174088/17.  
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO241, for use in  
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics or bioreactors, particularly for detecting  
PT or treating e.g. cancers, infertility or acquired immunodeficiency  
PT syndrome in mammals.  
XX Example 17; Page 60; 173pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a human secreted and transmembrane polypeptide  
CC (PRO) and the polynucleotide encoding it. The PRO polypeptide or  
CC polynucleotide is useful in pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are particularly useful for detecting or treating  
CC cancers, inflammatory diseases, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,  
CC infertility, birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency  
CC syndrome (AIDS) and diabetic complications in mammals, e.g. humans, dogs,  
CC cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats or rabbits. The sequences are  
CC also useful in biotechnological and medical research and in various  
CC industrial applications. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in  
CC isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2  
RESULT 1677  
ACAS8086

ID ACA58086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ACA58086;  
XX DT 09-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human familial bipolar affective disorder chromosome marker primer #34.  
XX KW Human; genotype determination; familial bipolar affective disorder;  
XX KW chromosomal region linked; locus associated with resistance; D4S402;  
XX KW D4S424; D4S431; D4S404; D11S29; D11S29; chromosome marker; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX US2002192655-A1.  
XX PN 19-DEC-2002.  
XX PD 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881012.  
XX PF 29-MAR-1996; 96US-0014334P.  
XX PR 20-OCT-1997; 97US-0062224P.  
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-00175158.  
XX XX (GINN/) GINN E I.  
XX PA (EGEL/) EGELAND J A.  
XX PA (PAUL/) PAUL S M.  
XX PI Ginn EI, Egeland JA, Paul SM;  
XX PR WPI; 2003-352708/33.  
XX DT  
XX PT Determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased resistance  
XX PT to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family comprises determining  
XX PT the genotype of e.g., chromosomal regions D4S402 and D4S424.  
XX XX Disclosure; Page 9; 79pp; English.  
XX XX The present invention relates to a method of determining a genotype  
XX CC associated with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar  
XX CC affective disorder. The method comprises determining the genotype with at  
XX CC least one marker of at least one chromosomal region linked to a locus  
XX CC associated with resistance to bipolar affective disorder, where the  
XX CC chromosomal regions are included of and localised between D4S402 and  
XX CC D4S424, D4S431 and D4S404, or D11S29 and D11S29. The invention also  
XX CC discloses a kit for determining a genotype associated with increased or  
XX CC decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder, where the  
XX CC kit comprises markers for two or more of the chromosomal regions cited.  
XX CC The method and kit are useful for determining a genotype associated with  
XX CC increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder  
XX CC in a family affected by bipolar affective disorder, for determining the  
XX CC contribution of these chromosomal regions to bipolar affective disorder  
XX CC in an affected family member, and for assessing an increased or  
XX CC decreased risk of developing bipolar illness for a tested individual from  
XX CC an affected family. ACA58053-ACA58292 represent primers used in the  
XX CC present invention.  
XX XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 477 CTTGGCATTCCTCAGGA 493  
DB 1 CTTGGCATTCCTCAGGA 17  
RESULT 1678  
ACA60605/c  
ID ACA60605 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ACA60605;  
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #42.  
XX KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;  
XX KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX US6492173-B1.  
XX PN 10-DEC-2002.  
XX PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Cowser LM;  
XX PR WPI; 2003-361492/34.  
XX PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with  
XX PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50  
XX PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or  
XX PT tissues in vitro.  
XX PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.  
XX XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,  
XX CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting  
XX CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus  
XX CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is  
XX CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research  
XX CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition  
XX CC associated oligonucleotide  
XX XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGCTGC 732  
DB 18 CAAGCTCAGGAGCTGC 2  
RESULT 1679  
ACA60625  
ID ACA60625 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ACA60625;  
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #62.  
XX KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;  
XX KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX US6492173-B1.  
XX PN 10-DEC-2002.  
XX PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX XX

XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #42.  
XX KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;  
XX KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX US6492173-B1.  
XX PN 10-DEC-2002.  
XX PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Cowser LM;  
XX PR WPI; 2003-361492/34.  
XX PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with  
XX PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50  
XX PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or  
XX PT tissues in vitro.  
XX PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.  
XX XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,  
XX CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting  
XX CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus  
XX CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is  
XX CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research  
XX CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition  
XX CC associated oligonucleotide  
XX XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGCTGC 732  
DB 18 CAAGCTCAGGAGCTGC 2  
RESULT 1679  
ACA60625  
ID ACA60625 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ACA60625;  
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #62.  
XX KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;  
XX KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX US6492173-B1.  
XX PN 10-DEC-2002.  
XX PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.  
XX XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Cowsert LM;  
XX WPI; 2003-361492/34.  
DR WPI; 2003-361492/34.  
PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with  
PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50  
PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or  
PT tissues in vitro.  
XX Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.  
XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,  
CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting  
CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus  
CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is  
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research  
CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition  
CC associated oligonucleotide  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 382 TCCTGCTGGCGGCACCA 398  
Db 2 TCCTGCTGGCGGCACCA 18  
RESULT 1680  
ACA64533/c  
ID ACA64533 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC ACA64533;  
XX  
DT 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #132.  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW virucide; hepatotropic; antinflamatory; neuroprotective; gene therapy;  
KW PRO; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioeffector; malignancy;  
KW cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; Kaposi's sarcoma; leukaemia;  
KW lymphoma; hepatitis B; multiple sclerosis; Crohn's disease;  
KW drug screening; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003003531-A1.  
XX  
PD 02-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989734.  
XX  
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012352.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030311.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.

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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 08-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ,
XX Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF,
XX Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX Zhang Z;
XX WPI; 2003-352829/33.
XX
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO183 or
XX PRO184), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. ovarian cancer, Kaposi's
XX sarcoma, leukemia, lymphoma, hepatitis B, multiple sclerosis or Crohn's
XX disease.
XX
XX Example 177; Page 316; 663pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising
XX the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American
XX Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209621, 552-PTA, 819-PTA,
XX 209439, 203135, etc); or a sequence with at least 80% identity to a DNA
XX encoding a PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are
XX useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioeffectors. These
XX are particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or
XX cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma,
XX leukemia or lymphoma), hepatitis B, multiple sclerosis, or Crohn's
XX disease in mammals. The PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening,
XX particularly as targets for therapeutic intervention in these diseases,
XX and in the diagnostic determination of the presence of these diseases.
XX The PRO polypeptides are also useful as molecular weight markers, or for
XX chromosome identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation
XX probes, or for screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA.
XX The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for
XX replacing a defective gene. This sequence represents a novel human
XX secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAAGACGACGGACCC 2
XX
RESULT 1681
ABX96835/c
ID ABX96835 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABX96835;
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO361 forward PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
XX Cornelia de Lange syndrome; gene therapy; immune disorder; primer;
XX inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;
XX infertility; birth defect; premature aging; cardiac injury; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002173463-A1.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.

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XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944944.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069435P.
XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.
XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.
XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.
XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
XX Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-311003/30.
XX
XX New transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for chromosome
XX identification, tissue typing, gene therapy, in chromosome and gene
XX mapping, or as molecular weight markers.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 59; 172pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid encoding a secreted/
XX transmembrane polypeptide (designated as PRO proteins). 15 PRO
XX polypeptides and their encoding polynucleotides are disclosed. Also
XX included are a vector comprising the PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector, a process for producing a PRO polypeptide (by
XX culturing the host cell under conditions for the expression of the PRO
XX polypeptide, and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture, an
XX isolated polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to
XX the PRO polypeptides, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a
XX heterologous amino acid sequence and an antibody which specifically binds
XX to PRO. The PRO nucleotide sequences are useful as hybridisation probes,
XX in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating sense and antisense RNA or
XX DNA, in generating transgenic or knock-out animals which can be used in
XX the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents, and in
XX gene therapy. The polypeptides may be used as molecular weight markers
XX for protein electrophoresis purposes. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic
XX acids may also be used for chromosome identification, and tissue typing.
XX PRO241 (identified as Chordin) is a candidate gene for Cornelia de Lange
XX syndrome. Other PRO proteins are variously implicated in immune
XX disorders, inflammatory disease, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac

```

CC injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, cardiac injury,  
 CC AIDS, cancer and diabetic complications. The present sequence is a PCR  
 CC primer used in the isolation of a cDNA encoding a PRO protein  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1682  
 ID ABT21286  
 AC ABT21286;  
 XX  
 DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Multiplex group PCR primer #33.

XX Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;  
 KW grandmother; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 XX W0200292851-A2.  
 XX 21-NOV-2002.  
 XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GS002273.  
 XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011886.  
 XX (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST.  
 XX (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSE RACING BOARD.  
 XX Binns MM, Swinburne JE;  
 XX WPI; 2003-129314/12.

XX Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether  
 PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is  
 PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.  
 XX Example 2; Page 23; 49pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential  
 CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring: whether grandpaternal DNA is  
 CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of  
 CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing  
 CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is  
 CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the  
 CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful  
 CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a  
 CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-  
 CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GCTGCTTCACGTGCTT 591  
 Db 2 GCTGCTTCACGTGCTT 18

RESULT 1683  
 ID ABX78489 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX78489;  
 XX  
 DT 14-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Novel human secreted protein associated PCR primer #36.

XX Human; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; gynecological;  
 KW anti-HIV; cytostatic; antidiabetic; BMP-agonist; BMP-Antagonist;  
 KW cytokine-agonist; cytokine-antagonist; gene-therapy;  
 KW inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;  
 KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;  
 KW diabetic complication; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 FN US2002150976-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00943851.

XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0089334P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0089335P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.  
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0088017P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00216021.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 03-MAR-1999; 99US-00254311.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003555.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.  
 XX

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
 PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;  
 PI Hillan KJ, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
 WPI; 2003-198285/19.

XX

CC	of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
CC	genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
CC	of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
CC	of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
CC	characterization, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
CC	cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
CC	used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred No. 7.8e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTT 517
Db	2 GGTGATTGGGAGTTT 18
RESULT 1685	
ACF62961	
ID	ACF62961 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	
AC	ACF62961;
XX	
DT	09-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human p16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:210.
XX	
KW	Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
KW	progesterone receptor; pcna; CEA; cdc2; c-erbA2; methylation; CpG;
KW	characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;
KW	colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2003014388-A2.
XX	
PD	20-FEB-2003.
XX	
PF	09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.
XX	
PR	09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX	
PI	Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-256600/25.
XX	
PT	Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
PT	genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligomers, useful in the
PT	characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.
XX	
PS	Claim 26; Page 158; 219pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
CC	status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
CC	p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pcna, cdc2, c-erbA2, p53
CC	and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
CC	reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
CC	dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
CC	positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
CC	nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers can be used as probes for determining the
CC	cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC	of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
CC	genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
CC	of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
CC	of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
CC	characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
CC	cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
CC	used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910  
DB 2 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 18

RESULT 1686  
ACF62963/C  
ID ACF62963 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACF62963;  
XX 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human p16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:212.

XX Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;  
KW progesterone receptor; pna; CEA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;  
KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;  
KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003014388-A2.  
XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.  
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;

XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.

XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified  
PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligonucleotides, useful in the  
PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.

XX Claim 26; Page 158; 219pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation  
XX status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,  
XX p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53  
XX and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a  
XX reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
XX dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG  
XX positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide  
XX nucleic acid (PNA)-oligonucleotides can be used as probes for determining the  
XX cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
XX of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated  
XX genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination  
XX of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection  
XX of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the  
XX characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon  
XX cell proliferative disorders. ACF62963 to ACF63278 represent sequences  
XX used in the exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910  
DB 17 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 1

RESULT 1687  
ABX77123/C  
ID ABX77123 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX77123;  
XX 04-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.

XX PCR; primer; human; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;  
KW anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostatic; antidiabetic; transmembrane;  
KW antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; infertility;  
KW anti-infertility; cytostatic; antidiabetic; gene therapy; birth defect;  
KW inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;  
KW premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002142958-A1.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00943762.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

XX 22-JUN-1999; 98WO-US01252.

XX 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

XX 11-FEB-1999; 99WO-US030095.

XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.

XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US02678.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;

XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;

XX Hillan KJ, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-174140/17.

XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated  
XX as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,  
XX cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or  
XX cancer.

XX Example 17; Page 60; 173pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a nucleotide sequence encoding an isolated  
XX secreted and/or transmembrane protein. The nucleotide sequences of the  
XX invention may have antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant, anti  
XX -infertility, anti-HIV, cytostatic and antidiabetic activities and may be  
XX used in gene therapy. The nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful for  
XX treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac  
XX injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or  
XX diabetic complications. The nucleic acids are useful as hybridisation  
XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generating antisense RNA  
XX or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics,

CC biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful in tissue typing. The present  
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a nucleic acid sequence  
 CC of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CCMAAGACAGGACCC 2  
 RESULT 1689  
 ABZ10441/C  
 ID ABZ10441 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ10441;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #581.  
 XX  
 KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;  
 KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN WO200277272-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;  
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;  
 PI Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2003-018942/01.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative  
 XX disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that  
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 15; Page 43; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and  
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a  
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,  
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118  
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present  
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for  
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative  
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute  
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for  
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder  
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the  
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA  
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also  
 CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between

CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of  
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a  
 CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative  
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 444 AAGCCAGATGCCTTCCA 460  
 |||||  
 Db 18 AATCCAAGCGCTTCCA 2  
 RESULT 1689  
 ABZ10569  
 ID ABZ10569 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ10569;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #709.  
 XX  
 KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;  
 KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN WO200277272-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;  
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;  
 PI Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2003-018942/01.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative  
 XX disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that  
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 15; Page 50; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and  
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a  
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,  
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118  
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present  
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for  
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative  
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute  
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for  
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder  
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the  
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA  
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also

CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between  
CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of  
CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a  
CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative  
CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 894 GTGAGACGTATTTTAA 910  
Db 2 GAGTGAACGTATTTTAA 18  
RESULT 1690  
ID ABX80992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC ABX80992;  
XX 22-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #182, PCR primer #3.  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;  
XX diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; tumour; therapeutic; gene therapy;  
XX tumour-associated antigenic target; TAT; ADEPT;  
XX antibody-dependent enzyme mediated prodrug therapy; cytostatic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003027162-A1.  
XX 06-FEB-2003.  
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997428.  
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.  
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.  
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.  
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.  
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
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XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.

PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.  
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.  
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PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090429P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090472P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090535P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.  
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PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090695P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.  
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PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.  
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.  
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.  
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095285P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095301P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095302P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095929P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.  
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096329P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.

PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.  
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 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096949P.  
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096950P.  
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096955P.  
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096960P.  
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 PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.  
 PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.  
 PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.  
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 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097955P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.  
 PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098535P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149396P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.  
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 98WO-US021547.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0158663P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028301.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028634.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 98WO-US030911.  
 PR 06-FEB-2000; 98WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 98WO-US000376.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 98WO-US004341.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 98WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 98WO-US004914.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 98WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 98WO-US006319.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 98WO-US006884.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 98WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 98WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 98WO-US013358.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 98WO-US013705.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 98WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 98WO-US014941.  
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 98WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 98WO-US020710.  
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 98WO-US022031.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 98WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 98WO-US023328.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 52.4%; Pred. NO. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
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 Db 18 CCAAAGAGCAGGAGCC 2

RESULT 1691  
 ACD44501/c  
 ID ACD44501 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD44501;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #138.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 genetic disorder; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2002127576-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 12-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991073.  
 PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
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 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088039P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.

17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.  
17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.  
28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941192.  
  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
  
Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;  
Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;  
Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Khlavin LV, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;  
Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
Zhang Z;  
  
WPI; 2003-340824/32.  
  
Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO826, PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346  
and PRO1375, which stimulate proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes  
and are therapeutically useful for enhancing immune responses.  
  
Example 177; Page 316; 661pp; English.  
  
The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO  
polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO  
polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking  
bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating

CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for for  
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The polynucleotide sequences  
CC encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals  
CC or knockout animals, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the  
CC gene which encodes the PRO polypeptide, and for the genetic analysis of  
CC individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome  
CC identification, as chromosome markers, and for generating probes for PCR,  
CC Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. The present  
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present  
CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent was obtained in  
CC electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at  
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdsIDEntry.html  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAGAGCAGGAGCC 2

RESULT 1692

ABX75954/C

ID ABX75954 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX75954;

XX 31-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DT Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.

DE Human; ss; PCR; PRO; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;

KW Gynecological; anti-HIV; cytostatic; antidiabetic; inflammatory disease;

KW organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; primer;

KW birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;

KW cancer; diabetic complication.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002132981-A1.

PD 19-SEP-2002.

XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944396.

XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.

XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.

XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.

XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.

XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.

XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.

XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-US0066028.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
PI Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-147446/14.
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptide and encoding nucleic acids, useful for the
PT diagnosis and treatment of disorders such as inflammatory disease,
PT atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, AIDS, cancer and diabetic
PT complications.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 60; 17lpp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80%
CC amino acid sequence identity to and scoring at least 80% positives when
CC compared to any of 15 fully defined sequences of 235-954 amino acids,
CC given in the specification. Also included are: (1) an isolated PRO
CC nucleic acid having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to a
CC nucleotide sequence that encodes PRO or its extracellular domain, and
CC comprising any of 15 fully defined nucleotide sequences of 957-3441 bp,
CC given in the specification and deposited under ATCC accession number
CC 209526, 209508, 209524, 209528, 209530, 209523, 209492, 209532, 209531,
CC 209529, 209527, 209570, 209618, 209621 and 209619; (2) a vector
CC comprising the PRO nucleic acid; (3) a host cell comprising the vector;
CC (4) producing PRO polypeptides, comprising culturing the cell for
CC expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from
CC the cell culture; (5) a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a
CC heterologous amino acid sequence; and (6) an anti-PRO antibody. The
CC methods and compositions are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC disorders such as inflammatory disease, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
CC cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS
CC (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), cancer, diabetic complications and
CC mutations in general. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACACGACGGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGACGAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1693
ABZ75526/C
XX ABZ75526 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABZ75526;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Synthetic Cy3-labeled oligodeoxyribonucleotide wt-18-s.
XX
XX Oligodeoxyribonucleotide; ss; bimolecular hybridisation; DNA microarray;
KW hybridisation.

```

```

XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Cy3-labeled"
XX
XX WO2003006675-A2.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022103.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304500P.
XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Hogan M, Lemeshko S, Belosludtsev Y, Powderill T, Mitra R;
PI WPI; 2003-221758/21.
XX
XX New biomolecular hybridization device based upon the adsorptive
PT attachment of oligonucleotides to a positively charged surface, useful
PT for e.g. screening compounds for subsequent pharmaceutical development or
PT as detection probes.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 23; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel biomolecular hybridisation device, which
CC comprises a surface and a first nucleic acid adsorbed to it. The surface
CC is substantially saturated with functional groups. The first nucleic acid
CC is linker-free and covalently attached to the surface. The biomolecular
CC hybridisation device is useful as DNA microarrays, or for bead-based
CC nucleic acid analysis, nucleic acid hybridisation or laboratory analysis.
CC The device is useful for detecting or screening small molecule analytes,
CC based on their affinity for associating with a probe-target duplex. The
CC biomolecular hybridisation device is particularly useful for screening
CC compounds with high affinity to the untwisted duplex transition state,
CC which may be employed for subsequent pharmaceutical development or as
CC probe molecules for detecting the formation of nucleic acid duplexes. The
CC sequences shown in ABZ75508-ABZ75531 represent nucleic acid sequences
CC used in a microarray of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 293 TGTAGTCGGCGCCTGC 309
Db 17 TGTAGTCGGCGCCTGC 1
RESULT 1694
ABX89665/C
ID ABX89665 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABX89665;
XX
XX 28-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #36.
XX
XX Secreted and transmembrane polypeptide; PRO; tissue typing; gene therapy;
KW transgenic; knockout animal; inflammatory disease; organ failure;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
KW premature aging; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS; cancer;
KW diabetic complication; immune system disorder; proteoglycan release;
KW sports-related joint problem; human; articular cartilage defect;
KW osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

```

KW vascular endothelial cell growth factor stimulated proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell growth; VEGF stimulated proliferation; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US2002168715-A1.  
XX  
XX 14-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944896.  
XX  
XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-067411P.  
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-069278P.  
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-069334P.  
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-069335P.  
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-069425P.  
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XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-069873P.  
XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0698017P.  
XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.  
XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.  
XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.  
XX 23-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00216021.  
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.  
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
XX 03-MAR-1999; 99US-00254311.  
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
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XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;  
XX Hillan KJ, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-275322/27.  
XX  
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO243, PRO299, PRO323, PRO327,  
XX PRO344, and polynucleotides useful in the treatment of human disorders  
XX related to immune system, and in gene therapy.  
XX  
XX Example 17; Page 49; 173pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane  
XX polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide (I) having at least 80 %  
XX identity to, a 379, 954, 737, 433, 422, 300, 243, 455, 694, 440, 598,  
XX 250, 281, 431 or 235 amino acid sequence (S1), given in the  
XX specification, S1 lacking its associated signal peptide or extracellular  
XX domain of S1 with or without its associated signal peptide. (I) and the  
XX polynucleotide (II) encoding it are useful in tissue typing and gene  
XX therapy. (II) is also useful for generating transgenic animals or  
XX knockout animals for the development and screening of therapeutically

CC useful reagents. PRO233 polypeptide is useful for treating inflammatory  
CC disease, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility,  
CC birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome  
CC (AIDS), cancer and diabetic complications. The other PRO polypeptides  
CC including PRO243, PRO299, PRO323, PRO344, PRO347, PRO354, PRO355,  
CC PRO715, PRO353, PRO361 and PRO365 are useful for treating human disorders  
CC involving the immune system. PRO241 is useful for stimulating release of  
CC proteoglycans from cartilage, and thus for treating sports-related joint  
CC problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid  
CC arthritis. (I) is also useful for inhibiting vascular endothelial cell  
CC growth factor (VEGF) stimulated proliferation of endothelial cell growth.  
CC This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding a novel  
CC human secreted and transmembrane protein  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1695

ABX79672/C  
ID ABX79672 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC ABX79672;

DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #182, PCR primer #3.

Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; signal peptide;  
pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bio-reactor; tumour; therapeutic;  
colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer; cancer; gene therapy.

Homo sapiens.

US2002142961-A1.

03-OCT-2002.

19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989721.

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13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

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04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.

04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.

04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.

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05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.



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 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000737.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000843.  
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CCACAGCAGGACCC 2

## RESULT 1699

ID ABZ76716/c  
 XX ABZ76716 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABZ76716;

DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human platelet derived growth factor PCR primer #1.

XX Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR-1; VEGFR-2;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; platelet derived growth factor; VEGF;  
 KW PIGF; beta-actin; VEGFR-1 antagonist; cytostatic; tumour; cancer;  
 KW autocrine stimulation inhibitor; adenocarcinoma; malignant glioma;  
 KW leukaemia; angiogenesis inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W02003006059-A1.

PN 23-JAN-2003.

PD 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022540.

PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304751P.

PA (IMCL-) IMCLONE SYSTEMS INC.

XX Wu Y, Rafii S, Witte L;

PI WPI; 2003-221662/21.

XX Prevention or reduction of the growth of tumor cells expressing  
 PT functional vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptors, comprises use  
 PT of a vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptor antagonist.

XX Example 1; Page 16; 31pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the prevention or reduction  
 CC of the growth of tumour cells expressing functional vascular endothelial  
 CC growth factor (VEGF) receptors (VEGFR-1) comprising administration of a  
 CC VEGFR-1 antagonist to a mammal. VEGFR-1 antagonists have cytostatic  
 CC activity, and can be used as autocrine stimulation inhibitors. VEGFR-1  
 CC antagonists can be used for preventing or reducing the growth of tumour  
 CC cells from substantially non-vascularised cancer such as breast cancer,  
 CC ovarian cancer, brain cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer,  
 CC adenocarcinoma, malignant gliomas and leukaemias in mammal e.g. human.  
 CC The VEGFR-1 antagonist binds specifically to the extracellular domain of

CC a VEGFR expressed on the tumour cell. The VEGFR-1 antagonist inhibits  
 CC angiogenesis, hence inhibits tumour growth at low concentration. The  
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for platelet derived growth  
 CC factor (PDGF), which is used in an example from the present invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 410 CCACGAGGCTCTCCGCGC 426  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CCACGAGGCTCTCCGCGC 2

## RESULT 1700

ACA93191/c  
 ID ACA93191 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACA93191;

DT 16-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #136.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; nootropic;  
 KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;  
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003017476-A1.

PN 23-JAN-2003.

PD 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989724.

PF 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0082250P.  
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.

PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.  
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.  
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.  
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090355P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090429P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090472P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090533P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.  
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090557P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090695P.  
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.  
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.  
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.  
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.  
PR 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.  
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.  
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095285P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095301P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095302P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.  
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095929P.  
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.  
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096329P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096895P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096949P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096950P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096959P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096960P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0097022P.  
PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.  
PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.  
PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097952P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097954P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097955P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.  
PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 93US-0123957P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 93WO-US012352.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 93US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149396P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030035.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAAAGACGAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1701  
 ABX17275/C  
 ID ABX17275 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX17275;  
 XX  
 CC 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human PRO PCR primer #138.  
 DE  
 XX Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
 KW toxin; radiolabel; cell death; gene mapping; chromosome mapping; PCR;  
 KW protein electrophoresis; genetic disorder; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;  
 KW antibacterial.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2002123463-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 05-SEP-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989732.  
 PP  
 XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088312P.  
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.

PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089588P.  
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
 PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.  
 PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
 PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030811.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gritsenko ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;  
 Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Klijavan IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;  
 Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 Zhang Z;

WPI; 2003-066810/06.

Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.

Example 177; Page 310; 655pp; English.

The invention relates to a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide, and the polynucleotide encoding it. The polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO polypeptides and for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides, where the bioactive

CC molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody. The bioactive material  
 CC causes the death of the cell. The polypeptide is useful for identifying  
 CC agonists or antagonists of the PRO polypeptide, for preparing variants of  
 CC PRO, as a molecular weight marker for protein electrophoresis purposes  
 CC and the PRO polynucleotide is useful for recombinantly expressing those  
 CC markers. The polynucleotide is also useful as a hybridisation probe, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in  
 CC the preparation of PRO polypeptide, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which in turn are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, to construct hybridisation  
 CC probes for mapping the gene which encodes PRO and for the genetic  
 CC analysis of individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for  
 CC chromosome identification, as a chromosome marker and for generating  
 CC probes for PCR, Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western  
 CC analysis. This sequence represents a human PRO PCR primer of the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 2  
 RESULT 1702  
 ID ABX56492  
 AC ABX56492 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ABX56492;  
 DT 17-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human epidermal growth factor-like protein reverse PCR primer #1.  
 DE Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor-like protein; depression; stroke;  
 KW GABA receptor-like protein; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Tourette's syndrome; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; head trauma;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; alcoholism; vigilance; anxiety; muscle tension;  
 KW epileptogenic activity; memory; cardiomyopathy; cancer; angiogenesis;  
 KW arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia; renal disease; diabetes;  
 KW Epidermal growth factor like protein; leukaemia; lupus; anaemia; ulcer;  
 KW haematopoietic stem and progenitor cell like protein; cirrhosis;  
 KW sulphotransferase-like protein; cholangitis; hepatitis; hyperthyroidism;  
 KW developmental disorder; Syntaxin-like protein; myxoid liposarcoma;  
 KW asthma; Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome; acute myeloid leukaemia;  
 KW transgenic animal; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2002123612-A1.  
 PN 05-SEP-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898570.  
 XX 19-APR-2000; 2000US-0198293P.  
 PR 20-APR-2000; 2000US-0198645P.  
 PR 25-APR-2000; 2000US-0199476P.  
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-019980P.  
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200024P.  
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200025P.  
 PR 09-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210809P.  
 PR 03-JUL-2000; 2000US-0215855P.  
 PR 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218591P.  
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224610P.  
 PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271814P.  
 XX  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V L.  
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.

PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 XX (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PI Gerlach VL, Ellerman K, Macdougall JR, Smithson G;  
 XX WPI; 2003-066815/06.  
 DR Novel polypeptides and nucleic acids which are members of epidermal  
 XX growth factor, complement receptor families for diagnosing and treating  
 PT psychiatric conditions, depression, stroke, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's  
 PT disease.  
 XX Example 5A; Page 74; 91pp; English.  
 CC The invention describes an isolated POLYX (POLY1-17) polypeptide and its  
 CC variant. POLYX polypeptides (especially POLY5, POLY6 and POLY7), the  
 CC polynucleotides encoding them (I) and an anti-POLYX-antibody (III) are  
 CC useful for treating or preventing a pathology associated with POLYX  
 CC polypeptide in humans and for treating a syndrome associated with human  
 CC disease. POLYX polypeptide is also useful for identifying an agent that  
 CC binds to POLYX and a cell expressing POLYX is useful for identifying a  
 CC therapeutic agent for use in treatment of a pathology related to aberrant  
 CC expression or physiological interactions of the polypeptide. (III) is  
 CC useful for treating a pathological state in a mammal and for determining  
 CC the presence or amount of POLYX in a sample. POLY1-4 (GABA receptor-like  
 CC proteins) are useful for the treatment of psychiatric and medical  
 CC conditions, depression, stroke, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's  
 CC disease, Tourette's syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, head trauma,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, alcoholism, vigilance, anxiety, muscle tension,  
 CC epileptogenic activity and memory functions, cardiomyopathy and  
 CC arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia. POLY5-8 (Epidermal growth  
 CC factor like proteins) may be useful for treating cancer, aberrant  
 CC angiogenesis, renal disease and diabetes. POLY12 (haematopoietic stem and  
 CC progenitor cell like protein) may be useful for treatment of leukaemia,  
 CC lupus and anaemia. POLY13 (sulphotransferase-like protein) may be useful  
 CC for treating cirrhosis, cholangitis, hepatitis, ulcers, hyperthyroidism  
 CC and developmental disorders. POLY14-16 (Syntaxin-like proteins) may be  
 CC useful in treatment of Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome, asthma, myxoid  
 CC liposarcoma and acute myeloid leukaemia, and POLY 18 may be useful in  
 CC treatment of cancers. Cells comprising (I) are useful for producing non-  
 CC human transgenic animals which are useful for studying the function  
 CC and/or activity of POLYX protein and for identifying and/or evaluating  
 CC modulators of POLYX protein activity. This sequence represents a PCR  
 CC primer used to isolate DNA encoding novel human proteins characterised in  
 CC the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 449 AGATGCTTCCAGGAAG 465  
 Db 1 AGATGCTTCCAGGAAG 17  
 RESULT 1703  
 ABX34151/c  
 ID ABX34151 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX34151;  
 XX  
 DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human pro361 specific forward PCR primer #3.  
 DE PCR; primer; ss; human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO241;  
 KW PRO243; PRO299; PRO323; PRO327; PRO344; PRO347; PRO354; PRO355;  
 KW PRO357; PRO715; PRO353; PRO361; PRO365; gene therapy.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX

CC Southern, and Western blot analysis. An antibody against the proteins of  
 CC the invention may be useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting  
 CC its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum. The antibody may also  
 CC useful for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture  
 CC or natural sources. The protein sequences and antibodies against them are  
 CC useful for preparing a medicament treatment of a condition which is  
 CC responsive to these. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC specific for a cDNA molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 556 CCCACACGACGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAAGACGACGGACCC 2  
 RESULT 1704  
 ACA04371/c  
 ID ACA04371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX ACA04371;  
 XX 27-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human PRO PCR primer #37.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; neural damage; trauma; inflammatory disease; AIDS;  
 KW chemotherapy; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; diabetes;  
 KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; tumour; wound healing; PCR;  
 KW cancer; nontoxic; neuroprotective; anti-HIV; antidiabetic; cardiatic;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinfertility; vulnary.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2002165143-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 07-NOV-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944403.  
 PF  
 XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.  
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.  
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.  
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 CC  
 Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E,  
 Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL,  
 Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
 WPI; 2003-066898/06.  
 Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful in tissue typing and  
 preparing medicament for treating condition which is responsive to the  
 polypeptide.  
 Example 17; Page 60; 172pp; English.  
 This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human  
 secreted and transmembrane proteins such as PRO341, PRO243, PRO299,  
 PRO323, PRO327, PRO334, PRO344, PRO354, PRO355, PRO357, PRO715,  
 PRO353, PRO361 and PRO365. The proteins of the invention are useful as  
 molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes, and as  
 therapeutic agents. PRO357 polypeptides are useful in assays to determine  
 if they prolong polypeptides which it may complex with to have longer  
 half-lives in vivo. The nucleotide sequences of the invention are  
 useful as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping and in the  
 generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The nucleotide sequence of the  
 invention is also useful in the genetic analysis of individuals with  
 genetic disorders, and in generating transgenic animals or knock out  
 animals. The cDNA sequences are further useful in gene therapy, and for  
 generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Northern,

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PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
PI Hillan KJ, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-288142/28.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
PT disease.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 60; 171pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated human PRO polypeptide and the
CC polynucleotide encoding it. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are
CC useful in diagnosing or treating neurodegenerative disorders such as
CC Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease, and neural damage, e.g. due
CC to trauma or after chemotherapy, inflammatory disease, organ failure,
CC atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature
CC aging, AIDS, diabetic complications and mutations in general. The
CC polypeptides are useful for diagnosing tumors, or for inhibiting the
CC growth of tumor cells. The polypeptides are also useful for wound
CC healing and associated therapies concerned with re-growth of tissue. The
CC polynucleotide sequences may be used as hybridisation probes in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, or in generating antisense RNA and DNA. PRO
CC nucleic acids are also useful in preparing PRO polypeptides, in assays to
CC identify other proteins or molecules involved in binding reactions, and
CC to generate transgenic or knockout animal, which in turn are useful in
CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents for
CC chromosome identification and tissue typing. The PRO sequences are also
CC useful in gene therapy and as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in
CC isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1705
ACA68130/c
XX ID ACA68130 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ACA68130;
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #129.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; gene therapy; PRO; PRO943;
XX PRO183; PRO184; PRO185; PRO331; PRO1133; PRO363; PRO5723; PRO1387;
XX PRO1114; PRO3301; PRO9940; PRO1181; PRO7170; PRO361; PRO846;
XX bioactive molecule; toxin; radiolabel; antibody; cell death; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal;
XX knockout animal; septic shock; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2002177164-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989293.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0085186P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0085311P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087108P.
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087592P.
XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
XX 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
XX 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
XX 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088875P.
XX 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
XX 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
XX 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
XX 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
XX 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
XX 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
XX 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
XX 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
XX 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
XX 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
XX 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
XX 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
XX 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000431.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000491.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000581.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000631.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000684.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000737.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000843.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Godowski PJ;  
PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kijavits I, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;  
PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
PI Zhang Z;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-328481/31.  
XX  
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful for modulating  
PT biological activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, for identifying  
PT agonists or antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX  
XX Example 177; Page 309; 654pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane  
CC polypeptide (I), termed PRO polypeptide. (I) is useful for detecting  
CC PRO943, PRO183, PRO184, PRO185, PRO331, PRO133, PRO363, PRO5723  
CC PRO1387, PRO114, PRO3301, PRO940, PRO1181, PRO170, PRO361 or PRO846  
CC polypeptide comprising contacting the sample with the polypeptide and  
CC determining formation of a polypeptide conjugate. (I) is also useful for  
CC linking a bioactive molecule e.g. toxin, radiolabel or antibody, to a  
CC cell expressing the above polypeptides to cause cell death. (I) is also  
CC useful as a therapeutic agent e.g. for treating cancer and autoimmune  
CC disease. PRO is useful in assays to identify other proteins or molecules  
CC involved in binding interactions. The polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is  
CC useful in chromosome and gene mapping, for generating transgenic animals  
CC or knockout animals which in turn are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, for the genetic analysis of  
CC individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome  
CC identification, and as a chromosome marker. An anti-(I)-antibody is  
CC useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in  
CC specific cells, tissues or serum, for affinity purification of PRO, and  
CC for treating septic shock. This sequence represents a novel human  
CC secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAAGACGAGGACCC 2  
  
RESULT 1706  
ID ACA88579/c  
XX ACA88579 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX ACA88579;  
XX  
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human secreted and transmembrane polypeptide PRO361 forward primer #3.  
DE Human; PCR; ss; gene therapy; cancer; retinal disorder; wound healing;  
XX KW kidney disorder; primer.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US2002197615-A1.  
XX 26-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991181.  
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088035P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.  
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.  
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.  
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.  
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.  
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.  
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.

PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.  
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US0119330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US0119437.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US011252.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 08-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008319.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008684.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.  
XX XX

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;  
PI Grimaldi JC, Garney AL, Kllavin LJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Pacini NF;  
PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
PI Zhang Z;

XX WPI; 2003-370792/35.

XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated  
XX as PRO, useful for the preparation of a medicament for treating a  
XX condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide. e.g., cancer.

XX Example 177; Page 312; 647pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO  
XX polypeptide. The polypeptide, agonist, antagonist and antibody are useful  
XX for the preparation of a medicament for treating a condition that is  
XX responsive to the PRO polypeptide. The nucleotide sequence is useful in  
XX molecular biology including being used as hybridisation probes, in  
XX chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and  
XX DNA. The PRO polypeptides can also be used in the treatment of e.g.  
XX cancer, retinal disorders, wound healing and kidney disorders. The  
XX present sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate a human secreted  
XX and transmembrane PRO polypeptide of the present invention. Note: The  
XX sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO  
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=20020197615  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Fred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
Db 18 CCMAAGACGAGGCC 2

RESULT 1707  
ACD82086/c

ID ACD82086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACD82086;

AC ACD82086;

DT 19-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #138.

KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
KW biosensor; bioeffector; tumour; cancer; diabetes; ALS; ulcer;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cytostatic;  
KW antidiabetic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antitumor; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003017981-A1.

PN 23-JAN-2003.

PD 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989728.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087108P.  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.  
XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.  
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XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.  
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.  
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XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.  
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.  
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.  
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.  
XX 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
XX 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.





CC the specification, or comprising a sequence with at least 80% identity  
 CC to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of 147 PRO polypeptides, or an  
 CC extracellular domain of the polypeptide; or (b) any of 147 nucleotide  
 CC sequences fully defined in the specification. Also included are the PRO  
 CC proteins (or their extracellular domains) with or without their associated  
 CC extracellular domains), expression vectors, host cells, PRO chimeric  
 CC proteins, anti-PRO antibodies, methods of detecting polypeptide in a  
 CC sample, methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a  
 CC polypeptide and methods of modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC a cell expressing the polypeptide. the PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, promoting angiogenesis, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth  
 CC factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating  
 CC the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or  
 CC proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-  
 CC fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake by adipocyte  
 CC cells, inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes,  
 CC or inducing pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation. In  
 CC particular, these are useful for detecting or treating tumours and  
 CC certain cancers (colon, lung or breast cancers) in mammals, e.g. humans,  
 CC dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, or rabbits. The PRO genes  
 CC may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective  
 CC gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the cDNA  
 CC encoding a PRO protein.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGGACCC 2

RESULT 1709

ADA21727/C

ID ADA21727 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ADA21727;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO361 primer #3.

XX

ss; PCR; primer; human; tumour; cancer; colorectal cancer; gene therapy;

KW chondrocyte differentiation; VEGF inhibition;

KW vascular endothelial growth factor; Alzheimer's disease;

KW Parkinson's disease; atherosclerosis; cystic fibrosis;

KW multiple sclerosis; ovarian cancer; tissue typing.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2003054404-A1.

XX

PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX

DF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997601.

XX

PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

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PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
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PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
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PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1710
ADA10514/c
ID ADA10514 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADA10514;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.
XX
KW ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; human;
KW septic shock; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003059831-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989729.
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PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
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PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US020311.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023322.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-0230978P.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCACACGACGGATCC 572  
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 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGGACCC 2

# RESULT 1711

ADA18058/C

ID ADA18058 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADA18058;

XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #138.

XX KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 transgenic; tumour; cytosolic; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003054987-A1.

XX PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990443.

XX PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

XX PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

XX PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

XX PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

XX PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

XX PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

XX PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

XX PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.

XX PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.

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PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.
PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.
PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.
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KW chondrocyte differentiation;
KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancerous tumour;
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572  
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 Db 18 CCAAAGACGAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1715  
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 AC ADA93092;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
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 XX PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;  
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;  
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;  
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003060407-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990440.  
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 PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.  
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PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097974P.	KW	sports injury; arthritis; kidney mesangial cell proliferation; PCR;
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097978P.	KW	kidney disorder; Berger disease; neuropathy; coeliac disease;
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097986P.	KW	dermatitis herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; tumour; cancer.
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0098014P.	XX	
PR	31-AUG-1998;	98US-0098525P.	OS	Homo sapiens.
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Matches 14;			Conservative 0;	
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Db	18	CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 2		
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AC	ACH65647;			
XX				
DT	14-OCT-2003 (first entry)			
XX				
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #2.			
XX				
XX	Human; ss; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO;			
KW	adrenal cortical capillary endothelial cell; angiogenesis; probe;			

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PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100634P.
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PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;		
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
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Db	18	CCAAAGACGAGGACCC 2
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XX	ADA22653;	
AC	ADA22653;	
XX	20-NOV-2003 (first entry)	
DT	Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO361 primer #3.	
XX	ss; PCR; primer; human; tumour; cancer; colorectal cancer; gene therapy;	
KW	chondrocyte differentiation; VEGF inhibition;	
KW	vascular endothelial growth factor; Alzheimer's disease;	
KW	Parkinson's disease; atherosclerosis; cystic fibrosis;	
KW	multiple sclerosis; ovarian cancer; tissue typing.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS	US2003040473-A1.	
XX		
PN		

XX	27-FEB-2003.		
PD	19-NOV-2001;	2001US-00989726.	
XX			
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RESULT 1718

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XX AC ACD39637;

XX DT 04-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO 361 PCR primer #4.

XX KW Human; ss; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; antidiabetic;

XX KW cytosolic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antitumor; neuroprotective;

XX KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; gene therapy;

XX KW diabetes; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; ulcers;

XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory condition; septic shock.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN US2003017982-A1.

XX PD 23-JAN-2003.

XX PF 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990441.

XX PF 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

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DT 29-JAN-2004 (revised)
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
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KW ss; PCR; primer; human; tissue typing; cardiac insufficiency disorder;
KW angiogenesis; wound healing; tumour; immune response; retinal disorder;
KW retinal injury; sight loss; age-related macular degeneration; AMD;
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiform; Crohn's disease; sports injury; arthritis.
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OS Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003049638-A1.
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PD 13-MAR-2003.
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PF 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991157.
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PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.  
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.  
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096329P.  
PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-0096413P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096895P.  
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096949P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096950P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096959P.  
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096960P.  
PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097022P.  
PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.  
PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.  
PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097952P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097954P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097955P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.  
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.  
PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100859P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149396P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

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PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003355.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 04-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACACGACGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAGAGACGGACCC 2

RESULT 1720
ADA39512/c
ID ADA39512 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADA39512;
XX
DT -20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.
XX
KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;
KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;
KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2003059782-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997628.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083342P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

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03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
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17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
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18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
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19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.
19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.
22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.
22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.
22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.
23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.
23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090355P.
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24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.
24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.
24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.
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26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.
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02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.
07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.

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PR	07-JUL-1998;	98US-0091982P.
PR	09-JUL-1998;	98US-0092182P.
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PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095282P.
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PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095321P.
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PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0096012P.
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PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096146P.
PR	12-AUG-1998;	98US-0096329P.
PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096757P.
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PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096960P.
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PR	19-AUG-1998;	98US-0097141P.
PR	20-AUG-1998;	98US-0097218P.
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PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097955P.
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PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097986P.
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0098014P.
PR	31-AUG-1998;	98US-0098525P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100634P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145638P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	17-AUG-1999;	99US-0149336P.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	08-OCT-1999;	99US-0158663P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028634.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004914.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.
PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006884.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007377.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	15-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013358.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	23-JUN-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;		
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;		
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
QY	556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572	
Db	18 CCAAAGAGCAGGACCC 2	
RESULT 1721		
ADB96538/c		
ID	ADB96538 standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX		
AC	ADB96538;	
XX		
DT	04-DEC-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human PRO PCR primer #138.	
XX		
KW	Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;	
KW	pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;	
KW	haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;	
KW	cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;	
KW	anti-diabetic; antianaemic; cyclostatic; cardiant; vulnery;	
KW	antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	US2003054403-A1.	
XX		
PD	20-MAR-2003.	
XX		
PF	15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997559.	
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PR	16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.	
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.	
PR	05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.	
PR	12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065198P.	
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.	
PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.	
PR	25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.	
PR	28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.	
PR	28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087108P.	
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PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.	
PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.	
PR	03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.	
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.	
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.	
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.	
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PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.	
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.	
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.	



PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2  
  
RESULT 1722  
ADB54571  
ID ADB54571 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
AC ADB54571;  
XX  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DE Hybridisation oligonucleotide 109 used to analyse genomic DNA region.  
XX  
XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;  
KW cytotatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;  
KW probe.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
XX WO2003072821-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.  
XX  
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimmrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;  
PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.  
XX  
XX Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders  
PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a  
PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with  
PT a reagent.  
XX  
XX  
PS Claim 36; Page 32; 74pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating  
CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one  
CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target  
CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at  
CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of  
CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG  
CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the  
CC invention demonstrate cytotatic activity whilst the method may be useful  
CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative  
CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.  
CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligonucleotides are useful as probes for  
CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the hybridisation  
CC oligonucleotide of the invention which was used to analyse the genomic  
CC DNA region.  
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910  
DB 2 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 18  
  
RESULT 1723  
ADC70086  
ID ADC70086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX ADC70086;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DE  
DE  
DE  
KW PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;  
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytotatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;  
KW cytosine methylation state.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
XX WO2003052135-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 26-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.  
XX  
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;  
PI Nimmrich I;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-533029/50.  
XX  
XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,  
PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung  
PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell  
PT carcinoma.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 576; 58pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and  
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with  
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it  
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able  
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides  
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further  
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma  
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.  
CC The present invention describes cytotatic oligomers and PNA-oligonucleotides  
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state  
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of  
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910  
DB 2 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 18

Db 2 GAGTCAACGTATTATAA 18

RESULT 1724  
ADC69987/c  
ID ADC69987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC69987;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 476).  
XX  
XX PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;  
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;  
KW cytosine methylation state.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
OS  
XX WO2003052135-A2.  
FN  
XX 26-JUN-2003.  
PD  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.  
XX  
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.  
XX  
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
PA  
XX Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;  
PI Nimmrich I;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-533029/50.  
DR  
XX  
XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,  
PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung  
PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell  
PT carcinoma.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 476; 58pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and  
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with  
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it  
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able  
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides  
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further  
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma  
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.  
CC The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers  
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state  
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of  
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the  
XX invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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18 AATCCAAAGCCCTTCCA 2

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XX  
AC ADC58010;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
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XX Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;  
KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;  
KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endometrial cell growth;  
KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;  
KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnerary;  
KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.  
XX  
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OS  
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	556	CCCAACAGCAGGATCC	572
Db	18	CCCAACAGCAGGATCC	2

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ID ADC25842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC25842;  
XX  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
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XX Human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide #15, primer #3.  
DE  
XX  
XX primer; ss; PCR; human; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;  
KW



DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.  
XX Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;  
KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;  
KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;  
KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;  
KW antidiabetic; antianemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnerary;  
KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX US2003045463-A1.  
XX PD  
XX 06-MAR-2003.  
XX 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990437.  
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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
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PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
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 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1729  
 ADC12241/c  
 ID ADC12241 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC12241;  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.  
 KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;  
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;

KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;  
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;  
 XX rod photoreceptor cell; primer.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003049681-A1.  
 PN 13-MAR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997514.  
 XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
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 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.  
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
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 Db 18 CCACAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1730  
 ADC56663/c  
 ID ADC56663 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC56663;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;  
 KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;  
 KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;  
 KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;  
 KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnerary;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003064375-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-APR-2003.



23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
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 30-NOV-1999; 99US-02028313.  
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 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200376.  
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 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-02014941.  
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 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0202031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7, 8e+02;  
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QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 DB 18 CCACAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1731  
 ADC11708/c  
 ID ADC11708 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADC11708;  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PR0361 PCR primer #3.

KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;  
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;  
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;  
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003069403-A1.  
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572
DB 18 CCAGAGACGAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1732
ADC25721/c
ID ADC25721 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC25721;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide #15, primer #3.
XX
KW primer; ss; PCR; human; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;
KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003077698-A1.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944884.
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PR 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.
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PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.

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 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
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 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.  
 XX XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Baker KP, Rotstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
 PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;  
 PI Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
 XX XX  
 WPI; 2003-765400/72.  
 XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for  
 PT treating or diagnosing e.g. tumors in mammals, or useful as diagnostics,  
 PT biosensors or bioreactors.  
 XX XX  
 PS Example 17; SEQ ID NO 86; 177pp; English.  
 XX XX  
 CC The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids and their encoded PRO  
 CC proteins. The PRO polypeptides are useful in diagnosing and treating a  
 CC condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, e.g., in the  
 CC treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. The PRO polypeptides are  
 CC also useful in identifying agonists/antagonists of the PRO polypeptide.  
 CC The nucleic acid is useful as hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene  
 CC mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The present  
 CC sequence represent a human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide primer.  
 XX XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2  
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 XX ADCL4830;  
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 XX XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
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 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #136.  
 XX human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; neurotropic;  
 KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;  
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX XX

OS XX Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003082546-A1.  
 XX 01-MAY-2003.  
 PD XX  
 PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.  
 XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00743698.  
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 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020089.  
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCACAGCAGGGACCC 2

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AC ADD08362;
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XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; angiogenesis;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos induction; adipocyte;
KW chondrocyte differentiation; cancer; tumour; colon cancer; lung cancer;
KW breast cancer; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell; pancreatic beta-cell;
KW insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus; haemoglobin-associated disorder;
KW thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth; cancer; cystic renal dysplasia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;
KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; neuroprotective;

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KW antiparkinsonian; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006684.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGGACCC 2

RESULT 1735
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XX AC ADC82187;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.
XX KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;
XX KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;
XX KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;
XX KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;
XX KW antidiabetic; antianemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnery;
XX KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EN US2003083461-A1.
XX PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00992521.
XX PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
XX PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
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PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
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KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; angiogenesis;  
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos induction; cancer; tumor; colon cancer; lung cancer;  
KW chondrocyte differentiation; cancer; tumor; colon cancer; lung cancer;  
KW breast cancer; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell; pancreatic beta-cell;  
KW insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus; haemoglobin-associated disorder;  
KW thalassemia; endothelial cell growth; cancer; cystic renal dysplasia;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour; neurodegenerative disorder;  
KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;  
KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;  
KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
KW antiparkinsonian; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
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XX 19-DEC-2002.  
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XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;  
PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;  
PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WJ;  
PI Zhang Z;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-657230/62.  
XX  
XX Isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO826, PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346 and  
XX PRO1375, which stimulate proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes and  
XX are thus therapeutically useful e.g. for enhancing immune response.  
XX  
XX Example 177; SEQ ID NO 530; 659pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to human secreted and transmembrane PRO  
XX polypeptides and the polynucleotides encoding them. The PRO polypeptides  
XX or bioreactors. They are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
XX heart, promoting angiogenesis, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth  
XX factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating  
XX the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or  
XX proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-  
XX fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake by adipocytes,  
XX inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes, or  
XX inducing pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation into mature  
XX pancreatic beta-cells. They may therefore be useful in the treatment of  
XX various insulin deficient states in mammals, including diabetes mellitus,  
XX and in treating undesired endothelial cell growth, e.g., inhibiting  
XX tumour growth. The sequences are also useful for treating mammalian  
XX haemoglobin-associated disorders (e.g., various thalassaemias), cystic  
XX renal dysplasia, polycystic kidney disease, renal tumours, and other  
XX cancers such as those of the colon, lung and breast. PRO polypeptides or  
XX antibodies to PRO polypeptides may be used to detect a PRO polypeptide in  
XX a sample; to link a bioactive molecule to a cell; to modulate a  
XX biological activity of a cell; as molecular weight markers for protein  
XX electrophoresis purposes; for tissue typing; to prepare a medicament for  
XX treating a condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as  
XX neurodegenerative disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's  
XX disease); and in various diagnostic assays. The PRO polynucleotides can  
XX be used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in  
XX generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotide  
XX may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques,  
XX and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which,  
XX in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically  
XX useful reagents. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in isolation  
XX of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention. Note: The sequence data  
XX for this patent is also available in electronic format from USPTO at  
XX seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.

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PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-0100858P.	KW	Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
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RESULT 1739  
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DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
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 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1742

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XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

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 KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;  
 KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;  
 KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;  
 KW antidiabetic; antianemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnery;  
 KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN US2003077594-A1.

XX PD 24-APR-2003.

XX PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993583.

XX PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

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PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0083322P.

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PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021547.
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PR 20-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
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PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
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PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
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AC ADD54899;
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DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;
KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;
KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;
KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;
KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnery;
KW antinflammatory; anorectic; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002132253-A1.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991163.
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PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
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 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
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 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
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 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
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 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
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 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
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 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
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 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
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 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;  
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin LJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;  
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 PI Zhang Z;  
 XX WPI; 2003-695825/66.  
 XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in gene therapy,  
 PT or in diagnosing or treating inflammatory diseases, diabetes, cancer,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, ulcers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or septic

PT shock.  
 XX Example 177; SEQ ID NO 530; 658pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides  
 CC encoding them. The sequences are useful for inducing differentiation of  
 CC pancreatic beta-cell precursor cells into mature pancreatic beta-cells,  
 CC and thus for treating various insulin deficient states in mammals,  
 CC including diabetes mellitus. The sequences are also useful for treating  
 CC mammalian haemoglobin-associated disorders e.g. various thalassaemias  
 CC undesired endothelial cell growth e.g., inhibiting tumour growth, cystic  
 CC renal dysplasia, polycystic kidney disease and renal tumours. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for tissue typing, as molecular weight markers  
 CC for protein electrophoresis purposes, as therapeutic agents and as  
 CC hybridisation probes for isolating PRO cDNA from a cDNA library. The  
 CC polynucleotides are useful in gene therapy, as chromosome identification  
 CC recombinantly expressing molecular weight markers in chromosome and gene  
 CC mapping, in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA and in preparation  
 CC of PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques. This sequence represents a  
 CC PCR primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the  
 CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is also available in  
 CC electronic format from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAGAGCAGGGACCC 2  
 RESULT 1744  
 ADE14886  
 ID ADE14886 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE14886;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 81.  
 XX  
 KW ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;  
 KW Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.  
 XX  
 OS Lactobacillus brevis.  
 XX  
 PN WO2002103043-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.  
 XX  
 PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.  
 XX  
 PI Beinfuhr C, Snaird J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-175243/17.  
 XX  
 PT New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage  
 PT bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or  
 PT species.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81; 88pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for  
 CC detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected  
 CC include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,  
 CC especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.

CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.  
 CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatatus and  
 CC Megaphaera, specifically P. frisingsensis, P. cerevisiophilus and M.  
 CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection  
 CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days  
 CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in  
 CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are  
 CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC method of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAAGTCTC 677  
 Db 1 TCATTCAACGGAGTCTC 17  
 RESULT 1745  
 ADE14891  
 ID ADE14891 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ADE14891;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.  
 DE PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;  
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;  
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;  
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003068647-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997542.  
 XX  
 PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
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 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0065770P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
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 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
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 Db 2 TCATTCAACGGAGTCTC 18  
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 XX  
 AC ADE31918;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.  
 DE PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;  
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;  
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;  
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003068647-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997542.  
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 PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.  
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 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0065770P.  
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 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
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 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087758P.  
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.  
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 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088555P.  
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 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.  
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PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089947P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097952P.
PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089948P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097954P.
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PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090254P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097978P.
PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090349P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097979P.
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PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0096012P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096123P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
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PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096757P.			
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PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096768P.			
PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096773P.			
PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096791P.			
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PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.  
PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098252P.  
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PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 20-FEB-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
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PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149396P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.  
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
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RESULT 1748  
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ID ADE84339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
XX ADE84339;  
XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX Human lymphoid cell proliferative disorder gene CpG analysis oligo #45.  
XX Lymphoid cell proliferative disorder; methylation;  
KW methylated CpG dinucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
KW diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma;  
KW chronic lymphocytic leukemia; small lymphocytic lymphoma;  
KW follicular lymphoma; diagnosis; prognosis; primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX WO2003044226-A2.  
XX PN  
XX PD 30-MAY-2003.  
XX PF 25-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013265.  
XX PR 23-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01057491.  
XX PR 28-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01064501.  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX PI Burger M, Caldwell C, Genc B, Becker E, Maier S, Nimmrich I;  
XX WPI; 2003-457621/43.  
XX DR  
XX PT Detecting and differentiating between lymphoid cell proliferative  
XX disorders comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with at least one  
XX PT reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
XX PT dinucleotides.  
XX PS Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 335; 448pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting and differentiating  
XX between lymphoid cell proliferative disorders associated with at least  
XX one gene and/or their regulatory regions in a subject by contacting a  
XX target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with  
XX at least one reagent or series of reagents that distinguish between  
XX methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides within the target nucleic  
XX acid. The genes and/or their regulatory regions are preferably selected  
XX from MDRI, CSNK2B, EGR4, AR, CDK4, R22, CDC25A, GPR126, MYO1, CDH3,  
XX MYCL1, ELK1, ABL1, APC, BCL2, CDH1, CDKN1A, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CDKN2B, FOS,  
XX GSTP1, HIC-1, MGMT, MLH1, MOS, MYC, PTEN, RBL2, TGFBR2, TP73, CDKN1C,  
XX GSK3beta, ESRI, APAF1, BAK1, BAX or HOXA5. Oligomers, peptide nucleic  
XX acid (PNA)-oligomers and/or isolated nucleic acids based on the sequences  
XX of the genes are useful for detecting the methylation state of all the  
XX CpG dinucleotides within one or more the sequences, or their complements,  
XX for determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide,  
XX polymorphisms (SNPs), and for differentiating at least two of the medical  
XX conditions such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma,  
XX chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma and follicular  
XX lymphoma. They are also useful for detecting of a predisposition to,  
XX differentiation between subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treating and/or  
XX monitoring of lymphoid cell proliferative disorder. This sequence  
XX represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse of CpG positions within the  
XX above mentioned genes.  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
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DB 18 AATCCAAACGCTTCCA 2  
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ID ADE26520 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC  
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AC	ADE26520;	PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090246P.
XX		PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090252P.
DT		PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090254P.
XX	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)	PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090349P.
DE	Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #136.	PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090355P.
XX		PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090423P.
XX		PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090431P.
KW	human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; neurotropic;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090435P.
KW	neuroprotective; antiParkinsonian; cytosolic; gene therapy;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090444P.
KW	chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090445P.
KW	neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090472P.
XX	PCR; primer; ss.	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090535P.
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XX		PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090862P.
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 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-00000376.  
 Query March 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 556 CCCAACACGACGAGGATCC 572  
 Db 18 CCAGAGACGAGGACCC 2  
 RESULT 1750  
 ADE71555/c  
 ID ADE71555 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE71555;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide #15, primer #3.  
 XX  
 KW primer; ss; PCR; human; sports-related joint problem;

KW articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;  
 KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003096742-A1.  
 XX 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00943780.  
 XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.  
 XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.  
 XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.  
 XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.  
 XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069695P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.  
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.  
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.  
 XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.  
 XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-007040P.  
 XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.  
 XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.  
 XX 23-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0075945P.  
 XX 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.  
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0012252P.  
 XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 XX 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021090P.  
 XX 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313P.  
 XX 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313P.  
 XX 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0028313P.  
 XX 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565P.  
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-000414P.  
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.  
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439P.  
 XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.  
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678P.  
 XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520P.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028P.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;  
 XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;  
 XX Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-008951/01.  
 XX New PRO polypeptide for diagnosing or treating inflammatory diseases,  
 XX organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, cancer,  
 XX acquired immunodeficiency disease, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's  
 XX disease.  
 XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 86; 172bp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids and their encoded PRO  
 XX proteins. The PRO polypeptides are useful in diagnosing and treating a  
 XX condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, e.g., in the  
 XX treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 XX osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. The PRO polypeptides are  
 XX also useful in identifying agonists/antagonists of the PRO polypeptide.  
 XX The nucleic acid is useful as hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene  
 XX mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The present  
 XX sequence represent a human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide primer.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary; proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP; matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic; antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide; antipsoriasis; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart; atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma; basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar; sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	WO200130362-A2.
XX	03-MAY-2001.
PD	
XX	
PF	26-OCT-2000; 200WO-US029500.
XX	
XX	26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
PR	
XX	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA	
XX	Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2001-300427/31.
DR	
XX	
XX	Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
PT	
PT	Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX	
XX	The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCT 730
Db	3 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCT 19
	RESULT 1753
	AAH59922
ID	AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AAH59922;
XX	
XX	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT	
DE	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2346.

XX	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db	18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
	RESULT 1751
	AAH84760
ID	AAH84760 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AAH84760;
XX	
XX	04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT	
XX	
DE	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #28.
XX	
XX	Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KW	
XX	Mammalia.
OS	
XX	WO200032765-A2.
EN	
XX	08-JUN-2000.
PD	
XX	
XX	06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF	
XX	
XX	04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
DR	
XX	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA	
XX	
XX	Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR	
XX	New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
PT	
PT	Disclosure; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX	
XX	The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in AAH82415 to AAH86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in restenosis treatment
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCT 730
Db	3 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCT 19
	RESULT 1752
	AAH59922
ID	AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AAH59922;
XX	
XX	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT	
DE	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2346.

XX Arabidopsis thaliana HLS1 (hookless) locus PCR primer II.1.  
 XX HLS1; hookless; transformed plant; disease tolerance;  
 KW ethylene insensitivity; PCR primer 1303-1321; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX  
 PN W09535318-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-DEC-1995.  
 XX  
 XX 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007744.  
 XX  
 PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261822.  
 XX  
 XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
 PA  
 PI Ecker J, Rothenberg M, Lehman A, Roman G;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1996-058366/06.  
 DR  
 XX Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1 allele(s) -  
 PT confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when transformed into  
 PT plants.  
 PT  
 XX Example 4; Page 42; 144pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana HLS1 (hookless)  
 CC locus. When transformed into plants HLS1 genomic DNA, or cDNA sequences  
 CC (obtd. from the HLS1 locus) confer disease tolerance and ethylene  
 CC insensitivity, with minimal injury or reduction in the harvest yield of  
 CC saleable material. The plants with disease tolerance may have extensive  
 CC levels of infection. The plants with disease tolerance may have extensive  
 CC also have reduced necrotic and little necrosis and few or no lesions. They may  
 CC loss may be virtually absent  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.46+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 588 TCTTACTTCGGTGGCG 604  
 |||||  
 DB 17 TCTTACATGAGTGGCG 1

RESULT 1754  
 ADC16450  
 ID ADC16450 standard; RNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC16450;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Short interfering double-stranded RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:175.  
 DE expression interference; expression inhibition; target gene;  
 KW short interfering double stranded RNA; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW proliferative disease; cancer; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX W02003012052-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024226.  
 PF  
 XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308640P.  
 PR 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370970P.  
 XX  
 XX

PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PA (CARN-) CARNEGIE INST WASHINGTON.  
 PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Caplen NJ, Morgan RA, Fire A, Parrish S, Mousses S;  
 PI Kallioniemi O, Cornelison JR, Alton EW, Griesenbach U;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-248169/24.  
 XX  
 XX New RNA comprising double stranded RNA and a 3' or 5' overhang having a  
 PT length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, useful as reverse  
 PT genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression  
 PT of a target gene.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 71; SEQ ID NO 175; 176pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an RNA (I) used for the interference or  
 CC inhibition of expression of a target gene, where (I) comprises double  
 CC stranded RNA of 15-40 nucleotides in length and a 3' or 5' overhang  
 CC having a length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, where  
 CC the sequence of the double stranded RNA is substantially identical to a  
 CC portion of a mRNA or transcript of the target gene. Also described: (1)  
 CC interfering with or inhibiting the expression of a target gene in a cell  
 CC by exposing the cell to an amount of (I); (2) a gene silencing array  
 CC comprising a substantially flat substrate, and addressably arrayed  
 CC different double-stranded RNAs; (3) an array-based method of assessing a  
 CC phenotypic effect of a double-stranded RNA on a target gene; (4)  
 CC validating a gene as a potential drug target for a disease or condition;  
 CC (5) selecting an optimised sequence of a double-stranded RNA for  
 CC interference with or inhibition of expression of a target gene in a cell;  
 CC and (6) a short double-stranded RNA effective for interfering with or  
 CC inhibiting expression of a target gene comprising any of 311 20-78  
 CC nucleotide sequences (see ADC16276 to ADC16586). (I) has cytostatic  
 CC activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The RNAs are useful as reverse  
 CC genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression  
 CC of a target gene. They are useful for treating proliferative diseases,  
 CC e.g. cancer.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 148 CTGCGAGTCCCATCTTG 164  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CUGGACUCCAUCCUUG 17

RESULT 1755  
 ADB41612  
 ID ADB41612 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB41612;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1935.  
 DE  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX W02003040369-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 PR  
 XX

```

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX Disclosure; Page 258; 771pp; French.
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment with the
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrénia).
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX expression of the nucleotides.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 TGCTGAGACTGG 838
DB 6 TGCTGAGACTGG 17

RESULT 1756
AAV99205/C
ID AAV99205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAV99205;
XX 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX Sense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA Metase exon 32-33.
XX DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
XX cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
XX beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9854313-A2.
XX 03-DEC-1998.
XX 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-IB001107.
XX 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
XX WPI; 1999-059833/05.
XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
XX develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
XX purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.
XX Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the
XX exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA Metase) genomic sequence. Antisense
XX oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA Metase expression can be
XX derived from the genomic DNA Metase sequence. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA Metase in
XX cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell
XX cycle, or in conjugation with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to
XX determine the role of DNA Metase in the growth of the cell type of
XX interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting
XX tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a
XX missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta
XX thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can
XX also be used as an analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of
XX transgenic plant and animal studies
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACAGGACGACCTTCAGAA 279
DB 20 AGCATGACGACGCTTCAGCA 1

RESULT 1757
AAV99204
ID AAV99204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAV99204;
XX 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX Antisense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA Metase exon 31-32.
XX DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
XX cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
XX beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9854313-A2.
XX 03-DEC-1998.
XX 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-IB001107.
XX 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
XX WPI; 1999-059833/05.
XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
XX develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
XX purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.

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PS Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the  
 CC exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA Methylase) genomic sequence. Antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA Methylase expression can be  
 CC derived from the genomic DNA Methylase sequence. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA Methylase in  
 CC cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell  
 CC cycle, or in conjunction with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to  
 CC determine the role of DNA Methylase in the growth of the cell type of  
 CC interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting  
 CC tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a  
 CC missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta  
 CC thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can  
 CC also be used as analytical and diagnostic tools and as potentiators of  
 CC transgenic plant and animal studies

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACAGGAGCAGCCTTCAGAA 279  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 AGCCATGACCAAGCTTCAGCA 20

RESULT 1758  
 AAX60366  
 ID AAX60366 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC AAX60366;  
 XX 20-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer and probe for lactic acid bacteria.  
 DE PCR primer; probe; lactic acid bacteria; identification;  
 XX species specificity; fermented milk product;  
 KW intestinal bacterial flora analysis; digestive tract disease; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS JP11151097-A.  
 PN 08-JUN-1999.  
 PD 14-SEP-1998; 98JP-00260041.  
 XX 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00255027.  
 PR (HONS) YAKULT HONSHA KK.  
 PA WPI; 1999-388482/33.  
 DR New primers and probes - useful for identifying and analyzing lactic acid  
 PT bacteria.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 7; 18pp; Japanese.

XX AAX60358-78 represents PCR primers and probes for lactic acid bacteria.  
 CC They are useful for the identification of lactic acid bacteria and the  
 CC detection of species specificity, especially comprising extraction of DNA  
 CC in a sample and PCR using the above primers. The primers can be used for  
 CC identification of lactic acid bacteria in fermented milk products without  
 CC culture. The procedure can be also applied to analysis of intestinal  
 CC bacterial flora for prevention and treatment of diseases of digestive  
 CC tracts  
 XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 343 TTGGTCCAGCGCCCAACCTG 362  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 TTGGTCTTGCACCAATTG 21

RESULT 1759  
 ABL46758  
 ID ABL46758 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABL46758;  
 AC 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #212.  
 DE Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200162911-A2.  
 PN 30-AUG-2001.  
 PD 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
 PF 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
 PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.  
 DR New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
 CC used to illustrate the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGCGGAT 570  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 CCCAACAGCAGCGGAU 17

RESULT 1760  
 ABL45118/c  
 ID ABL45118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX ABL45118;  
 AC 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2162.  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 FA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 XX Arraying genome clones.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAAGC 331  
 Db 16 AGAGTGCAGGAAGC 2  
 RESULT 1761  
 AAX84272  
 ID AAX84272 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX84272;  
 AC  
 XX 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Nck associated protein 1; Napi; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN WO9931239-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 24-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.  
 XX  
 PR 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.  
 XX  
 XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
 PA (SAXA/) SAKAKI Y.  
 XX  
 XX Sakaki Y;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1999-395181/33.  
 DR  
 XX Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of  
 PT Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 82; 90pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the  
 CC human Nck associated protein 1 (Napi) of the invention. Napi inhibits  
 CC apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and  
 CC treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 824 GGGTCTGAAGCTGG 838  
 Db 5 GGCTGCTGGAGCTGG 19  
 RESULT 1762  
 AAX71966  
 ID AAX71966 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX71966;  
 AC  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 03-MAY-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human IL-2R gamma gene exon 7 Nantisense primer.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX IL2-R gamma gene; X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency; XSCID;  
 KW interleukin; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9420641-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 15-SEP-1994.  
 PD  
 XX 10-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002891.  
 PF  
 XX 12-MAR-1993; 93US-00031143.  
 PR 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121435.  
 XX  
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PA  
 XX Leonard WJ, Noguchi M, McBride WO;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1994-303046/37.  
 DR  
 XX Diagnosis of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID) -  
 PT comprises detecting mutated IL-2R gamma gene, also vectors and transgenic  
 PT animals containing the mutated gene.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 12; Page 88; 98pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX

CC AAQ71911 to AAQ71975 are primers for the human IL-2R gamma gene, these  
 CC were used to amplify DNA from mutated and normal IL-2R gamma genes. The  
 CC mutated gene DNA was obtained either from female carriers or male  
 CC sufferers of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID). The  
 CC amplified DNA from normal and affected individuals was then compared  
 CC using a variety of methods including northern blotting and dot and slot  
 CC hybridisation. From this a claimed method for the diagnosis of XSCID  
 CC carriers and sufferers was developed. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
 CC PN field.)  
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 TCCTGCTGGCGGCA 396  
 Db 1 TCTGCTGGCAGCA 15  
 |||||

RESULT 1763  
 ABV77212  
 ID ABV77212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABV77212;  
 XX DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region B of hDOR cDNA.  
 XX KW Delta-opioid receptor; hDOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR array;  
 XX KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;  
 XX KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis; GPCR;  
 XX KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;  
 XX KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200295065-A2.

XX PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.

XX PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000802.

XX PA (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.

XX PI Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;  
 XX WPI; 2003-129439/12.

XX DR WPI; 2003-129439/12.

PT New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide  
 PT spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for  
 PT determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or  
 PT diseases in humans.

XX PS Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.

CC PCR primers ABV77212-13 were used to amplify a consensus region of the  
 CC human delta-opioid receptor (hDOR). This opioid receptor belongs to the G  
 CC -protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used  
 CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a  
 CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots  
 CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR  
 CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition  
 CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,  
 CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR  
 CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining  
 CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in  
 CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression,

CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,  
 CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CTGCTGGCGGCGAC 397  
 Db 5 CTGCTGGCGGCTC 19  
 |||||

RESULT 1764  
 AAS97928/C  
 ID AAS97928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAS97928;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #481.

XX KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
 XX KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
 XX KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
 XX KW protein replacement therapy.

XX OS Mus sp.

XX PN WO200183749-A2.

XX PD 08-NOV-2001.

XX PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.

XX PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.

XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221413P.

XX PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.

XX PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 XX PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
 XX PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
 XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX DR WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1  
 XX PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates  
 XX PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.

XX PS Claim 14; Page 93; 239pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by  
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or  
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in  
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1  
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a  
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological  
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGTTG 480  
 DB 16 AGCTCCTGAAGTTG 2

RESULT 1765  
 AAQ97488/C  
 ID AAQ97488 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAQ97488;  
 XX AC  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 22-DEC-1995 (first entry)  
 XX DE M. sexta alaserpin PCR primer.  
 KW Alaserpin; serpin; serine protease-inhibitor; elastase-inhibitor;  
 KW chymotrypsin-inhibitor; plant protectant; insect resistance;  
 KW crop improvement; transgenic plant; alfalfa; Medicago sativa;  
 KW Manduca sexta; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN US5436392-A.  
 XX PD 25-JUL-1995.  
 XX PF 21-DEC-1992; 92US-00994133.  
 XX PR 12-JAN-1990; 90US-00464310.  
 XX PA (ARIZ-) ARIZONA TECHNOLOGY DEV CORP.  
 XX PI Thomas JC, Bohnert HJ, Kanost MR;  
 XX WPI; 1995-268881/35.  
 XX Transgenic plant containing novel serine protease inhibitor gene of M.  
 PT sexta - provides protection for the plant against attack by insects, e.g.  
 PT alfalfa against thrips.  
 XX Example 7; Col 16; 24pp; English.  
 XX PCR primers given in AAQ97487-88, corresp. to nt. 73-92 and 835-854 of M.  
 CC sexta alaserpin cDNA (AAQ97486) respectively, were used to generate a 782  
 CC bp PCR fragment used as a DNA probe for the M. sexta alaserpin gene in  
 CC transgenic alfalfa plants. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 720 TTTCAGGAGCTGCGG 734  
 DB 19 TTTCAGGAGCTGAGG 5

RESULT 1766  
 AAD36641  
 ID AAD36641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAD36641;  
 XX AC  
 DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

DE XX Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #128515.  
 KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;  
 KW Her1; antisense; prophylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW tumour; cancer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 2  
 FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 9  
 FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 11  
 FT /tag= f  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 14  
 FT /tag= g  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 15  
 FT /tag= h  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 18  
 FT /tag= i  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 XX WO200226758-A1.  
 XX 04-APR-2002.  
 XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.  
 XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-394234/42.  
 XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and  
 PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful  
 PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 47; 169pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor.  
 CC (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for  
 CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as  
 CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or  
 CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research  
 CC reagents, diagnostics, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to  
 CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-1  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



KW Human; myoglobin IXA 14.08; obesity; tumour; RT-PCR;  
KW reverse transcriptase PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX CN1331191-A.  
XX  
XX 16-JAN-2002.  
XX  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.  
XX  
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.  
XX  
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
XX  
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-305500/35.  
XX  
XX Polypeptide-human myoglobin IXA14.08 and polynucleotide for coding it.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.  
XX  
XX The invention described a novel polypeptide-human myoglobin IXA 14.08,  
CC the polynucleotide for coding it, the process for preparing the  
CC polypeptide by DNA recombination, the application of the polypeptide in  
CC treating diseases such as obesity and tumours, the antagonist of the  
CC polypeptide and its medical action, and the application of the  
CC polynucleotide are disclosed. This sequence represents a reverse  
CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding the human  
CC myoglobin IXA 14.08 described in the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 448 CAGATGCTTCCAGGAAG 465  
DB 21 CTGAGCCCTTCGGGAAG 4  
RESULT 1770  
ABN13283  
ID ABN13283 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
AC  
AC ABN13283;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13275.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000862.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000863.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000864.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.  
XX  
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13275; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 399 CACACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416  
DB 4 CACAGCCAGCTGGAGCAG 21  
RESULT 1771  
ABN13285  
ID ABN13285 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN13285;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13277.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX PR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX PR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13277; 214pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 399 CACACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416  
 Db 2 CACAGCAGCTGGAGCAG 19  
 RESULT 1772  
 ABN13284  
 ID ABN13284 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX AC ABN13284;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX XX

DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13276.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX PR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX PR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13276; 214pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 399 CACACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416  
 ID ABN13284  
 XX AC ABN13284;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX XX

Db 3 CACAGCCAGCTGGAGCAG 20

RESULT 1773

ABV91084/c

ID ABV91084 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV91084;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1797.

XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;  
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;  
KW Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1239051-A2.

XX PX 11-SEP-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX PA (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Shannon M;

XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or

PT activity of human POSHL1.

XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1797; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling  
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino  
CC acids (S1, ABB83993), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),  
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a  
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.  
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an  
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as  
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful  
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)  
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating  
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and  
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is  
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which  
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating  
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The  
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples  
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the  
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to  
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 658 TTCTCATGCGCT 670

Db 15 TTCTCATGCTGCT 3

RESULT 1774

AA09526/c

ID AA09526 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA09526;

XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #406.

XX KW Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;  
KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;  
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;  
KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN Homo sapiens.

XX PX WO9820165-A2.

XX PD 14-MAY-1998.

XX PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.

XX PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.

XX PA (WHE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;

XX DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for

PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity

PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.

XX PS Claim 15; Page 200; 310pp; English.

XX CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the

CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human

CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a

CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.

CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such

CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular

CC dys trophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial

CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary

CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary

CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos

CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,

CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous

CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such

CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,

CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular

CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid

CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or

CC prophylaxis of such diseases

XX SX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 147 GCTGCAGCTCCAT 159

Db 15 GCTGCAGCACCAT 3

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XX XX
PF ACA60625/c
PR ID ACA60625 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACA60625;
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #62.
XX KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
XX KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6492173-B1.
XX PD 10-DEC-2002.
XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Cowsert LM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-361492/34.
XX PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
XX PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
XX PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or
XX PT tissues in vitro.
XX PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,
XX CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting
XX CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus
XX CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is
XX CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
XX CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition
XX CC associated oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
Db 13 GCTCCAGCAGGAT 1

RESULT 1776
AAA84371
ID AAA84371 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA84371;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #68.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.

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XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
Db 7 GCTCCAGCAGGAT 19

RESULT 1777
AAH59533
ID AAH59533 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH59533;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1957.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX

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DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX PS Example 1; Page 214; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 407 GCTCCACGAGCT 419  
 DB 7 GCTCCACGAGAT 19  
 RESULT 1778  
 ID ABZ82727/c  
 XX ABZ82727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABZ82727;  
 XX  
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:116.  
 XX  
 KW Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;  
 KW abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /\*mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
 XX  
 XX WO2003010139-A2.  
 FN  
 XX

PD 06-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.  
 XX  
 PR 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Butler MM, Watt AT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239411/23.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding  
 PT hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic  
 PT condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative  
 PT disorder, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; Page 89; 167pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase  
 CC (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridizes  
 CC with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or  
 CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an  
 CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (I) have anorectic,  
 CC antidiabetic and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense  
 CC therapy. (I) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,  
 CC suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such as obesity,  
 CC hyperlipidaemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as  
 CC cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or  
 CC epithelial cancer). (I) is also useful in modulating blood glucose  
 CC levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic  
 CC animal. The present sequence represents a human hormone-sensitive lipase  
 CC chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an  
 CC example from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 950 TCAACAGCTGGGC 962  
 DB 16 TCAACAGCTGGGC 4  
 RESULT 1779  
 AAD18152  
 ID AAD18152 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD18152;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer P24 to convert human antibody CAT-212 to IgG format.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ectaxin; CAT-212; antibody; heavy chain variable region; VH;  
 KW eczema; asthma; atopic disease; dermatological; rhinitis; food allergy;  
 KW vasotropic; conjunctivitis; allergic colitis; psoriasis; pemphigoid;  
 KW eosinophil-mediated disease; cellulitis; drug eruption; vasculitis;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; gastroenteritis; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200166754-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-SEP-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000927.  
 XX  
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187246P.  
 XX  
 XX



CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.  
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 CCTCAGAAAGTTGTT 286  
 DB 16 CCTCCTGAAAGTTGGT 1

RESULT 1782  
 ACD00594/c  
 ID ACD00594 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD00594;  
 XX  
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1067.

KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;  
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cyostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031621-A2.

PN 17-APR-2003.

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.

XX (AMSH ) AVERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

PA Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.

XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,  
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant  
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1091; 156pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein  
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a  
 CC 225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a  
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or  
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the  
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in  
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful  
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with  
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.  
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene  
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 272 CTTTCAGAAAGTTGTTG 287  
 DB 17 CTTCTGAAAGTTGGT 2

RESULT 1783  
 ABN02240/c  
 ID ABN02240 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN02240;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2232.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2232; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTCGATTCAGTCTG 890  
DB 16 CTCGATTCAGTCTG 1

## RESULT 1784

ABN02239

ID ABN02239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABN02239;

XX

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2231.

XX

KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200192524-A2.

XX

FD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WE;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2231; 214pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 489 CAGGATCTAATTGGAG 504  
DB 2 CAGGATCTAATTGGAG 17

## RESULT 1785

ACA07786/c

ID ACA07786 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACA07786;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #185.

XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inczyme; zinzyme;  
KW G-cleaver; amberyze; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
KW chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002177568-A1.

XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX

PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX

PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX

PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX

PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of  
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX

XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

PS

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially  $Mg^{2+}$ . The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, retinosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecule  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 721 TTCAGGAGCTGCGGTA 736  
 Db 17 TTCAGGAGCTGCTGAA 2  
 RESULT 1786  
 ADB42377  
 ID ADB42377 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ADB42377;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2700.  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003040369-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 15-MAY-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 PR  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 DR  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 PT  
 XX

PS  
 XX Disclosure; Page 347; 77lpp; French.  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 169 ATCCCGCTGACAGTCA 184  
 Db 2 ATCCCTGCTGAAAGCCA 17

Search completed: July 29, 2004, 15:46:04  
 Job time : 25 secs



GenCore version 5.1.6  
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 15:51:14 ; Search time 11 Seconds  
(without alignments)  
3.725 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1  
Perfect score: 835  
Sequence: 1 agtctgctttgggggctgc.....gagtcacagctgggcagg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY\_NUC  
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1403 seqs, 24539 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2806

Minimum DB seq length: 8  
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%  
Maximum Match 100%  
Listing first 1442 summaries

Database : rni:db.\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	19	2.3	27	1	US-08-859-998-80
C 2	19	2.3	27	1	US-09-225-928-80
C 3	19	2.3	27	1	US-09-225-928-80
C 4	18.2	2.0	27	1	US-08-870-956-48
C 5	16.8	2.0	25	1	US-08-182-361B-35
C 6	16.8	2.0	25	1	US-09-007-678B-35
C 7	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-906-807-2
C 8	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13275
C 9	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13276
C 10	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13277
C 11	15.6	1.9	22	1	US-08-117-352-104
C 12	15.6	1.9	23	1	US-08-746-397-3
C 13	15.6	1.9	24	1	US-08-610-728B-10
C 14	15.6	1.9	24	1	US-08-324-096A-10
C 15	15.2	1.8	21	1	US-09-667-135-7
C 16	15.2	1.8	21	1	US-09-329-920-6
C 17	15	1.8	23	1	US-09-454-935-10
C 18	15	1.8	23	1	US-09-672-717-30
C 19	14.8	1.8	19	1	US-08-484-956-63
C 20	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-08-757-653-63
C 21	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-08-193-039B-1
C 22	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-08-520-946-63
C 23	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-806-254-6
C 24	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-806-254-6
C 25	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-860-761-1
C 26	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-655-378A-63
C 27	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-198-484-9
C 28	14.8	1.8	21	1	US-09-667-135-10
C 29	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-154-019-27
C 30	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-461-333-27
C 31	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-464-157-27
C 32	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-09-158-313-27
C 33	14.6	1.7	21	1	Sequence 27, Appl

C 34	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-476-798-27	Sequence 27, Appl
C 35	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-08-271-942A-65	Sequence 65, Appl
C 36	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-08-938-059-2	Sequence 2, Appl
C 37	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-08-779-916A-65	Sequence 65, Appl
C 38	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-09-930-218-9	Sequence 9, Appl
C 39	14.6	1.7	22	1	PCT-US95-08604-65	Sequence 65, Appl
C 40	14.4	1.7	20	1	US-09-702-327-30	Sequence 30, Appl
C 41	14.4	1.7	20	1	US-09-661-753-51	Sequence 51, Appl
C 42	14.4	1.7	20	1	US-09-853-768-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 43	14.4	1.7	21	1	US-09-422-978-5641	Sequence 5641, Appl
C 44	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-050-743-6	Sequence 6, Appl
C 45	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-474-542A-11	Sequence 11, Appl
C 46	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-457-648-11	Sequence 6, Appl
C 47	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-452-055-6	Sequence 26, Appl
C 48	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-288-461-26	Sequence 12, Appl
C 49	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-280-805-12	Sequence 6, Appl
C 50	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-983-466-6	Sequence 305, Appl
C 51	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-313-932-305	Sequence 12, Appl
C 52	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-048-810-12	Sequence 5, Appl
C 53	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-194-478-5	Sequence 45, Appl
C 54	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-488-856A-45	Sequence 30, Appl
C 55	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-851-896-30	Sequence 155, Appl
C 56	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-676-610B-155	Sequence 14, Appl
C 57	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-626-285-14	Sequence 4, Appl
C 58	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-844-497-4	Sequence 19, Appl
C 59	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-322-624-19	Sequence 1292, Appl
C 60	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-198-452A-1292	Sequence 333, Appl
C 61	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-198-452A-3333	Sequence 6, Appl
C 62	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-137-701-6	Sequence 140, Appl
C 63	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-680-326-140	Sequence 89, Appl
C 64	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-804-439A-89	Sequence 9, Appl
C 65	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-720-229-89	Sequence 4, Appl
C 66	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-324-096A-9	Sequence 86, Appl
C 67	14	1.7	20	1	US-08-446-926A-4	Sequence 53, Appl
C 68	14	1.7	20	1	US-08-545-860D-86	Sequence 39, Appl
C 69	14	1.7	20	1	US-09-487-368A-53	Sequence 86, Appl
C 70	14	1.7	20	1	US-09-629-644A-53	Sequence 20, Appl
C 71	14	1.7	20	1	US-09-954-560-39	Sequence 111, Appl
C 72	14	1.7	20	1	PCT-US94-04496-86	Sequence 147, Appl
C 73	14	1.7	21	1	US-09-434-840-20	Sequence 8379, Appl
C 74	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-021-701-111	Sequence 8381, Appl
C 75	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-08-676-645-147	Sequence 8382, Appl
C 76	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8379	Sequence 8383, Appl
C 77	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8381	Sequence 44, Appl
C 78	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8382	Sequence 208, Appl
C 79	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8383	Sequence 5, Appl
C 80	13.8	1.7	18	1	US-09-213-767-44	Sequence 7203, Appl
C 81	13.8	1.7	19	1	US-08-222-177A-208	Sequence 10360, Appl
C 82	13.8	1.7	19	1	US-09-102-491-5	Sequence 27, Appl
C 83	13.8	1.7	19	1	US-09-422-978-7203	Sequence 18, Appl
C 84	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-08-605-089-27	Sequence 99, Appl
C 85	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-08-687-865A-18	Sequence 157, Appl
C 86	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-08-837-201C-99	Sequence 49, Appl
C 87	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-289-267-157	Sequence 68, Appl
C 88	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-435-296-49	Sequence 127, Appl
C 89	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-290-640-68	Sequence 16, Appl
C 90	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-043-711-18	Sequence 126, Appl
C 91	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-473-319-16	Sequence 83, Appl
C 92	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-08-487-445-127	Sequence 99, Appl
C 93	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-593-589-83	Sequence 69, Appl
C 94	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-364-416-99	Sequence 13, Appl
C 95	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-305-984-69	Sequence 14, Appl
C 96	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-488-074-13	Sequence 60, Appl
C 97	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-026-033-14	Sequence 63, Appl
C 98	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-702-251-60	Sequence 105, Appl
C 99	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-851-062-63	Sequence 87, Appl
C 100	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-733-294A-105	Sequence 9, Appl
C 101	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-780-172-87	Sequence 69, Appl
C 102	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-10-054-225-9	Sequence 68, Appl
C 103	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-493-940-69	Sequence 140, Appl
C 104	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-665-615B-68	
C 105	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-07-977-284A-140	

C 107	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-07-977-284A-143
C 108	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-477-877B-80
C 109	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-472-281A-80
C 110	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-468-819-31
C 111	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-468-819-49
C 112	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-680-326-143
C 113	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-680-326-143
C 114	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-256-426B-140
C 115	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-256-426B-143
C 116	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-08-477-989B-80
C 117	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-09-213-383-31
C 118	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-09-213-383-49
C 119	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-09-423-978-7911
C 120	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-423-978-6184
C 121	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-07-994-133-17
C 122	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-250-856A-31
C 123	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-163-406-1
C 124	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-276-359-1
C 125	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-350-325A-8
C 126	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-244-116B-36
C 127	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-457-029-1
C 128	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-117-952-307
C 129	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-651-692-41
C 130	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-756-806A-31
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C 133	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-289-368-82
C 134	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-000-136-17
C 135	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-286-904-29
C 136	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-220-081-33
C 137	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-488-671-22
C 138	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-575-967A-11
C 139	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-489-869-60
C 140	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-488-856A-59
C 141	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-488-856A-83
C 142	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-702-246-33
C 143	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-167-109-52
C 144	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-677-575-33
C 145	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-506-073-33
C 146	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-411-628-8
C 147	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-793-594-55
C 148	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-907-843-39
C 149	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-08-640-101-29
C 150	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-920-672-61
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C 152	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-657-346A-39
C 153	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-172-699-10
C 154	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-423-978-7672
C 155	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-595-684B-5
C 156	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-138-452A-3532
C 157	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-138-452A-4083
C 158	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-138-452A-4080C
C 159	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-138-452A-5638
C 160	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-138-452A-5690
C 161	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-697-074-5
C 162	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-596-248D-32
C 163	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-09-596-248D-33
C 164	13.6	1.6	20	1	US-10-174-794-8
C 165	13.6	1.6	20	1	PCT-US94-03856-8
C 166	13.6	1.6	20	1	PCT-US95-07111A-31
C 167	13.6	1.6	21	1	US-07-977-284A-140
C 168	13.6	1.6	21	1	US-07-977-284A-143
C 169	13.6	1.6	21	1	US-08-256-426B-140
C 170	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-08-256-426B-143
C 171	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-021-701-109
C 172	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-021-701-110
C 173	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-474-432B-835
C 174	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-476-387-834
C 175	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7668
C 176	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7659
C 177	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7670
C 178	13.4	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8380
C 179	13.4	1.6	18	1	US-09-213-767-35
C 180	13.4	1.6	18	1	US-08-748-073-3

Sequence 143, App	180	13.4	1.6	18	1	US-09-738-444A-16
Sequence 80, Appl	c 181	13.4	1.6	18	1	PCT-US96-09009-21
Sequence 80, Appl	182	13.4	1.6	19	1	US-08-745-269-5
Sequence 31, Appl	c 183	13.4	1.6	19	1	US-09-375-318-29
Sequence 49, Appl	c 184	13.4	1.6	19	1	US-09-375-318-43
Sequence 143, App	185	13.4	1.6	20	1	US-08-117-952-234
Sequence 140, App	c 186	13.4	1.6	20	1	US-08-439-819-11
Sequence 143, App	c 187	13.4	1.6	20	1	US-08-927-219-59
Sequence 80, Appl	188	13.4	1.6	20	1	US-09-496-694B-196
Sequence 31, Appl	c 189	13.4	1.6	20	1	US-09-920-759-65
Sequence 49, Appl	c 190	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-08-335-583C-28
Sequence 7911, App	c 191	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-08-541-950B-13
Sequence 8184, App	c 192	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-205-922-86
Sequence 17, Appl	c 193	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-161-443-9
Sequence 31, Appl	c 194	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-156-807-29
Sequence 1, Appl	c 195	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-289-377-23
Sequence 1, Appl	c 196	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-143-212-29
Sequence 8, Appl	c 197	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-083-756A-13
Sequence 36, Appl	c 198	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-213-719-46
Sequence 1, Appl	c 199	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-025-769B-363
Sequence 307, App	c 200	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-08-584-040-4457
Sequence 31, Appl	c 201	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-08-882-322-1
Sequence 31, Appl	c 202	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-387-341-131
Sequence 2, Appl	c 203	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-649-747A-46
Sequence 82, Appl	c 204	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-422-978-5061
Sequence 31, Appl	c 205	13.2	1.6	18	1	US-09-371-772B-2170
Sequence 17, Appl	c 206	13.2	1.6	19	1	US-08-807-104-11
Sequence 29, Appl	c 207	13.2	1.6	19	1	US-08-480-068-11
Sequence 33, Appl	c 208	13.2	1.6	19	1	US-08-973-137-11
Sequence 22, Appl	c 209	13.2	1.6	19	1	US-09-422-978-7520
Sequence 11, Appl	c 210	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-927-219-59
Sequence 60, Appl	c 211	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-07-922-723A-27
Sequence 59, Appl	c 212	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-07-799-828C-27
Sequence 83, Appl	c 213	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-435-529-6
Sequence 33, Appl	c 214	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-153-799-21
Sequence 52, Appl	c 215	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-531-556-34
Sequence 33, Appl	c 216	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-472-416-34
Sequence 33, Appl	c 217	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-410-540-8
Sequence 8, Appl	c 218	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-557-139-37
Sequence 55, Appl	c 219	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-07-952-277A-27
Sequence 39, Appl	c 220	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-835-099A-13
Sequence 29, Appl	c 221	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-837-201C-31
Sequence 61, Appl	c 222	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-904-901-113
Sequence 25, Appl	c 223	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-650-766-17
Sequence 39, Appl	c 224	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-922-635-16
Sequence 10, Appl	c 225	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-344-001-18
Sequence 7672, App	c 226	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-344-001-19
Sequence 5, Appl	c 227	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-157-349-13
Sequence 3532, App	c 228	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-166-186-123
Sequence 4043, App	c 229	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-738-381-20
Sequence 4080, App	c 230	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-621-841-35
Sequence 5638, App	c 231	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-249-730-113
Sequence 5690, App	c 232	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-418-640-67
Sequence 5, Appl	c 233	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-288-461-34
Sequence 32, Appl	c 234	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-490-692-1

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C 253	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-918-686-81	Sequence 81, Appl	C 325	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-214A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 254	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-998-361-133	Sequence 133, Appl	C 327	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-208A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 255	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-422-978-10825	Sequence 10825, A	C 328	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-038-073-2684	Sequence 2684, A
C 256	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-303-040-72	Sequence 72, Appl	C 329	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-158-980-13	Sequence 13, Appl
C 257	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-2327	Sequence 2327, Ap	C 330	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-440-523-47	Sequence 47, Appl
C 258	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-2327	Sequence 4262, Ap	C 331	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-483-211A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 259	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-5306	Sequence 5305, Ap	C 332	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-223A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 260	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-6489	Sequence 6489, Ap	C 333	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-617-871-32	Sequence 32, Appl
C 261	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-068-506-48	Sequence 48, Appl	C 334	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-438-431A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 262	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-389-487-17	Sequence 17, Appl	C 335	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-225A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 263	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-780-045-72	Sequence 113, Appl	C 336	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-7334	Sequence 7334, Ap
C 264	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-821-667-13	Sequence 72, Appl	C 337	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-9227	Sequence 9227, Ap
C 265	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-860-473-122	Sequence 13, Appl	C 338	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-11175	Sequence 11175, A
C 266	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-08-382-968A-418	Sequence 122, App	C 339	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-811-492-13	Sequence 13, Appl
C 267	13	1.6	15	1	US-08-774-306A-418	Sequence 418, App	C 340	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-302-449-40	Sequence 40, Appl
C 268	13	1.6	15	1	US-09-064-156A-418	Sequence 418, App	C 341	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-417-629B-3	Sequence 3, Appl
C 269	13	1.6	15	1	US-09-866-108A-1758	Sequence 1758, Ap	C 342	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-338-579A-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 270	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1759	Sequence 1759, Ap	C 343	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-469-260A-671	Sequence 671, App
C 271	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1760	Sequence 1760, Ap	C 344	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-09-422-978-4880	Sequence 4880, Ap
C 272	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1761	Sequence 1761, Ap	C 345	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-09-422-978-9367	Sequence 9367, Ap
C 273	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1762	Sequence 1762, Ap	C 346	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-488-446-671	Sequence 671, App
C 274	13	1.6	17	1	US-08-155-005A-9	Sequence 9, Appl	C 347	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-467-344A-671	Sequence 671, App
C 275	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-487-444-10	Sequence 10, Appl	C 348	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-09-548-797B-88	Sequence 88, Appl
C 276	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-363-783-9	Sequence 9, Appl	C 349	12.8	1.5	19	1	PCT-US94-07430-40	Sequence 40, Appl
C 277	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-218-979-24	Sequence 24, Appl	C 350	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-031-143B-58	Sequence 58, Appl
C 278	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-679-427-24	Sequence 24, Appl	C 351	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-07-999-071-12	Sequence 12, Appl
C 279	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-661-758A-9	Sequence 9, Appl	C 352	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-08-465-783-12	Sequence 12, Appl
C 280	13	1.6	18	1	US-08-568-459A-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 353	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-08-465-783-12	Sequence 12, Appl
C 281	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-166-203-56	Sequence 56, Appl	C 354	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-08-465-120-12	Sequence 12, Appl
C 282	13	1.6	20	1	US-08-487-826B-45	Sequence 45, Appl	C 355	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-08-983-108-22	Sequence 22, Appl
C 283	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-289-267-140	Sequence 140, App	C 356	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-08-430-225A-9	Sequence 9, Appl
C 284	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-435-296-63	Sequence 63, Appl	C 357	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-09-527-030G-24	Sequence 24, Appl
C 285	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-103-875-115	Sequence 115, App	C 358	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-09-435-019-47	Sequence 47, Appl
C 286	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-103-875-116	Sequence 116, App	C 359	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-09-216-393B-286	Sequence 286, App
C 287	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-377-309-56	Sequence 56, Appl	C 360	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-09-422-978-9031	Sequence 9031, Ap
C 288	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-350-326-1	Sequence 1, Appl	C 361	12.6	1.5	19	1	PCT-US94-02891-58	Sequence 58, Appl
C 289	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-210-288-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 362	12.6	1.5	22	1	US-09-667-135-10	Sequence 10, Appl
C 290	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-853-768-66	Sequence 66, Appl	C 363	12.4	1.5	14	1	US-08-863-337-12	Sequence 12, Appl
C 291	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-705-267A-144	Sequence 144, App	C 364	12.4	1.5	15	1	US-08-025-039-13	Sequence 13, Appl
C 292	13	1.6	20	1	US-08-373-124A-2433	Sequence 2433, Ap	C 365	12.4	1.5	15	1	US-08-291-932A-259	Sequence 259, App
C 293	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-345-264A-1	Sequence 1, Appl	C 366	12.4	1.5	15	1	US-08-291-932A-260	Sequence 260, App
C 294	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-435-628-2433	Sequence 2433, Ap	C 367	12.4	1.5	15	1	US-08-343-998-24	Sequence 24, Appl
C 295	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-924-183-14	Sequence 14, Appl	C 368	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-08-487-111B-31	Sequence 31, Appl
C 296	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-021-701-112	Sequence 112, App	C 369	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-08-927-561-31	Sequence 31, Appl
C 297	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-488-364-14	Sequence 14, Appl	C 370	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-08-459-434-8	Sequence 8, Appl
C 298	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-584-040-2822	Sequence 2822, Ap	C 371	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-09-509-565-26	Sequence 26, Appl
C 299	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-679-645-149	Sequence 149, App	C 372	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5947	Sequence 5947, Ap
C 300	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-474-432B-409	Sequence 409, App	C 373	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5948	Sequence 5948, Ap
C 301	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-474-432B-857	Sequence 857, App	C 374	12.4	1.5	16	1	PCT-US96-09388-31	Sequence 31, Appl
C 302	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-541-939-13	Sequence 13, Appl	C 375	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-08-050-073-71	Sequence 71, Appl
C 303	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1346	Sequence 1346, Ap	C 376	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-050-073-205	Sequence 205, App
C 304	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-5599	Sequence 5599, Ap	C 377	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-050-073-305	Sequence 305, App
C 305	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-408	Sequence 408, App	C 378	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-379-078-471	Sequence 471, App
C 306	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-856	Sequence 856, App	C 379	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-415	Sequence 415, App
C 307	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1787	Sequence 1787, Ap	C 380	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-998-099-44	Sequence 44, Appl
C 308	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1788	Sequence 1788, Ap	C 381	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-998-099-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 309	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6595	Sequence 6595, Ap	C 382	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-021-701-108	Sequence 108, App
C 310	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6596	Sequence 6596, Ap	C 383	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-07-974-405C-84	Sequence 84, Appl
C 311	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7586	Sequence 7586, Ap	C 384	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-377	Sequence 377, App
C 312	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7587	Sequence 7587, Ap	C 385	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-468	Sequence 468, App
C 313	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8378	Sequence 8378, Ap	C 386	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-503	Sequence 503, App
C 314	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8384	Sequence 8384, Ap	C 387	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-628	Sequence 628, App
C 315	12.8	1.5	17	1	PCT-US92-01358-5	Sequence 5, Appl	C 388	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-667	Sequence 667, App
C 316	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-08-363-358-101	Sequence 101, App	C 389	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-5148	Sequence 5148, Ap
C 317	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-657-884-13	Sequence 13, Appl	C 390	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-376	Sequence 376, App
C 318	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-585-684B-2684	Sequence 2684, Ap	C 391	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-467	Sequence 467, App
C 319	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-958-642-15	Sequence 15, Appl	C 392	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-502	Sequence 502, App
C 320	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-212-771-16	Sequence 16, Appl	C 393	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-627	Sequence 627, App
C 321	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-864-473-47	Sequence 47, Appl	C 394	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-666	Sequence 666, App
C 322	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-485-942A-66	Sequence 66, Appl	C 395	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-415	Sequence 415, App
C 323	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-485-942A-15	Sequence 15, Appl	C 396	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7667	Sequence 7667, Ap
C 324	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-846-020A-32	Sequence 32, Appl	C 397	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7671	Sequence 7671, Ap
C 325	12.8	1.5	18	1			C 398	12.4	1.5	17	1		

C 399	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7792	Sequence 7792, Ap	472	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-2855	Sequence 2855, Ap
C 400	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7793	Sequence 7793, Ap	C 473	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-5915	Sequence 5915, Ap
C 401	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7794	Sequence 7794, Ap	474	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-7412	Sequence 7412, Ap
C 402	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7795	Sequence 7795, Ap	475	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-7767	Sequence 7767, Ap
C 403	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8103	Sequence 8103, Ap	C 476	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-7775	Sequence 7775, Ap
C 404	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8104	Sequence 8104, Ap	477	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-679-645-176	Sequence 176, Ap
C 405	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8105	Sequence 8105, Ap	478	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-679-645-666	Sequence 666, Ap
C 406	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8106	Sequence 8106, Ap	C 479	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-912-951-248	Sequence 248, Ap
C 407	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8385	Sequence 8385, Ap	C 480	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-912-951-332	Sequence 332, Ap
C 408	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8386	Sequence 8386, Ap	481	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-912-951-332	Sequence 332, Ap
C 409	12.4	1.5	17	1	PCT-US93-00977-84	Sequence 84, Appl	482	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-605	Sequence 605, Ap
C 410	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-050-073-100	Sequence 100, Appl	C 483	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-684	Sequence 684, Ap
C 411	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-143-219-2	Sequence 2, Appl	484	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-894	Sequence 894, Ap
C 412	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-363-585-86	Sequence 86, Appl	C 485	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1379	Sequence 1379, Ap
C 413	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-487-141B-29	Sequence 29, Appl	486	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2754	Sequence 2754, Ap
C 414	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-487-141B-30	Sequence 30, Appl	C 487	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3219	Sequence 3219, Ap
C 415	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-487-141B-33	Sequence 33, Appl	488	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3551	Sequence 3551, Ap
C 416	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-323-510-5	Sequence 5, Appl	C 489	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4704	Sequence 4704, Ap
C 417	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-311-486C-1082	Sequence 1082, Ap	490	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4823	Sequence 4823, Ap
C 418	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-578-590-16	Sequence 16, Appl	C 491	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6180	Sequence 6180, Ap
C 419	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-811-4	Sequence 4, Appl	C 492	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6439	Sequence 6439, Ap
C 420	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-29	Sequence 29, Appl	493	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-325-601-1	Sequence 1, Appl
C 421	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-30	Sequence 30, Appl	C 494	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-402-181B-481	Sequence 481, Ap
C 422	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 495	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-721-456-481	Sequence 481, Ap
C 423	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 496	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-331	Sequence 331, Ap
C 424	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-474-922A-43	Sequence 43, Appl	497	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-604	Sequence 604, Ap
C 425	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-578-324-3	Sequence 3, Appl	C 498	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-683	Sequence 683, Ap
C 426	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-584-040-8297	Sequence 8297, Ap	499	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-293	Sequence 293, Ap
C 427	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-270-140A-14	Sequence 14, Appl	500	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-360	Sequence 360, Ap
C 428	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-504-358-39	Sequence 39, Appl	C 501	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-645	Sequence 645, Ap
C 429	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-000-286A-23	Sequence 23, Appl	C 502	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-827-998-367	Sequence 367, Ap
C 430	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-000-286A-24	Sequence 24, Appl	503	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-827-998-466	Sequence 466, Ap
C 431	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-485-077A-4	Sequence 4, Appl	C 504	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-176	Sequence 176, Ap
C 432	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-954-314-39	Sequence 39, Appl	505	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-199	Sequence 199, Ap
C 433	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-5382	Sequence 4546, Ap	C 506	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-212	Sequence 212, Ap
C 434	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-5382	Sequence 5382, Ap	507	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-559	Sequence 559, Ap
C 435	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-780-562-29	Sequence 5600, Ap	C 508	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-561	Sequence 561, Ap
C 436	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-0874A-3	Sequence 3, Appl	509	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2231	Sequence 2231, Ap
C 437	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-0874A-4	Sequence 4, Appl	C 510	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2232	Sequence 2232, Ap
C 438	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-29	Sequence 29, Appl	C 511	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6541	Sequence 6541, Ap
C 439	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-30	Sequence 30, Appl	512	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6619	Sequence 6619, Ap
C 440	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 513	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6710	Sequence 6710, Ap
C 441	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-33	Sequence 33, Appl	514	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7379	Sequence 7379, Ap
C 442	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-078-683A-33	Sequence 113, Appl	C 515	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7380	Sequence 7380, Ap
C 443	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-050-073-113	Sequence 61, Appl	516	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7684	Sequence 7684, Ap
C 444	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-050-073-113	Sequence 61, Appl	C 517	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8240	Sequence 8240, Ap
C 445	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-099-297-2	Sequence 4, Appl	518	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8309	Sequence 8309, Ap
C 446	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-738-922-4	Sequence 60, Appl	C 519	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8377	Sequence 8377, Ap
C 447	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-258-287B-60	Sequence 58, Appl	520	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8493	Sequence 8493, Ap
C 448	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-368-704C-58	Sequence 72, Appl	C 521	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8950	Sequence 8950, Ap
C 449	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-09-038-637-72	Sequence 33, Appl	522	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8996	Sequence 8996, Ap
C 450	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-471-370A-33	Sequence 50, Appl	C 523	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9035	Sequence 9035, Ap
C 451	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-09-747-391-50	Sequence 61, Appl	524	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-10477	Sequence 10477, A
C 452	12.4	1.5	19	1	PCT-US95-0774A-61	Sequence 2, Appl	C 525	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-07-882-838E-14	Sequence 14, Appl
C 453	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-249-188A-2	Sequence 2, Appl	526	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-320-559-15	Sequence 15, Appl
C 454	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-460-411-2	Sequence 542, Appl	C 527	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-327-392-15	Sequence 15, Appl
C 455	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-373-124A-542	Sequence 17, Appl	528	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-540-448-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 456	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-07-999-071-17	Sequence 17, Appl	C 529	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-410-540-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 457	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-469-122-17	Sequence 17, Appl	530	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 458	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-465-783-17	Sequence 17, Appl	C 531	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-24	Sequence 24, Appl
C 459	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-469-120-17	Sequence 542, Appl	532	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 460	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-435-628-542	Sequence 1708, Ap	C 533	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 461	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1708	Sequence 2, Appl	534	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-585-684B-2685	Sequence 2685, Ap
C 462	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-721-689-2	Sequence 82, Appl	C 535	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-857-946-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 463	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-762-500-82	Sequence 293, Appl	536	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-106-038A-76	Sequence 76, Appl
C 464	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-293	Sequence 360, Appl	C 537	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-970-740-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 465	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-360	Sequence 645, Appl	538	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-205-143-74	Sequence 74, Appl
C 466	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-645	Sequence 29, Appl	C 539	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-280-409-114	Sequence 114, Appl
C 467	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-645	Sequence 1708, Ap	540	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-083-756A-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 468	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-071-845-1708	Sequence 50, Appl	C 541	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-03-083-756A-24	Sequence 24, Appl
C 469	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-834-497A-50	Sequence 481, Appl	542	12.2	1.5	18	1		
C 470	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-974-549A-481	Sequence 2349, Ap	C 543	12.2	1.5	18	1		
C 471	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-2349		544	12.2	1.5	18	1		

545	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-083-756A-25	Sequence 25, Appl	618	12	1.4	20	1	US-09-103-875-115	Sequence 115, App
546	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-289-466-32	Sequence 32, Appl	c 619	12	1.4	20	1	US-09-103-875-116	Sequence 116, App
547	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-289-466-51	Sequence 51, Appl	620	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-07-907-710A-12	Sequence 12, Appl
548	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-929-939-23	Sequence 23, Appl	621	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-209-182C-12	Sequence 12, Appl
c 549	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-474-922A-40	Sequence 40, Appl	c 622	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-319-492B-149	Sequence 149, App
550	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-474-922A-44	Sequence 44, Appl	c 623	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-319-492B-455	Sequence 455, App
c 551	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-038-073-2685	Sequence 2685, Ap	624	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-241-372-14	Sequence 14, Appl
c 552	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-584-040-6265	Sequence 6265, Ap	c 625	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-334-847-556	Sequence 556, App
c 553	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-167-109-13	Sequence 13, Appl	c 626	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-240A-201	Sequence 201, App
c 554	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-268-544B-34	Sequence 34, Appl	c 627	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-42	Sequence 42, Appl
c 555	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-920-760-43	Sequence 43, Appl	c 628	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-157	Sequence 157, App
c 556	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-920-760-63	Sequence 63, Appl	c 629	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-110-294A-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 557	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-4727	Sequence 4727, Ap	c 630	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-292-620A-64	Sequence 64, Appl
c 558	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-7466	Sequence 7466, Ap	c 631	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-292-620A-416	Sequence 416, App
c 559	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 8004, Ap	Sequence 8004, Ap	c 632	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-389-926-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 560	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 3023, Ap	Sequence 3023, Ap	c 633	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-913-823-7	Sequence 7, Appl
c 561	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 3, Appl	Sequence 3, Appl	c 634	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-071-845-64	Sequence 64, Appl
c 562	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 86, Appl	Sequence 86, Appl	c 635	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-071-845-416	Sequence 416, App
c 563	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 15, Appl	Sequence 15, Appl	c 636	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-176-320-2	Sequence 2, Appl
c 564	12.2	1.5	18	1	Patent No. 5176995	Patent No. 5176995	c 637	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-580-794C-7	Sequence 7, Appl
c 565	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 61, Appl	Sequence 61, Appl	c 638	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-081-646-66	Sequence 66, Appl
c 566	12.2	1.5	18	1	Sequence 61, Appl	Sequence 61, Appl	c 639	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-081-646-672	Sequence 72, App
c 567	12	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-26	Sequence 26, Appl	640	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-081-646-789	Sequence 789, App
c 568	12	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-26	Sequence 26, Appl	641	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-474-432B-95	Sequence 95, Appl
c 569	12	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-28	Sequence 28, Appl	642	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-476-387-95	Sequence 95, Appl
c 570	12	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-28	Sequence 28, Appl	643	11.8	1.4	15	1	PCT-US95-05420-14	Sequence 14, Appl
c 571	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-182-968A-417	Sequence 417, App	644	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-08-292-620A-1548	Sequence 1548, Ap
c 572	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-182-968A-419	Sequence 419, App	c 645	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-071-845-1848	Sequence 1548, Ap
c 573	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-291-932A-350	Sequence 350, App	c 646	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-5	Sequence 5, Appl
c 574	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-774-306A-417	Sequence 417, App	c 647	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-55	Sequence 55, Appl
c 575	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-774-306A-419	Sequence 419, App	c 648	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-65	Sequence 65, Appl
c 576	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-064-156A-417	Sequence 417, App	c 649	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-119	Sequence 119, App
c 577	12	1.4	15	1	US-08-064-156A-419	Sequence 419, App	c 650	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-135	Sequence 135, App
c 578	12	1.4	15	1	US-09-230-652-4	Sequence 4, Appl	c 651	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-178	Sequence 178, App
c 579	12	1.4	16	1	US-08-419-414-13	Sequence 13, Appl	652	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-479-005A-262	Sequence 262, App
c 580	12	1.4	16	1	US-09-918-686-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 653	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-479-005A-339	Sequence 339, App
c 581	12	1.4	17	1	US-07-977-284A-50	Sequence 50, Appl	c 654	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-166-664-6	Sequence 6, Appl
c 582	12	1.4	17	1	US-08-146-504-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 655	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-416	Sequence 416, App
c 583	12	1.4	17	1	US-08-725-976-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 656	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-544	Sequence 544, App
c 584	12	1.4	17	1	US-08-256-426B-50	Sequence 50, Appl	c 657	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1365	Sequence 1365, Ap
c 585	12	1.4	17	1	US-08-271-882B-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 658	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1429	Sequence 1429, Ap
c 586	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-121-920-18	Sequence 18, Appl	c 659	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1429	Sequence 1429, Ap
c 587	12	1.4	17	1	US-08-726-278-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 660	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1585	Sequence 1585, Ap
c 588	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-135-020-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 661	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-2585	Sequence 2585, Ap
c 589	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-135-010A-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 662	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-039-137-5	Sequence 5, Appl
c 590	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-444-871-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 663	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-721	Sequence 721, App
c 591	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-597-735-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 664	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-416	Sequence 416, App
c 592	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-444-295-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 665	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-544	Sequence 544, App
c 593	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-597-732-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 666	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-1429	Sequence 1429, Ap
c 594	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-597-731-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 667	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-1585	Sequence 1585, Ap
c 595	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1757	Sequence 1757, Ap	c 668	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-2585	Sequence 2585, Ap
c 596	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1763	Sequence 1763, Ap	c 669	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1637	Sequence 1637, Ap
c 597	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1763	Sequence 1763, Ap	c 670	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1929	Sequence 1929, Ap
c 598	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7672	Sequence 7672, Ap	c 671	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-182	Sequence 182, App
c 599	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7672	Sequence 7672, Ap	c 672	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-182	Sequence 182, App
c 600	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7790	Sequence 7790, Ap	c 673	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-182	Sequence 182, App
c 601	12	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7791	Sequence 7791, Ap	c 674	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-050-559C-18	Sequence 18, Appl
c 602	12	1.4	17	1	US-08-146-504-8	Sequence 8, Appl	c 675	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-998-099-30	Sequence 30, Appl
c 603	12	1.4	18	1	US-08-602-093-16	Sequence 16, Appl	c 676	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-998-099-38	Sequence 38, Appl
c 604	12	1.4	18	1	US-08-725-976-8	Sequence 8, Appl	c 677	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-071-845-1637	Sequence 1637, Ap
c 605	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-213-767-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 678	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-071-845-1929	Sequence 1929, Ap
c 606	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-197-008-31	Sequence 31, Appl	c 679	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-021-701-113	Sequence 113, App
c 607	12	1.4	18	1	US-08-271-882B-8	Sequence 8, Appl	c 680	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-338-907-138	Sequence 138, App
c 608	12	1.4	18	1	US-08-726-278-8	Sequence 8, Appl	c 681	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-381-189B-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 609	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-172-045-25	Sequence 25, Appl	c 682	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-218-207-138	Sequence 138, App
c 610	12	1.4	18	1	US-08-584-040-8403	Sequence 8403, Ap	c 683	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-2236	Sequence 2236, Ap
c 611	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-270-140A-27	Sequence 27, Appl	c 684	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-2823	Sequence 2823, Ap
c 612	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-270-140A-65	Sequence 65, Appl	c 685	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-4314	Sequence 4314, Ap
c 613	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-504-358-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 686	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-4314	Sequence 4314, Ap
c 614	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-954-314-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 687	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-5525	Sequence 5525, Ap
c 615	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-342-325C-25	Sequence 25, Appl	c 688	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-5752	Sequence 5752, Ap
c 616	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-371-772B-4059	Sequence 4059, Ap	c 689	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7303	Sequence 7303, Ap
c 617	12	1.4	18	1	US-09-738-444A-10	Sequence 10, Appl	c 690	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7310	Sequence 7310, Ap



837	1.4	18	1	US-09-086-663A-31	Sequence 31, Appl	11.4	910	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-07-989-847-15	Sequence 15, Appl
838	1.4	18	1	US-09-422-978-7128	Sequence 7128, Ap	11.4	911	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-1220	Sequence 1220, Ap
839	1.4	18	1	US-09-422-978-9707	Sequence 9707, Ap	11.4	912	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-1221	Sequence 1221, Ap
840	1.4	18	1	US-09-422-978-11502	Sequence 11502, A	11.4	913	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-1692	Sequence 1692, Ap
841	1.4	18	1	US-09-371-772B-2217	Sequence 2217, Ap	11.4	914	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-1693	Sequence 1693, Ap
842	1.4	18	1	US-09-371-772B-2355	Sequence 2355, Ap	11.4	915	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-2099	Sequence 2099, Ap
843	1.4	18	1	US-09-507-362-9	Sequence 9, Appl	11.4	916	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-2100	Sequence 2100, Ap
844	1.4	18	1	US-09-322-357-34	Sequence 34, Appl	11.4	917	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-2295	Sequence 2295, Ap
845	1.4	18	1	US-08-465-679-14	Sequence 14, Appl	11.4	918	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-84B-2296	Sequence 2296, Ap
846	1.4	18	1	US-08-210-1430-12	Sequence 12, Appl	11.4	919	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-726-090-20	Sequence 10, Appl
847	1.4	18	1	US-09-614-748A-31	Sequence 31, Appl	11.4	920	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-926-885A-7	Sequence 7, Appl
848	1.4	18	1	US-09-726-774-136	Sequence 136, Appl	11.4	921	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-887-997B-6	Sequence 6, Appl
849	1.4	18	1	5171843-2	Patent No. 5171843	11.4	922	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-715-202A-8	Sequence 8, Appl
850	1.4	18	1	US-08-031-143B-58	Sequence 58, Appl	11.4	923	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
851	1.4	19	1	PCT-US94-02891-58	Sequence 58, Appl	11.4	924	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-48	Sequence 48, Appl
852	1.4	19	1	US-07-994-133-17	Sequence 17, Appl	11.4	925	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-130-032A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
853	1.4	20	1	US-09-140A-21	Sequence 21, Appl	11.4	926	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-987-904A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
854	1.4	15	1	US-09-270-140A-21	Sequence 12, Appl	11.4	927	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-750-222A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
855	1.4	20	1	US-09-404-296B-12	Sequence 155, App	11.4	928	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-815-652B-5	Sequence 5, Appl
856	1.4	20	1	US-08-676-610B-155	Sequence 4, Appl	11.4	929	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-982-987A-15	Sequence 15, Appl
857	1.4	20	1	US-09-844-497-4	Sequence 66, Appl	11.4	930	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-871-732A-6	Sequence 6, Appl
858	1.4	25	1	US-09-853-768-66	Sequence 13275, A	11.4	931	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-059-779-4	Sequence 4, Appl
859	1.4	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13275	Sequence 13276, A	11.4	932	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-249-215-191	Sequence 191, App
860	1.4	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13276	Sequence 13277, A	11.4	933	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-249-215-48	Sequence 48, Appl
861	1.4	13	1	US-08-559-508-6	Sequence 9, Appl	11.4	934	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-893-654B-8	Sequence 8, Appl
862	1.4	13	1	US-07-936-421-9	Sequence 5, Appl	11.4	935	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-469-411-15	Sequence 15, Appl
863	1.4	13	1	US-08-559-010-5	Sequence 2, Appl	11.4	936	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-1220	Sequence 1220, Ap
864	1.4	13	1	US-08-983-041-2	Sequence 10, Appl	11.4	937	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-1221	Sequence 1221, Ap
865	1.4	13	1	US-08-983-041-10	Sequence 18, Appl	11.4	938	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-1692	Sequence 1692, Ap
866	1.4	13	1	US-08-983-041-18	Sequence 106, App	11.4	939	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-1693	Sequence 1693, Ap
867	1.4	13	1	US-09-358-972-106	Sequence 87, Appl	11.4	940	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-2099	Sequence 2099, Ap
868	1.4	13	1	US-09-406-064-87	Sequence 28, Appl	11.4	941	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-2100	Sequence 2100, Ap
869	1.4	13	1	US-09-406-065-28	Sequence 6, Appl	11.4	942	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-2295	Sequence 2295, Ap
870	1.4	13	1	US-08-974-738-6	Sequence 8, Appl	11.4	943	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-038-073-2296	Sequence 2296, Ap
871	1.4	13	1	US-09-788-847-87	Sequence 25, Appl	11.4	944	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-393-554-23	Sequence 23, Appl
872	1.4	14	1	US-08-374-155A-25	Sequence 87, Appl	11.4	945	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-346-510B-6	Sequence 6, Appl
873	1.4	14	1	US-08-485-689-81	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	946	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-328-779-8	Sequence 8, Appl
874	1.4	14	1	US-08-476-021A-81	Sequence 5, Appl	11.4	947	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-414-234-7	Sequence 7, Appl
875	1.4	14	1	US-08-765-176-5	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	948	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-919-850-7	Sequence 7, Appl
876	1.4	14	1	US-08-478-508B-81	Sequence 25, Appl	11.4	949	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-438-623A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
877	1.4	14	1	US-08-785-396-25	Sequence 1819, Ap	11.4	950	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-867-915-8	Sequence 8, Appl
878	1.4	14	1	US-08-985-162-1819	Sequence 18, Appl	11.4	951	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-474-432B-112	Sequence 112, App
879	1.4	14	1	US-08-913-833-18	Sequence 22, Appl	11.4	952	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-780-601A-15	Sequence 15, Appl
880	1.4	14	1	US-08-913-833-22	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	953	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-476-387-112	Sequence 112, App
881	1.4	14	1	US-08-476-423A-81	Sequence 19, Appl	11.4	954	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-09-994-177-8	Sequence 8, Appl
882	1.4	14	1	US-09-580-794C-18	Sequence 22, Appl	11.4	955	11.4	1.4	15	1	PCT-US92-05374A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
883	1.4	14	1	US-09-580-794C-22	Sequence 63, Appl	11.4	956	11.4	1.4	15	1	PCT-US93-02612-2	Sequence 2, Appl
884	1.4	14	1	US-08-535-249-63	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	957	11.4	1.4	15	1	PCT-US94-05288-7	Sequence 7, Appl
885	1.4	14	1	US-09-401-063-1819	Sequence 178, App	11.4	958	11.4	1.4	15	1	PCT-US94-05230-7	Sequence 5, Appl
886	1.4	14	1	US-08-319-492B-178	Sequence 7, Appl	11.4	959	11.4	1.4	15	1	5166058-18	Patent No. 5166058
887	1.4	15	1	US-08-247-908A-7	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	960	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-152-313-31	Sequence 31, Appl
888	1.4	15	1	US-08-457-648-37	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	961	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-08-050-073-152	Sequence 152, App
889	1.4	15	1	US-08-291-932A-68	Sequence 70, Appl	11.4	962	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-08-579-223-31	Sequence 31, Appl
890	1.4	15	1	US-08-291-932A-70	Sequence 71, Appl	11.4	963	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-08-292-620A-1626	Sequence 1626, Ap
891	1.4	15	1	US-08-050-132A-5	Sequence 5, Appl	11.4	964	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-08-232-087A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
892	1.4	15	1	US-08-271-880A-48	Sequence 48, Appl	11.4	965	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-08-729-955A-12	Sequence 12, Appl
893	1.4	15	1	US-08-271-880A-191	Sequence 191, App	11.4	966	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-071-845-1626	Sequence 1626, Ap
894	1.4	15	1	US-08-452-772-7	Sequence 7, Appl	11.4	967	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-060-299-425	Sequence 425, App
895	1.4	15	1	US-08-452-772-7	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	968	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-402-923A-425	Sequence 425, App
896	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-240A-37	Sequence 661, App	11.4	969	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5810	Sequence 5810, Ap
897	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-240A-662	Sequence 662, App	11.4	970	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-371-772B-6978	Sequence 6978, Ap
898	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-240A-766	Sequence 766, App	11.4	971	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-34	Sequence 34, Appl
899	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-240A-767	Sequence 767, App	11.4	972	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-106	Sequence 106, App
900	1.4	15	1	US-08-726-725-7	Sequence 8, Appl	11.4	973	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-131	Sequence 131, App
901	1.4	15	1	US-08-726-725-8	Sequence 8, Appl	11.4	974	11.4	1.4	16	1	PCT-US94-12947A-31	Sequence 31, Appl
902	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-41	Sequence 41, Appl	11.4	975	11.4	1.4	16	1	US-08-055-917-5	Sequence 5, Appl
903	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-553	Sequence 553, App	11.4	976	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-095-068-5	Sequence 5, Appl
904	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-554	Sequence 554, App	11.4	977	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-140-721A-5	Sequence 5, Appl
905	1.4	15	1	US-08-743-169A-6	Sequence 6, Appl	11.4	978	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-152-313-110	Sequence 110, App
906	1.4	15	1			11.4	979	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-050-073-84	Sequence 84, Appl
907	1.4	15	1			11.4	980	11.4	1.4	17	1		
908	1.4	15	1			11.4	981	11.4	1.4	17	1		
909	1.4	15	1			11.4	982	11.4	1.4	17	1		

c 983	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-050-073-159	Sequence 159, App	c1056	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1508	Sequence 1508, Ap
c 984	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-050-073-210	Sequence 210, App	c1057	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1509	Sequence 1509, Ap
c 985	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-234-613-310	Sequence 39, Appl	c1058	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1510	Sequence 1510, Ap
986	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-281-940-20	Sequence 20, Appl	c1059	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1784	Sequence 1784, Ap
987	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-331-394-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1060	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1785	Sequence 1785, Ap
988	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-331-394-64	Sequence 64, Appl	c1061	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1790	Sequence 1790, Ap
c 989	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-619-790C-5	Sequence 5, Appli	c1062	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1791	Sequence 1791, Ap
c 990	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-250-858-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1063	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 991	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-579-223-11	Sequence 110, App	c1064	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1797	Sequence 1797, Ap
c 992	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-469-802B-34	Sequence 34, Appl	c1065	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1799	Sequence 1799, Ap
993	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-446-915-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1066	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1802	Sequence 1802, Ap
994	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-446-915-64	Sequence 64, Appl	c1067	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1807	Sequence 1807, Ap
995	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-484-182-111	Sequence 111, App	c1068	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1810	Sequence 1810, Ap
c 996	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-395	Sequence 395, App	c1069	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1814	Sequence 1814, Ap
c 997	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-397	Sequence 397, App	c1070	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1814	Sequence 1814, Ap
c 998	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-585	Sequence 585, App	c1071	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1814	Sequence 1814, Ap
c 999	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-587	Sequence 587, App	c1072	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1814	Sequence 1814, Ap
c1000	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-943	Sequence 943, App	c1073	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1837	Sequence 1837, Ap
c1001	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-710-134-20	Sequence 20, Appl	c1074	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1002	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-267-803B-52	Sequence 52, Appl	c1075	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1003	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1949	Sequence 1949, Ap	c1076	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1004	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-237-973-52	Sequence 52, Appl	c1077	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1005	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-485-885-20	Sequence 20, Appl	c1078	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1006	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-07-785-565A-5	Sequence 5, Appli	c1079	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1007	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-744-139-56	Sequence 56, Appl	c1080	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1008	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-849-021-16	Sequence 16, Appl	c1081	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1009	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-938-830-17	Sequence 17, Appl	c1082	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1010	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-211	Sequence 211, App	c1083	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1011	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-236	Sequence 236, App	c1084	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1012	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-237	Sequence 237, App	c1085	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1013	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-805	Sequence 805, App	c1086	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1014	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-938-099-31	Sequence 31, Appl	c1087	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1015	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-020-222-17	Sequence 17, Appl	c1088	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1016	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-020-222-17	Sequence 17, Appl	c1089	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1017	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-462-918-100	Sequence 100, App	c1090	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1018	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-224-681-100	Sequence 100, App	c1091	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1019	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-336-728A-100	Sequence 100, App	c1092	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
1020	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-021-701-107	Sequence 107, App	c1093	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1021	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-029-755C-16	Sequence 16, Appl	c1094	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1022	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-584-805-60	Sequence 60, Appl	c1095	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1023	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-584-805-60	Sequence 60, Appl	c1096	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1024	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-6052	Sequence 6052, App	c1097	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1025	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7245	Sequence 7245, App	c1098	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1026	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7425	Sequence 7425, App	c1099	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1027	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-779-599-56	Sequence 56, Appl	c1100	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1849	Sequence 1849, Ap
c1028	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-612	Sequence 612, App	c1101	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-07-999-071-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c1029	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-763	Sequence 763, App	c1102	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-469-122-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c1030	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-828	Sequence 828, App	c1103	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-469-122-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c1031	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-830	Sequence 830, App	c1104	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-469-122-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c1032	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-789-556A-35	Sequence 35, Appl	c1105	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-555-678-67	Sequence 67, Appl
c1033	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-230-652-132	Sequence 132, App	c1106	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-778-702-16	Sequence 16, Appl
c1034	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2889	Sequence 2889, App	c1107	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-292-620A-1560	Sequence 1560, App
c1035	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3054	Sequence 3054, App	c1108	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-412-376-40	Sequence 40, Appl
c1036	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3232	Sequence 3232, App	c1109	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-071-845-1560	Sequence 1560, App
c1037	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4715	Sequence 4715, App	c1110	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-156-828B-11	Sequence 11, Appl
c1038	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-611	Sequence 611, App	c1111	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-364-539-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c1039	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-762	Sequence 762, App	c1112	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-538-709-1243	Sequence 1243, App
c1040	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-827	Sequence 827, App	c1113	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-060-299-413	Sequence 413, App
c1041	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-829	Sequence 829, App	c1114	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-402-923A-413	Sequence 413, App
c1042	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-211	Sequence 211, App	c1115	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5659	Sequence 5659, App
c1043	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-236	Sequence 236, App	c1116	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5809	Sequence 5809, App
c1044	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-237	Sequence 237, App	c1117	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5974	Sequence 5974, App
c1045	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-805	Sequence 805, App	c1118	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-6106	Sequence 6106, App
c1046	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-907-794A-237	Sequence 237, App	c1119	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-7033	Sequence 7033, App
c1047	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-818-236A-11	Sequence 11, Appl	c1120	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-829-855-28	Sequence 28, Appl
c1048	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-462	Sequence 462, App	c1121	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-829-855-98	Sequence 98, Appl
c1049	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-905-125A-237	Sequence 237, App	c1122	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-829-855-109	Sequence 109, App
c1050	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-170	Sequence 170, App	c1123	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-110	Sequence 110, App
c1051	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-171	Sequence 171, App	c1124	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-132	Sequence 132, App
c1052	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-175	Sequence 175, App	c1125	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-157	Sequence 157, App
c1053	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1386	Sequence 1386, App	c1126	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-158	Sequence 158, App
c1054	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1506	Sequence 1506, App	c1127	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-168	Sequence 168, App
c1055	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1507	Sequence 1507, App	c1128	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-387	Sequence 387, App

1129	1	US-09-866-108A-2231	Sequence 2231, Ap	1202	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1651	Sequence 1651, Ap
1130	17	US-09-866-108A-2232	Sequence 2232, Ap	1203	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1854	Sequence 1854, Ap
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1132	17	US-08-435-628-416	Sequence 416, App	1205	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1995	Sequence 1995, Ap
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1134	17	US-08-180-209B-13	Sequence 13, Appl	1207	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-937-063-17	Sequence 17, Appl
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1139	17	US-08-390-850-614	Sequence 614, App	1212	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-017-974-81	Sequence 81, Appl
1140	17	US-07-882-838E-12	Sequence 12, Appl	1213	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-017-974-82	Sequence 82, Appl
1141	17	US-08-373-124A-408	Sequence 408, App	1214	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-682-255A-79	Sequence 79, Appl
1142	17	US-08-373-124A-412	Sequence 412, App	1215	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-682-255A-81	Sequence 81, Appl
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1144	17	US-08-373-124A-1022	Sequence 1022, Ap	1217	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-1517	Sequence 1517, Ap
1145	17	US-08-373-124A-1156	Sequence 1156, Ap	1218	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-1694	Sequence 1694, Ap
1146	17	US-08-373-124A-1168	Sequence 1168, Ap	1219	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-1983	Sequence 1983, Ap
1147	17	US-08-373-124A-1235	Sequence 1235, Ap	1220	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-2054	Sequence 2054, Ap
1148	17	US-08-373-124A-1445	Sequence 1445, Ap	1221	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-2669	Sequence 2669, Ap
1149	17	US-08-373-124A-1459	Sequence 1459, Ap	1222	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-2670	Sequence 2670, Ap
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1152	17	US-09-435-634-614	Sequence 614, App	1225	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-3978	Sequence 3978, Ap
1153	17	US-08-435-634-614	Sequence 614, App	1226	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-3979	Sequence 3979, Ap
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1160	17	US-08-435-628-1022	Sequence 1022, Ap	1233	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-7420	Sequence 7420, Ap
1161	17	US-08-435-628-1156	Sequence 1156, Ap	1234	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-7629	Sequence 7629, Ap
1162	17	US-08-435-628-1168	Sequence 1168, Ap	1235	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-7651	Sequence 7651, Ap
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1165	17	US-08-435-628-1459	Sequence 1459, Ap	1238	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-7797	Sequence 7797, Ap
1166	17	US-08-435-628-2421	Sequence 2421, Ap	1239	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-584-040-8117	Sequence 8117, Ap
1167	17	US-08-541-950B-17	Sequence 17, Appl	1240	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-679-645-754	Sequence 754, App
1168	17	US-08-541-950B-18	Sequence 18, Appl	1241	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-429-130-79	Sequence 79, Appl
1169	17	US-08-541-950B-18	Sequence 18, Appl	1242	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-429-130-81	Sequence 81, Appl
1170	17	US-08-541-950B-20	Sequence 20, Appl	1243	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-429-130-82	Sequence 82, Appl
1171	17	US-08-541-950B-20	Sequence 20, Appl	1244	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-166-205B-13	Sequence 13, Appl
1172	17	US-08-541-950B-21	Sequence 21, Appl	1245	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-495-140-13	Sequence 39, Appl
1173	17	US-08-292-620A-1651	Sequence 1651, Ap	1246	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-509-565-39	Sequence 59, Appl
1174	17	US-08-292-620A-1854	Sequence 1854, Ap	1247	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-410-903-69	Sequence 69, Appl
1175	17	US-08-292-620A-1896	Sequence 1896, Ap	1248	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-586-376-13	Sequence 13, Appl
1176	17	US-08-292-620A-1995	Sequence 1995, Ap	1249	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-586-376-14	Sequence 14, Appl
1177	17	US-08-404-531B-14	Sequence 14, Appl	1250	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-366	Sequence 366, App
1178	17	US-08-428-034A-34	Sequence 34, Appl	1251	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-421	Sequence 421, App
1179	17	US-08-856-141-53	Sequence 13, Appl	1252	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-590	Sequence 590, App
1180	17	US-08-476-900A-14	Sequence 14, Appl	1253	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-606	Sequence 606, App
1181	17	US-08-488-546A-14	Sequence 14, Appl	1254	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-657	Sequence 657, App
1182	17	US-08-985-162-144	Sequence 144, App	1255	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-704	Sequence 704, App
1183	17	US-08-985-162-150	Sequence 150, App	1256	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-474-432B-831	Sequence 831, App
1184	17	US-08-985-162-151	Sequence 151, App	1257	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-535-012A-12	Sequence 12, Appl
1185	17	US-08-985-162-151	Sequence 151, App	1258	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-230-652-104	Sequence 104, App
1186	17	US-08-985-162-304	Sequence 304, App	1259	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-541-539-9	Sequence 9, Appl
1187	17	US-08-985-162-544	Sequence 544, App	1260	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-541-539-14	Sequence 14, Appl
1188	17	US-08-985-162-734	Sequence 734, App	1261	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-62	Sequence 62, Appl
1189	17	US-08-945-654-4	Sequence 4, Appl	1262	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-239	Sequence 239, App
1190	17	US-08-998-099-56	Sequence 56, Appl	1263	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-528	Sequence 528, App
1191	17	US-08-998-099-65	Sequence 65, Appl	1264	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-599	Sequence 599, App
1192	17	US-08-998-099-77	Sequence 77, Appl	1265	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1193	Sequence 1193, Ap
1193	17	US-08-998-099-79	Sequence 79, Appl	1266	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1194	Sequence 1194, Ap
1194	17	US-08-998-099-79	Sequence 79, Appl	1267	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1380	Sequence 1380, Ap
1195	17	US-08-998-099-95	Sequence 95, Appl	1268	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1533	Sequence 1533, Ap
1196	17	US-09-083-756A-17	Sequence 17, Appl	1269	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1745	Sequence 1745, Ap
1197	17	US-09-083-756A-18	Sequence 18, Appl	1270	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1746	Sequence 1746, Ap
1198	17	US-09-083-756A-19	Sequence 19, Appl	1271	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2344	Sequence 2344, Ap
1199	17	US-09-083-756A-20	Sequence 20, Appl	1272	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2354	Sequence 2354, Ap
1200	17	US-09-083-756A-21	Sequence 21, Appl	1273	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2739	Sequence 2739, Ap
1201	17	US-09-083-756A-22	Sequence 22, Appl	1274	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2753	Sequence 2753, Ap



Sequence 9245, Ap  
 Sequence 9246, Ap  
 Sequence 9625, Ap  
 Sequence 9626, Ap  
 Sequence 10207, A  
 Sequence 10208, A  
 Sequence 10476, A  
 Sequence 10478, A  
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 Patent No. 5486454  
 Sequence 15, Appl  
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 Sequence 4, Appl  
 Sequence 86, Appl  
 Sequence 88, Appl  
 Sequence 99, Appl  
 Sequence 99, Appl  
 Sequence 5, Appl  
 Sequence 95, Appl  
 Sequence 95, Appl  
 Sequence 40, Appl

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 17 1 PCT-US91-03056-13  
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 20 1 PCT-US94-04496-86  
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 20 1 US-09-697-074-5  
 15 1 US-09-474-432B-95  
 15 1 US-09-476-387-95  
 16 1 US-08-412-376-40

## ALIGNMENTS

## RESULT 1

US-08-859-998-80/c  
 ; Sequence 80, Application US/08859998  
 ; Patent No. 5994076  
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
 ; APPLICANT: Chenchik, Alex  
 ; APPLICANT: Jekhadze, George  
 ; APPLICANT: Bibilashvili, Robert  
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF ASSAYING DIFFERENTIAL  
 ; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1375  
 ; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
 ; ADDRESSEE: Fish & Richardson, P.C.  
 ; STREET: 2200 Sand Hill Road, Suite 100  
 ; CITY: Menlo Park  
 ; STATE: CA  
 ; COUNTRY: US  
 ; ZIP: 94025  
 ; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
 ; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
 ; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
 ; OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows95  
 ; SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0  
 ; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/859,998  
 ; FILING DATE: 21-MAY-1997  
 ; CLASSIFICATION: 435  
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER:  
 ; FILING DATE:  
 ; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
 ; NAME: Field, Bret E.  
 ; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 37,620  
 ; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 09096/002001  
 ; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
 ; TELEPHONE: 415-322-5070  
 ; TELEFAX: 415-854-0875  
 ; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:  
 ; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 ; LENGTH: 27 base pairs  
 ; TYPE: nucleic acid  
 ; STRANDEDNESS: single  
 ; TOPOLOGY: linear  
 ; MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
 ; FEATURE:  
 ; OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer

US-08-859-998-80

Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 28;  
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTGCCTGGTTCAGT 200  
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 DB 27 GCAGACAGTCACACTGGTTGGTCAGT 1

## RESULT 2

US-09-225-928-80/c  
 ; Sequence 80, Application US/09225928  
 ; Patent No. 6352829  
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
 ; APPLICANT: Chenchik, Alex  
 ; APPLICANT: Jekhadze, George  
 ; APPLICANT: Bibilashvili, Robert  
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF ASSAYING DIFFERENTIAL  
 ; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1375  
 ; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
 ; ADDRESSEE: Fish & Richardson, P.C.  
 ; STREET: 2200 Sand Hill Road, Suite 100  
 ; CITY: Menlo Park  
 ; STATE: CA  
 ; COUNTRY: US  
 ; ZIP: 94025  
 ; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
 ; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
 ; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
 ; OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows95  
 ; SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0  
 ; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/225,928  
 ; FILING DATE: 05-Jan-1999  
 ; CLASSIFICATION: <unknown>  
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/859,998  
 ; FILING DATE: 21-MAY-1997  
 ; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
 ; NAME: Field, Bret E.  
 ; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 37,620  
 ; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 09096/002001  
 ; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
 ; TELEPHONE: 415-322-5070  
 ; TELEFAX: 415-854-0875  
 ; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:  
 ; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 ; LENGTH: 27 base pairs  
 ; TYPE: nucleic acid  
 ; STRANDEDNESS: single  
 ; TOPOLOGY: linear  
 ; MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
 ; FEATURE:  
 ; OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer

OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer

US-09-225-928-80  
 ; Sequence Description: SEQ ID NO: 80:

Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 28;  
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTGCCTGGTTCAGT 200  
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 DB 27 GCAGACAGTCACACTGGTTGGTCAGT 1

## RESULT 3

US-09-225-201B-80/c  
 ; Sequence 80, Application US/09225201B  
 ; Patent No. 6489455

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: Chenchik, Alex  
Jokhade, George  
Bibilashvili, Robert  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF ASSAYING DIFFERENTIAL  
EXPRESSION  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1375  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: Fish & Richardson, P.C.  
STREET: 2200 Sand Hill Road, Suite 100  
CITY: Menlo Park  
STATE: CA  
COUNTRY: US  
ZIP: 94025

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows95  
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/225,201B  
FILING DATE: 05-Jan-1999  
CLASSIFICATION: <Unknown>  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/859,998  
FILING DATE: 21-MAY-1997  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: Field, Bret E.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 37,620  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 09096/002001  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: 415-322-5070  
TELEFAX: 415-854-0875

INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 27 base pairs  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
FEATURE:  
OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer  
SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 80:

US-09-225-201B-80  
Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;  
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 28;  
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 GTCGACGTCACAGTCGCGGTCAGT 200  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 4  
US-09-870-956-48  
Sequence 48, Application US/09870956  
Patent No. 6683169

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.  
ADDRESSEE: Herrera-Ruiz, Dea  
TITLE OF INVENTION: The State University of New Jersey  
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey  
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof  
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126  
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956  
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31  
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061  
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31  
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56  
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0  
SEQ ID NO 48  
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

TYPE: DNA  
ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
FEATURE:  
OTHER INFORMATION: Primer  
US-09-870-956-48

Query Match 2.2%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 27;  
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 43;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 GGCGTCCTGCTGGGGGCACAC 399  
Db 1 GGCCCTCCGCTGGTGGCAGC 23

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 5  
US-08-182-961B-35  
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B  
Patent No. 5677125

GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
ADDRESSEE: JENSEN, ROY A.  
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48  
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH  
CITY: NASHVILLE  
STATE: TENNESSE  
COUNTRY: USA  
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kB storage  
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible  
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)  
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor  
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B  
FILING DATE:  
CLASSIFICATION: 435  
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
APPLICATION NUMBER:  
FILING DATE:  
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180  
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409  
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400  
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221  
TELEX:  
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:  
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
LENGTH: 25  
TYPE: nucleic acid  
STRANDEDNESS: single  
TOPOLOGY: linear  
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA  
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer  
HYPOTHETICAL: yes  
ANTI-SENSE: no  
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide  
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCACGCTC 220  
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

Db 3 TTCCTGGTTACTGCCCTC 22

## RESULT 6

US-09-007-678B-35  
; Sequence 35, Application US/09007678B  
; Patent No. 6342483  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.  
; APPLICANT: JENSEN, ROY A.  
; APPLICANT: PAGE, DAVID L.  
; APPLICANT: OBERMILLER, PATRICE S.  
; APPLICANT: ROBINSON-BENION, CHERYL L.  
; APPLICANT: THOMPSON, MARILYN E.  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD FOR DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF BREAST CANCER  
; FILE REFERENCE: Attorney Docket No. 6342483 1242-1-2-2  
; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/007,678B  
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 1998-01-15  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/375,799  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1995-01-17  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/182,961  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1994-01-14  
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 61  
; SOFTWARE: Microsoft Wordpad  
; SEQ ID NO 35  
; LENGTH: 25  
; TYPE: DNA  
; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
; FEATURE:  
; OTHER INFORMATION: Synthesized PCR Primer  
US-09-007-678B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220

Db 3 TTCCTGGTTACTGCCCTC 22

## RESULT 7

US-09-906-807-2  
; Sequence 2, Application US/09906807  
; Patent No. 6570060  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: MCLACHLAN, CORRAN NORMAN STUART  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING HEART  
; FILE REFERENCE: GL214827-003  
; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/906,807  
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-07-18  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/500,801  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-02-10  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/645,219  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1996-05-13  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: NZ 272133  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1995-05-16  
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 14  
; SOFTWARE: PatentIn Ver. 2.1  
; SEQ ID NO 2  
; LENGTH: 25  
; TYPE: DNA  
; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
; FEATURE:  
; OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer  
US-09-906-807-2

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAGGCTCCAGG 474

Db 3 TTCCTTCAGGATGACTCCAGG 25

## RESULT 8

US-09-866-108A-13275/c  
; Sequence 13275, Application US/09866108A  
; Patent No. 6686188  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: GU, Yizhong  
; APPLICANT: JI, Yonggang  
; APPLICANT: PENN, Sharron G.  
; APPLICANT: HANZEL, David K.  
; APPLICANT: RANK, David R.  
; APPLICANT: CHEN, Wensheng  
; APPLICANT: SHANNON, Mark  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: MYOSIN-LIKE GENE EXPRESSED IN HUMAN HEART AND MUSCLE  
; FILE REFERENCE: AEMICA-7  
; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/866,108A  
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-25  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/207,456  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-26  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 24263.6  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-10-04  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/236,359  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-09-27  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00666  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00667  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00664  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00669  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00665  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00668  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00663  
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30  
; Remaining Prior Application data removed - See File Wrapper or PALM.  
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15755  
; SOFTWARE: Aemica Sequence Listing Engine  
; Patent No. 6686188  
; SEQ ID NO 13275  
; LENGTH: 25  
; TYPE: DNA  
; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens  
US-09-866-108A-13275

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGGAGGCTCTCC 423

Db 25 CACTGCTCCAGGCTGGCTGTC 3

## RESULT 9

US-09-866-108A-13276/c  
; Sequence 13276, Application US/09866108A  
; Patent No. 6686188  
; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
; APPLICANT: GU, Yizhong  
; APPLICANT: JI, Yonggang  
; APPLICANT: PENN, Sharron G.  
; APPLICANT: HANZEL, David K.  
; APPLICANT: RANK, David R.  
; APPLICANT: CHEN, Wensheng  
; APPLICANT: SHANNON, Mark  
; TITLE OF INVENTION: MYOSIN-LIKE GENE EXPRESSED IN HUMAN HEART AND MUSCLE  
; FILE REFERENCE: AEMICA-7

```

, CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/866,108A
, CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-25
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/207,456
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-26
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 24263.6
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-10-04
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/236,359
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-09-27
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00666
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00667
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00664
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00669
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00665
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00668
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00663
, PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
, Remaining Prior Application data removed -
, NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15755
, SOFTWARE: Aecmica Sequence Listing Engine
, Patent No. 6686188
, SEQ ID NO 13276
, LENGTH: 25
, TYPE: DNA
, ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
US-09-866-108A-13276

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Query Match      2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred.No. 90;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423  
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Db 24 CACTCTGCTCCAGCTGGCTGTGC 2

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RESULT 10
US-09-866-108A-13277/c
; Sequence 13277, Application US/098656108A
; Patent No. 6686188
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
; APPLICANT: GU, Yizhong
; APPLICANT: JI, Yonggang
; APPLICANT: PENN, Sharon G.
; APPLICANT: HANZEL, David K.
; APPLICANT: RANK, David R.
; APPLICANT: CHEN, Wensheng
; APPLICANT: SHANNON, Mark
; TITLE OF INVENTION: MYOSIN-LIKE GENE EXP
; FILE REFERENCE: AEOMICA-7

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CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/866,108A
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-25
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/207,456
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-26
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 24263.6
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-10-04
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/236,359
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-09-27
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/006665
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00667
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00664
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00669
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00665
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

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; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00668
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00663
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; Remaining Prior Application data removed - See File Wrapper or PALM.
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15755
; SOFTWARE: Ascomica Sequence Listing Engine
; Patent No. 6686188
; SEQ ID NO 13277
; LENGTH: 25
; TYPE: DNA
; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
US-09-866-108A-13277

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Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 23 CACTGTGCTCCAGCTGGTGTGC 1

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RECORD 11
US-09-357-072-85/c
; Sequence 85, Application US/09357072
; Patent No. 6015712
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
; APPLICANT: Brett P. Monia
; APPLICANT: Brenda P. Baker
; APPLICANT: Hong Zhang
; APPLICANT: Lex M. Cowsett
; TITLE OF INVENTION: ANTISENSE MODULATION OF FADD EXPRESSION
; FILE REFERENCE: RTS-0027
; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/357,072
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 1999-07-19
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 87
; SEQ ID NO 85
; LENGTH: 20
; TYPE: DNA
; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
; FEATURE:
; OTHER INFORMATION: Antisense Oligonucleotide
US-09-357-072-85

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Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 90;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0;  
Gaps 0;

Qy 233 GGCCGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251  
Db 20 GGCCGTGGTCCAGCTCTTG 2

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RESULT 12
US-08-117-952-104/c
; Sequence 104, Application US/08117952
; Patent No. 5851760
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
; APPLICANT: Evans, Glen A.
; APPLICANT: Smith, Michael W.
; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD FOR GENERATION OF SEQUENCE
; TITLE OF INVENTION: SAMPLED MAPS OF COMPLEX GENOMES
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 797
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
; ADDRESSEE: Pretty, Schroeder, Brueggemann & Clark
; STREET: 444 South Flower Street, Suite 2000
; CITY: Los Angeles
; STATE: CA
; COUNTRY: USA
; ZIP: 90071
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
; MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk

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